"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,125. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; high temperature; southerly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

Page 3.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment declared yesterday that he would surely close the armory to-night to Capt. Stoddard and his men. He said he had no orders from the Governor to allow the Captain to use the armory.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee, returned to this port last evening, all well on board. Details of her fight with the torpedo boat destroyer off San Juan de Puerto Rico and of the fighting in Guantanamo Bay were obtained from the vessel's War Budget, which is edited and printed by members of the crew.

Page 4.

New York's baseball team won a game at Chicago. Brooklyn won a ten-inning game at Pittsburg.

In the open tournament of the Seabright Golf Club Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club won the gold medal, leading a field of nearly seventy competitors.

The suit of Mrs. Anna Corbin Borrowe against the executors of the estate of the late Austin Corbin, her father, has been decided against her by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, at present in the city, states it as her belief that the relief associations should aid the soldiers at the front, and not the destitute families. Her personal memoirs have been completed.

At the risk of her own life Miss Alice Goodwin, seventeen years of age, rescued Edward Burke, an actor, from drowning at Sea Cliff. He had sustained a concussion of the brain and was sinking for the third time.

Owing to strong winds the boat races between the freshman crews of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, and the 'Varsity of these three colleges, and the University of Wisconsin, which were to have been rowed at Saratoga yesterday were postponed until this morning.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Theodore L. Poole, appointed by Gov. Black to investigate into the condition of the New York State troops at the big camps, have returned after a three weeks' inspection and pronounce as absolutely false the allegations of suffering and hardship made in certain quarters. Gen. Carroll praises the New York troops very highly.

Page 5.

Debate on the Hawaiian Annexation bill was continued in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Pettus of Alabama making the first formal speech in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Mallory of Florida opposed him. No proceedings of consequence were carried on in the House.

Page 7.

Julius Schmidt of 251 Canal Street was stabbed to death in his saloon by William Faue, his chef. There were no witnesses to the murder.

Vincenza Rosano, a young Italian bride of Newark, was shot and killed by a rejected Italian suitor named Marighetti, who after the murder committed suicide by throwing himself from a four-story window.

Page 10.

There was a burst of sympathetic cheering for Jockey Taral when he won the stake race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

Caroline Jansen, sixteen years old, of Brooklyn, killed herself by drinking carbolic acid because she had been reprimanded by her father.

The Staten Island Midland Railroad has abolished its system of transfers, and the residents of the island strongly object. It is said the action of the railroad company is unconstitutional, and the matter may be carried to the courts.

Page 12.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and voted money for various purposes.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, and the hottest July 1 since 1872. The mercury registered as high as 98 degrees. Several prostrations were reported.

W. W. Durant, reputed to be worth over $1,000,000, was arrested, charged by his sister with withholding her share of a $1,500,000 estate. He gave bail in $10,000.

Fifteen members of the Brooklyn School Board were appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck, the terms of fifteen having expired. None of the women was reappointed.

All the provisions of the war revenue law which did not take effect on June 14 became operative yesterday. The annoyances incidental to the enforcement of the law were borne with patriotic cheerfulness by the business community generally, but the scarcity of proprietary stamps gave rise to vigorous complaint from manufacturers who for a week past have been vainly clamoring for them at the internal revenue offices, and who declared that their July trade would suffer seriously by the delay in distributing the stamps.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the Gulf and Atlantic States and the lower lake regions; also in the Rocky Mountain districts. A depression, central in Nebraska, covers the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley.

The temperature is higher in New England, the Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, and lower on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The following maximum temperatures occurred this afternoon: Montgomery, 100 degrees; Washington City and Philadelphia, 98 degrees; Lynchburg, Charlotte, Raleigh, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, 96 degrees. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Missouri Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

Fair weather and continued high temperature is indicated for Saturday in New England, the Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. Showers and thunderstorms will occur in the Gulf States, the lake regions, the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will fall generally in the Missouri Valley and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows.

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
[illegible] A. M.	67	71	78
[illegible] A. M.	68	70	78
[illegible] A. M.	73	80	80
[illegible] M.	77	90	86
[illegible] P. M.	76	93	93
[illegible] P. M.	74	89	92
[illegible] P. M.	71	85	88
[illegible] P. M.	70	82	85

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.......85
Weather Bureau.......82
Corresponding date 1897.......73
Corresponding date for last twenty years.72

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 4 o'clock; the minimum was [illegible] degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 48, and at 8 P. M., 40.

[illegible] Flag Raising makes a splendid [illegible] of July cover picture in colors [illegible]

BIG BATTLE AROUND SANTIAGO

General Assault Upon Spaniards by Land and Sea.

OUR ARMY IS VICTORIOUS

Captures Enemy's Outer Works and Occupies Them.

THE AMERICAN LOSS HEAVY

Shafter Reports the Casualties as Over 400.

NOT MANY KILLED

Battle to Go On To-day—Our Troops Within Three-quarters of a Mile of the City.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Shafter, dated at Siboney:

"Had a very heavy engagement to-day which lasted from 8 A. M. until sundown. We have carried their outworks, and now in possession of them.

"There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be intrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there.

"Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 P. M., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night.

"I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400, of these not many killed.

"SHAFTER."

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—A general assault on the City of Santiago de Cuba, by land and sea forces of the United States, began at 7 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

The fighting continued until dark.

Our forces have carried the enemy's outer works and have occupied them this evening.

The battle will probably be resumed at daybreak.

The American loss is heavy. Some estimates place it at 500 killed and wounded.

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SIBONEY, July 1—3:30 P. M.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after over five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their intrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded, and are being brought in. One man had had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

COMMENT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The suspense which followed the receipt of Gen. Shafter's dispatch early yesterday morning announcing that a battle had been begun near Santiago was relieved at 12:30 this morning when a preliminary report of the day's operations was received by Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter.

The President and the war officials are immensely pleased at the information conveyed in Shafter's message. While they learned with sincerest regret that so many of the American troops had fallen in the fight, the ground gained by the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.

The battle establishes pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive United States troops. The Spaniards were driven from their intrenchments in front back into the city, and the Americans are now occupying the intrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle which will result, it is confidently believed by the war officials, in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night and perhaps before nightfall to-day.

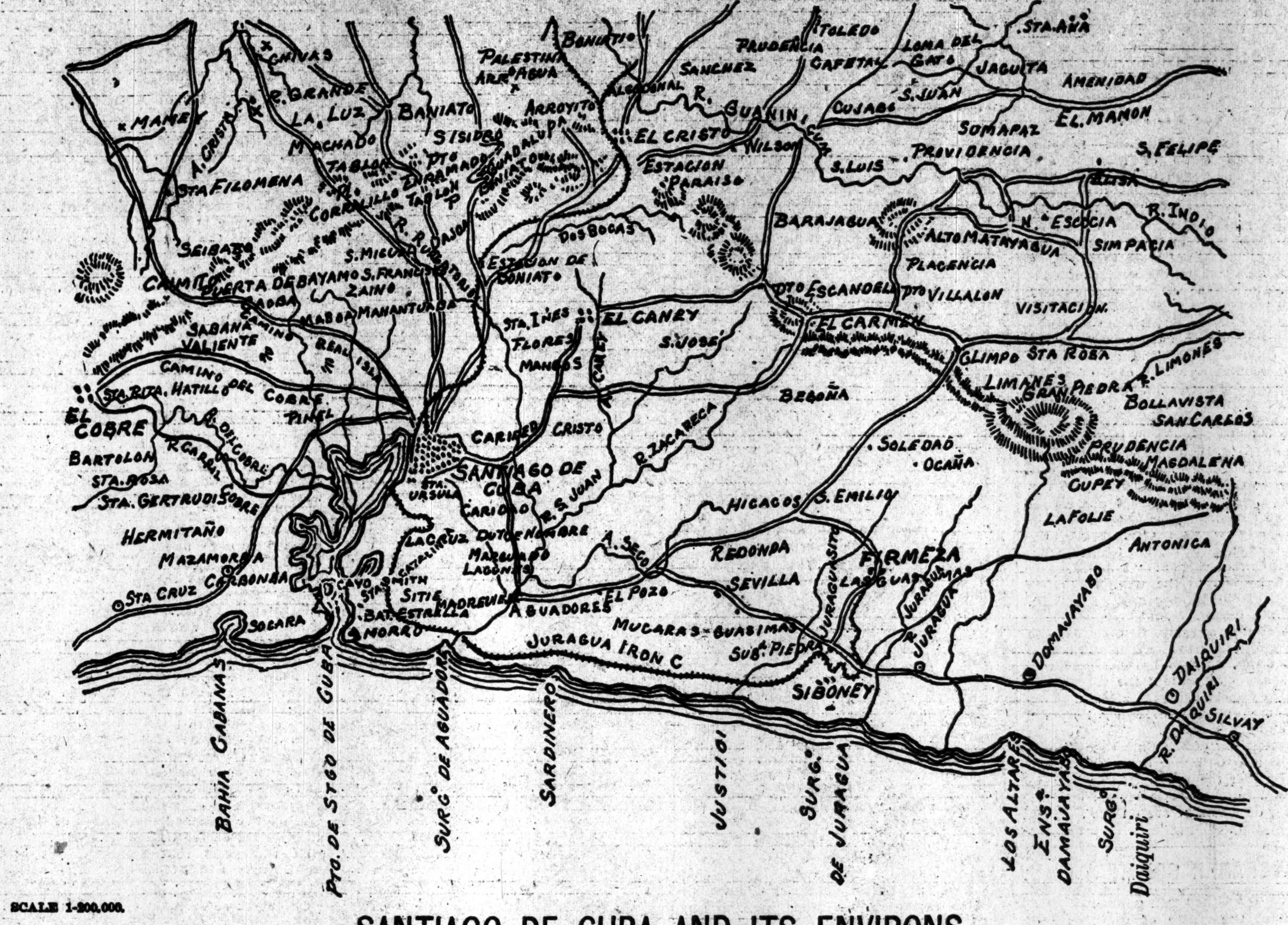
Adjt. Gen. Corbin put the situation strongly and picturesquely this morning while speaking briefly of the aggressiveness and tenacity of Gen. Shafter:

"The old bulldog," said he, referring thus half-affectionately to the distinguished commander of the Fifth Corps, "is lying right there with his teeth in their neck, only waiting the coming of daylight to finish the work he has so magnificently begun. The engagement yesterday was very heavy for a preliminary fight, but is seems a decided victory for us. I regret to know that Shafter has sustained so heavy a loss, but we may hope that there are not, as he says, many killed.

"It is, however, pretty apt to be true that the loss of an army in an engagement like that of yesterday, where the battle line extended over several miles, will be much heavier than is indicated by the first reports. It is manifestly impossible, in cases like [illegible] til dark to ascertain with definiteness the loss sustained."

During the early night there was much speculation concerning the reasons for the delay in receiving news from the battle. Capt. Nesmith, who is acting as Chief Signal Officer during the temporary absence of Gen. Greely, feared that cable communication with Cuba might have been interrupted, and none of the other officials would offer a suggestion as to the reason for the delay.

Early in the evening Secretary Alger went to the White House and remained with the President until the dispatch from Gen. Shafter had been received.



SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

(Taken from the Most Recent Maps and Drawings.)

Parallel lines indicate highways and cross lines railways; paths are marked by single lines leading from the highways.

FIRST NEWS OF THE ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The battle has begun. This was the startling news conveyed in the following brief dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at 10 o'clock this morning:

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"Camp, Near Savilla, Cuba.—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Began on the right near Caney by Lawton's division. He will move on the northeast part of the Town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

"SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Brief as it was it told the whole story that the first shots of the long-expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was under way. It sent a thrill throughout official circles from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the White House. Gen. Corbin went to the President, carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted, giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then only the higher officials had known that the decisive hour was at hand. The news spread through the corridor, and a wave of awelike agitation and expectancy took hold of every one. A great crowd of correspondents struggled about the bulletin board; messenger boys dashed off with dispatches; the clerks, men and women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorways.

Meantime Secretary Alger remained at his desk, while the usual train of callers pushed their way forward. The Secretary preserved his usual outward calm, but those near him said the news from the field had sent the same thrill through the Secretary that prevailed everywhere, and even more, for there was the personal consideration that the Secretary's son, young Capt. Alger, now on the staff of Gen. Duffield, was participating in the engagement now on.

As the Secretary started to the Cabinet meeting he spoke with satisfaction of the fact that sufficient time had elapsed to permit Gen. Shafter to get his army well concentrated at the front, and thrown out into good battle formation. The Secretary felt that our forces were on the aggressive and that the fact that the action was now going on showed that Shafter had bided his time and was ready to strike his blow.

Artillery Well Placed.

Word had come, prior to the Shafter dispatch, showing that the artillery, which had been brought to the front, was well placed.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, received a copy of the dispatch soon after it arrived. He had anticipated it, for only a few hours before a dispatch came to him from Gen. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the army, stating that the spirit of the troops was high, and that they were eager and expectant of action. Gen. Breckinridge's dispatch indicated that results might be expected very soon.

After the first announcement of Shafter was bulletined the time dragged wearily, with nothing from the field to answer the intense anxiety to which every one was wrought. Gen. Shafter's assurance that he would "keep you constantly advised of the progress" gave promise of early details. It had been arranged that they should go first to the White House while the Cabinet was in session, and then should be bulletined so far as warranted. The officials showed every disposition to keep the public completely advised of actual occurrences.

Gen. Lawton's Command.

According to Gen. Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the fifth division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows:

First Brigade, commanded by Col. J. J. Van Horne—Eighth United States Infantry, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Second Brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Col. Bates—First United States Infantry, Fourth United States Infantry, and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee—Seventh United States Infantry, Twelfth United States Infantry, and Seventeenth United States Infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

Evidences of a Speedy Peace Looked for by Monday—Gen. Corbin Praises Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President is well satisfied with Gen. Shafter's success, and, without having arranged business so as to make the Fourth of July a great day for news, it begins to look at the White House as if by Monday, if not earlier, there will be information that should promise the early termination of the war and the speedy conclusion by Spain that further bloodshed and waste of material is useless.

By Monday, if Gen. Shafter continues to press the enemy as he has since landing, Santiago may be in his possession; by Monday, it is expected, there will be news from Manila of the arrival of the first expedition carrying troops under Gen. Anderson, and by Monday it will be known whether Admiral Camara has really gone toward the Philippines to meet Admiral Dewey or to keep his ships out of the way in order to save them by avoiding war.

At the White House and the War Department, ever since Gen. Shafter landed at Daiquiri and pushed his forces into the Cuban hills, there has been every indication that he was to be heard from soon as having begun operations against the Spanish. Secretary Alger, usually very communicative, told much about what he expected, but he reserved the information which he and Gen. Miles now seem to have had, that Gen. Shafter intended to proceed seriously against the enemy to-day. At all events, when the dispatch came, early this morning, announcing that an advance had begun, and that there was fighting along the entire line with particular activity at the right, where Gen. Lawton commanded, the news was received at the White House and the War Department as if it had been looked for.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who received the early dispatch from Gen. Shafter and took it to the White House at the request of Secretary Alger, is not an enthusiastic man, but he is a confident one. He manifested no surprise at the success indicated in the dispatch of Gen. Shafter.

"There is every reason why we should win," he said. "Our army is the best physically, the best equipped, the best clothed and shod, the best fed, and the most intelligent that ever undertook to defeat a foe."

He made no qualifications. Knowing some of the difficulties that attended getting the army into the field, appreciating all the discomforts complained of by those who are not soldiers, and who do not look at the matter from the soldier's point of view, he insisted that in all matters personal and other qualifications the 15,000, more or less, who are with Shafter to take Santiago are the best men who ever undertook military service.

A Tribute to Shafter's Bravery.

The officials here are confident that they have done everything possible to strengthen Shafter's hands for the great conflict he is waging, and they have an unlimited confidence in his discretion, his bravery, and his energy. The attack to-day, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is a tribute to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the present lights, for he undoubtedly found it necessary to crush the foe in detail, following Napoleon's favorite maxim, instead of allowing them to consolidate and outnumber him.

As the day wore along without bringing any news the anxiety increased, and the question was in every one's mouth: "Why did he not report?" Adjt. Gen. Corbin's response was brief but pointed: "He is fighting, not writing," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation. Just before 4 o'clock came a brief dispatch from Plaza del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was from an engineer officer to Gen. Miles, and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to certain necessary material and live stock. On the whole, this very absence of official news was regarded as rather a favorable indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was but a heavy skirmish, and that our army was feeling the enemy to discover and strike at his weak spot. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal officer received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

Gen. Miles's Opinion.

Gen. Miles was of the opinion that the action of to-day was in the nature of a heavy skirmish all along the American front, particularly the right, and that its main purpose was to develop the strength of the enemy and, if possible, learn the vulnerable point along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and Gen. Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brig. Gen. Stone was inclined to believe that, after maintaining their stand to-day, the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated.

The military authorities here are fully considering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish Army from Santiago, and are endeavoring so to shape events that Gen. Shafter's force will not only take Santiago, but the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away north to effect a juncture with Gen. Pando. Full information as to possible lines of retreat has been placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Lines of Spanish Retreat.

One of the most interesting statements is that of General Manager Cox of the Spanish-American Mining Company at Daiquiri, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the country surrounding Santiago. He shows that the two possible lines of retreat are: First, by the road to El Cobre; or, second, by following the line of the Sabanillo and Marato Railroad. The first line will be easy for about the first ten miles or as far as El Cobre, but after that the country is mountainous and barren, and would not afford subsistence, and the pass to reach the central plateau of the island would be difficult.

The more likely line of retreat would be along the line of the above-mentioned railroad, crossing the Sierra Maestra at El Cristo, a pass 600 feet above the sea, ten miles south of Santiago, which is the lowest pass through the Sierra Maestra for many miles. The country back of this is a rolling plateau of rich agricultural land. At Manacas, on the railroad, two miles north of the pass, is a bridge, consisting of a series of thirty-foot spans on iron trestle bents. This point is about two miles beyond the Cristo summit, and just beyond this bridge the railroad divides into two branches. The destruction of this bridge would be the most feasible method of preventing the approach of Gen. Pando's Spanish troops to relieve Santiago.

Possible Base for the Enemy.

It is probable that if the Spaniards retreat by this road they will make a stand on the plateau at El Cristo and hold the pass of El Cristo. The only other pass through the mountains near this point is at Escandel Summit, about six miles in a straight line east of El Cristo Pass. Escandel Summit is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is reached from Santiago via Caney. The road from Santiago to Caney is fairly good, being wide enough for vehicles.

Between Caney and Escandel the road, which is no more than a trail, ascends the mountains, and is very winding and broken. Beyond Escandel, across the range, the country is heavily timbered and broken, and the roads are not good. It is an ideal country for ambush. This is probably the only pass through which the Spanish position could be turned should the Spanish troops occupy the El Cristo plateau and pass.

The railroad has been fortified by a line of blockhouses, protecting the bridges, and certain zones of cultivation inclosed between these forts have been planted during all the time of the war, and would afford a supply for the army for a certain time. In the meanwhile sweet potatoes could be planted, which in three months would ripen. These zones of cultivation exist along the road as far as San Luis, at which point there is considerable country in cultivation. On the other branch (the Sabanilla branch) the zones of cultivation extend as far as Songe.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

The Battle Discussed—Secretary Long Expects Great Results from the Co-operation of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Cabinet was in session for almost two hours to-day, but took no important action. The session was mainly occupied with a discussion of the news from Santiago. Gen. Shafter's dispatch was read aloud before the members of the Cabinet. Other dispatches also were read verbatim to the Cabinet. There was a general feeling of gratification shown at the co-operation rendered by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Careful plans to this end were made in a general way some time ago, though leaving to Sampson the widest discretion.

Besides the Santiago fight, the Cabinet devoted some time to questions connected with the operation of the war revenue law.

After the Cabinet meeting Secretary Long said that the fleet under Sampson was co-operating to the fullest extent with the land forces, and that he expected great results. He suggested that there were two conditions certain in the Santiago situation. "One is," he said, "we will surely win, and the other that it will come about after hard fighting that will tell. Of this we are certain."

Postmaster General Emory Smith remained with the President for some time after the other members went away.

The sentiment in the Cabinet was that there was a strong possibility that the fall of Santiago might be announced at any time now.

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE.

Plan of Gen. Lawton's Advance—Caney the Objective Point—How the Land Lies.

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GEN. LAWTON'S HEADQUARTERS, RIO GUAMO, June 30.—Daylight to-morrow will see a movement of the Fifth Division, under Gen. Lawton, to a new base north and east of Santiago. All this morning Gen. Garcia's Cubans have been moving from their hill camp, on the east, and have been passing headquarters almost at a jog trot.

Assuming that 4,000 men will be deployed on the northeast, the American advance is one mass of network, which is now drawing closer around the doomed city.

Three miles east of Gen. Lawton's position there rises a narrow ridge in the Santiago Valley. Southward from here the troops can look down on Caney, tiny, picturesque, old, and once a thriving Spanish town, almost at their feet. Three miles west, crowning a low ridge that crosses the Santiago Valley, are seen the Spanish barracks and a large red building, over which floats the Red Cross Society's flag. This is the Reina Mercedes Hospital, where, according to all pacifico accounts, are now Lieut. Hobson and the heroic seven.

The valley, three miles wide, would be a garden spot in time of peace. Now it is filled with a rank tropical growth, covering abandoned plantations. The only sign of a habitation between Santiago and Cavite is Dugure House, once a hospitable country hotel, now used by the Spanish as a barracks, but, like Cavite, abandoned, except for a Corporal's guard of Spaniards.

Opposite, on the northern side of the valley, is a broad plateau, accessible by a good road. This is the key to Santiago. Artillery there could command the city and force the Spaniards to evacuate, or to storm the heights to capture the battery. The latter course the Americans consider extremely unlikely.

Gen. Lawton and his command from the ridge will first take Caney. A slight skirmish is expected, but nothing serious, the captured pacificos all alleging that the Spanish main force, which was here four days ago, has now been withdrawn into Santiago in pursuance of a general plan of concentration.

Linares's Continuous Retreat.

Spies report Gen. Linares's continuous retreat from Daiquiri to Santiago. This plan is said to be much against his own wishes, but to be forced upon him by his superior officer, Gen. Toral, commanding at Santiago. It is evident the Spanish stand is to be made inside the strong entrenchments about the city. With well-armed men, eager for a [illegible], this stand might well be desperate. The temper of the Spaniards is hard to ascertain. Owing to the Cubans' biased estimate of Spanish ability, they predict a merely nominal resistance; but the Americans think otherwise. At any rate, the Spanish are eating horses and the civilians are gathering mangroves in a suburban wood, where some twenty have been captured by the American patrol. The Spaniards have, therefore, the spur of hunger. Whether it has broken their fighting spirit a few days may tell.

The capture of Caney and possibly the occupation of the commanding plateau is now thought to be the limit of to-morrow's movement. Gen. Lawton's command carries provision sufficient to last until July 4. With the present supply train service continuing without any accident, he will easily have food enough to last to July 12. By that time, according to one well-informed officer, and perhaps sooner, Santiago will be taken.

This move of the Fifth Division will completely turn the Spanish eastern flank. Gen. Kent's command will be able to move up parallel to its present position, acting as a wall against the horde of Spaniards from three strong lines south and east. Should a serious effort be made to prevent Gen. Lawton's gaining the desired plateau and the Spanish interior force thereby be weakened, Gen. Kent and Gen. Wheeler may be thrown forward and a general engagement be precipitated.

A large detail has been at work all day improving a military road to Caney, with a view of the artillery and the supplies for the other force cutting through the woods parallel to the Old Santiago road. It is also possible that this opening may bring the siege guns that are now working up the coast in the hands of our troops, inland from the railway.

Men in Excellent Condition.

The condition of the American troops is excellent. Despite the hard rains and the hot sun, only eighteen men out of Gen. Lawton's 5,093 were reported ill on to-day's sick call. The other commands are equally well off. The men are full of snap and eager for the big fight.

In preparation for the final assault upon Santiago, sixty tried men in each brigade—non-commissioned officers and privates—have been promoted to be wire clippers, and they will precede the first firing line about 200 or 300 yards for the purpose of cutting the barbed-wire fences that obstruct the way to the city. Their mission is a most hazardous one, as they will be exposed to the fire of our own men as well as that of the enemy.

The pacificos who have been brought into the American camp during the last few days are in a pitiable condition. Men, women, and children are absolutely starving, and they welcome American shelter.

Gen. Shafter has established his headquarters with Gen. Lawton and to-day hoisted the corps flag. To-day the signal corps used an observation balloon, obtaining a perfect view of the Spanish entrenchments, the city, and the harbor.

CUBANS MAKE A DASH.

Advance Within Two Miles of the Arsenal and Prepare for an Early Assault.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A special copyright cable to The Chicago Daily News, dated at Sevilla, Cuba, June 30, says: "Caracas Cubans made a dash west this afternoon and penetrated further into the defenses of Santiago than any troops have yet succeeded in doing. Led by the gray-haired General, they skirted Caney, a cluster of villas two miles from the arsenal, and passed in plain view of the Spanish pickets. To-night they are camped near by preparing for an attack as soon as permission is obtained.

The Cubans have rations for only twenty-four hours, and argue that an early advance is probable from these circumstances. Many of Garcia's men formerly resided in Santiago, being driven thence by the barbarity of Gen. Weyler, and to-day, when they caught a glimpse of their former homes, they gave a tremendous cheer and demanded to be led forward immediately. Gen. Garcia and his officers restrained them with difficulty. Caney is composed of residences of the wealthy classes, and Gen. Garcia expects to occupy it without difficulty, as the Spanish are evidently disposed to abandon the town. From Caney the main road enters Santiago from the northeast, thus making it an important point in the impending operations.

Gen. Garcia hopes to have the honor of leading the grand assault, and has exhorted his men to fight desperately.

A reconnoitring party started to-day to Aguadores by the railroad, but can go no further, a trestle being broken.

The warships are coaling at Guantanamo to their full capacity, and the colliers will be sent North for complete cargoes.

The Texas last night approached within 1,700 yards of Morro Castle, under orders, and used her searchlight, but failed to attract notice. The Spaniards are saving their ammunition. Admiral Sampson can reduce the outer defenses when the army is ready.

Cable communication was established this morning by the Signal Corps, under Allen. The army base is at Siboney, with a naval base at Playa del Este.

Capt. Chanler made a reconnoisance, and discovered the Spaniards busily working on their intrenchments around Santiago.

Red Cross flags were flying on many buildings and church steeples in the city. It has been suggested here that this may be a ruse to prevent cannonading.

An advance reconnoissance was made toward Caney Wednesday. Five hundred Spanish guerrillas were encamped there, intrenched behind a barbed wire fence and a ditch. They had one small gun, and an old church had been turned into a fort.

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

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(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

HAVANA, July 1—9 P. M.—Advices received at the Palace say that [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon three American warships bombarded Manzanillo. The Spanish gunboats Cuba Espanola and Guardian and the "pontoon" Maria answered the fire, lying at anchor off the port, while the gunboats Delgarde Parejo, Estrella, and Guantanamo went to meet the American ships and to silence their fire.

The combat lasted forty-five minutes. Over forty shells fell in Manzanillo, but doing slight damage to the houses. The Spanish loss was two sailors wounded and eight "bruised." Among the latter were the Commander of the gunboat Delgardo Parejo and the physician of the "pontoon" Maria.

The American ships [illegible] toward the northwest, by the Manzanillo Keys, towing one ship whose engines [illegible] damaged. All the Spanish warships were slightly injured.

Yesterday an American merchant ship fired four shots into Cayo Francis, [illegible], but no damage was done.

MADRID, July 1.—The Imparcial of this city to-day publishes a [illegible] from the tiago de Cuba saying that four American warships at 4 o'clock this morning opened fire upon Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba. The dispatch adds that the firing, which lasted an hour, was answered by the Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and it is further said the Americans retired with one vessel seriously injured, as she was towed away with her fires extinguished.

Continuing, the dispatch to the Imparcial asserts that only one Spanish peasant was wounded during the bombardment.

From the same source it is asserted that the Americans used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba.

In conclusion the Santiago dispatch says a foraging party of Americans fell into an ambush yesterday, and that one of them was killed and the others escaped.

SPANISH ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS.

String a Line of Hospital Flags to Protect Their Intrenchments.

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GEN. KENT'S HEADQUARTERS, near Aguadores, June 30.—The Spaniards in the front of Gen. Kent's line have adopted a new method of preventing him from firing on their works. They have strung at frequent intervals Red Cross flags, the line being directly in view of their intrenchments. The object of this, it is thought at Gen. Kent's headquarters, is to prevent the Americans from firing in that direction, or, if the Red Cross is ignored, to spread the idea that the American soldiers are violating the rules of civilized warfare in firing upon hospitals. It has been determined that no attention will be paid to the Red Cross flags so long as they are close up to what is believed will be the line of fire.

Much work has been done on the roads in this vicinity. The heavy rains placed them in bad condition, and it was almost impossible to transport artillery and teams over them.

Crowds of Cuban refugees from Santiago filed along the roads to-day, and all told the same story. They are short of food in the city, they say, but they say the Spaniards rely on the intrenchments in front of the city, the guns inside of it being of little use.

The Cubans also say the Spaniards are terrified at the approach of the American troops, and the refugees predict that they will make but a short defense.

Cubans Return to Aserradero.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An official dispatch was received last night at the War Department confirming the press report that Gen. Shafter had sent back on transports to Aserradero, whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one; first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and, second, to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town.

Spaniards Destroy a Railway.

LONDON, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is officially announced that the Spaniards have destroyed a small railway running from the mining regions, which it is supposed the Americans intended to utilize for an attack on Morro Castle."

Coldness Between Blanco and Cervera

LONDON, July 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent in Madrid telegraphs from that city this afternoon, saying he hears a coldness exists between Capt. Gen. Blanco and Admiral Cervera, adding that it appears Blanco ordered Cervera to leave Santiago de Cuba, and the Admiral replied that he would be glad to leave, but his guns were dismounted, he was without coal, and the American Admiral was waiting outside.

GEN. LAWTON'S RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Lawton, who was chosen for the important and responsible duty of opening the battle by the capture of Caney and the interception of Spanish reinforcements now nearing Santiago, is described as a good fighter, and a soldier of experience and ability. He served in the Union army throughout the war, having entered as Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, and being successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry in August, 1861; to Captain, in May, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored) and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed Inspector General with the rank of Major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the present war with Spain, when the President appointed him Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps commanded by Gen. Shafter.

FLANK ATTACKS THREATENED.

A Critical Estimate Made of Our Troops, Their Allies, and Their Enemies.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 30.—A [illegible] days' visit to the Cuban lines and out[illegible] by a correspondent of The Associated [illegible] has developed a situation, which, if [illegible] broken by a vigorous and successful at[illegible] on Santiago, may result in causing [illegible] more serious work than has been an[illegible]ted with the Spanish forces that have [illegible] from the vicinity of Aserradero, on [illegible] west, and Daiquiri, on the east, to join [illegible] Linares.

[illegible] forces in Santiago and within the [illegible] defenses of the city now number [illegible] 7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. [illegible]ing the latter, the Cubans allege [illegible] will not fight with any heart, but [illegible] down their arms.

[illegible] to Spanish soldiers captured [illegible] and held in the camp of Gen. [illegible] Guantanamo, half of the force [illegible] the Spanish warships has been [illegible] all the rapid-fire guns. This [illegible] a total force in the city of 12[illegible] in addition to the protection fro[illegible]thworks and forts and the as[illegible]e ships in the harbor.

[illegible]arison of Forces.

To [illegible] force, or at least to invade its [illegible] the American commanders hav[illegible]0 men, and about 4,000 Cu[illegible] to prevent, if possible, flank movem[illegible] the expense of the Ameri[illegible]

[illegible] dangerous and most sig[illegible] the situation: Marching [illegible] 120 miles west of San[illegible] been on the road for six [illegible]anced now in his prog[illegible] with seven battalions, [illegible] To oppose him is [illegible] a force of 2,200 Cu[illegible] seventeen miles from [illegible]roads.

[illegible]ould be perfectly pos[illegible] take his column far [illegible] a junction with the [illegible] to be on the way [illegible] it is said, 9,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans, under Gen. Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

Gen. Castillo admitted in camp yesterday, as he smoked his cigar and sipped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his forces would do if flanked, he gravely said he had not thought of that, but he supposed he would have to retire.

The object of the Spanish, advancing from Manzanillo, may be to elude Rabi and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city, Gen. Rabi's forces combined with those of Gen. Castillo, would only give a combating force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Another Menace.

Nor is that all that menaces. Leaving the Guantanamo camp of marines and plunging into the woods to the west, The Associated Press correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans under command of Col. Perez. This force had variously been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 Cubans; but there were certainly not more than 800, as Col. Perez admitted in the course of conversation, although he had distinctly claimed to have about 2,000 men.

This force of 800 is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops here in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it; so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west on the flank of the American army.

In other words there are to the northeast and west of the army of invasion a flanking force of Spaniards, comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans, whose fighting qualities are as yet rather enigmatical.

In an interview with Gen. Garcia the correspondent called attention to this situation. Gen. Garcia replied: "I believe that we should be left to the west and north to prevent Pando making a junction with Linares. We can do that."

In spite of this warning, Gen. Garcia and his force were taken to the east and landed with the army, only to be transported in part back again to prevent the very movement which Garcia had predicted. The solution of the difficulty evidently lies in a brilliant and quick attack.

The unreliability of the Cuban statements as to force may be better understood when it is known that the 1,200 men Perez promised to send to help the marines numbered exactly 82, of whom 21 are on the sick list from overeating.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords engaged in considering the Copyright bills introduced by Lord Herschell and Lord Monkswell sat again this morning, Lord Herschell presiding.

Mr. Moberley Bell, manager of The Times newspaper, was the first witness. He said it was proposed by Clause 11 of the bill to apply copyright to newspapers. The clause ran: "Copyright in respect of a newspaper shall apply only to such parts of the newspaper as are compositions of an original literary character and original illustrations therein, and to such news and information as have been specially and independently obtained."

Lord Herschell—That is altogether a new head of copyright, is it not?—It has been practically admitted by the judgment of different courts. We have ourselves got judgment for news specially obtained.

That has been with regard to the mode in which the news has been conveyed, not the mere fact which makes the news apart from the mode?—No; Mr. Justice North said he could not say that there was not copyright in news—there might be—but that there was distinctly copyright in the literary form in which it was conveyed.

In your opinion some protection beyond that is necessary?—I consider that there is very gross injury suffered by the press, for which there should be a legal remedy. A person who walks down the street and takes a list of the shops is granted a copyright for the list. Another man may walk down the street and may witness, say, a cab accident and write an account of it; but he has no protection for his account because it appears in a newspaper.

He would have protection for the literary form of it?—He might have. A paper may publish a telegram which has cost it £1,200. We did that in the case of the revolution in Argentina. The matter interested the city very largely, and there was a large demand for the paper from 5 o'clock in the morning, when the account was published, until 10. But at 10 o'clock the demand stopped. Another paper has taken out the news, has printed it and sells it at 1d. What is our remedy? We go to a Judge in Chambers; we have an audience fixed for Wednesday, the day after the publication, the case is dismissed for two days and an injunction is finally granted, saying that The Piccadilly Gazette shall not sell the report. That is no remedy to us.

But giving a copyright in news will be no remedy. The remedy against infringement will be what it is now? I think we ought to have the protection which is given in Australia—a colony in which protection was very necessary, looking at the enormous expense of obtaining telegraphic news from this country. There they passed a bill giving forty-eight hours' actual copyright in newspapers. If we have a pronouncement in the law that there is copyright in such news as I speak of, then there will be a certain danger in infringing the law.

On what principle would you rest copyright in news? There is an enormous difference between facts and news. Any one has a right to copy facts, but when they are made into a literary form and published, another person may not use them. Vice Chancellor Wood said: "You may not take the number of the milestones in the road from another book and publish them unless you have counted them yourself." That, no doubt, is carrying the thing to an extreme, but that is the fact.

Do you want more than that for a newspaper? Do you want to create a property in the fact itself? No; that would be impossible.

But is not that what you suggest, if you say that no one may state a fact if it appears in a certain newspaper? Is not that giving a property in a fact? Not if the second paper publishing the fact can show that it obtained the information for itself.

You would claim property in the fact? No; property or possession in the news of the fact, but not of the fact itself. If we publish a telegram as to a suicide in South America we are entitled to the exclusive possession of that news unless somebody else receives a similar telegram.

Should not the person who makes the fact have the copyright? There is no copyright in the fact, but in the conveyance of it.

Answering a question put by Lord Knutsford as to whether if the copyright law were altered in the way suggested, other newspapers would not purchase the right to use copyrighted news, the witness said that already in some cases almost fabulous prices were paid for early copies of his paper, as much as £5 or £6 a copy, the object being to send off to America the news it contained.

SOUTHERN TABLE FARE.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Congressman J. M. Griggs made the Georgia delegation sigh for home one day recently, when, in reply to the taunt of some New England Congressman, who reflected upon the fare of Southern tables, he incidentally expatiated upon the typical abundance of savory good things which were daily set before his constituents in the Second District. Congressman Griggs said:

"In the South gardens bloom from Christmas to Christmas and are necessary adjuncts to every home, high or low. In them grows everything that can appease hunger or delight the palate. Why, Mr. Chairman, I would not exchange the dinner to which many of my constituents are to-day sitting while I address this House for any dinner that the skill and ingenuity of the chief of Washington chefs could devise. I would not incite my friends on this side of the House to riot, but I must say that a dinner of hog jowl and Georgia collards, or bacon and tender Spring turnips, or fried chicken and brown gravy, with the inseparable accompaniment of sugar yams, smoking corn pones, hot biscuit, and cold buttermilk is better than all the pork and beans and corned beef and pickled cabbage, pumpkin pies, stale bread, and cider that can be spread on every table in New England. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen from New England should extend their acquaintance with Southern people and Southern customs."

A BALLOON OVER SANTIAGO

Her Position Observed from Admiral Sampson's Flagship.

EXTENSIVE RADIUS OF VIEW

Gen. Miles Has Seen War Balloons Operated Abroad—How the Apparatus Is Worked.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Gen. Greely has received the following dispatch from Siboney:

"Saw balloon up near Santiago last night from flagship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it. ALLEN."

Gen. Miles also received a dispatch this afternoon, sent quite early this morning from Gen. Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was high in the air, and was giving opportunity for observation over a great sweep of country. This in itself was of incalculable value to our troops. Brave reconnoissances had been made, but these were of little value compared to what could be seen from a balloon, a mile or more in the air, commanding a radius of observation of from twenty to forty miles with powerful telescopes.

Gen. Miles had seen these war balloons in successful use at Aldersnot; again during the French military manoeuvres, when a six-horse wagon, to which the great airship was anchored, followed a squadron of cavalry on the dead run. He says German ships going at 18 knots have hauled these captive balloons along with them. At St. Petersburg also he saw them operated during manoeuvres.

This was the first actual use of them by the American Army in the present war, and the Commanding General set much store on the information they would give as to exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, the defenses, the location of Cervera's warships in the harbor, and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The balloon that is now in active use and sailing over the beleaguered City of Santiago and in plain view of 25,000 Spaniards and 17,000 Americans was shipped from Tampa with Shafter's forces, together with the submarine cables and other field telegraph equipments now being used by the Signal Corps of the regular army in Cuba.

W. J. Lloyd, Assistant District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says that it is probably one of the finest and most improved equipments used in warfare. This balloon was shipped from Paris early in May, and is being charged with hydrogen gas from tubular reservoirs which have been in use by the army for experimental purposes at Fort Riley. The balloon is first charged and then allowed to ascend by means of wire cables from a large reel made fast to a field wagon. The cable is used as a telegraph and telephone conductor, and the occupants of the balloon transmit to the ground their observations. There is little danger of the balloon being pierced by a rifle shot on account of its constant swaying condition and the extreme difficulty of hitting anything at an elevation of, say, 2,500 feet, which is the usual limit of a cable reel. The French claim to have a gun which will pierce a balloon, but it is supposed there are none in use either in the American or Spanish armies. Had one of these balloons been aboard of Sampson's fleet much anxiety would have been prevented pending the final discovery of Admiral Cervera in Santiago Harbor. It is Mr. Lloyd's belief that the balloon is in charge of Major Joseph E. Maxfield, who was formerly signal officer of the Department of the Missouri, with Gen. Brooke of Chicago.

This particular balloon has a lifting capacity of 300 or 400 pounds, which would enable it to carry two signal men of ordinary weight as well as the necessary telegraphic and photographic apparatus. This is said to be the first time that a balloon has ever been put in actual war service on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

PATRIOTIC GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

Says a Spanish Boy Struck Her When She Waved the National Flag.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. Manuel Gaurez, a Spanish woman, of 25 South Twelfth Street, and her six-year-old son, Amata, will have to appear before Judge Lambert, in the Second Criminal Court, to-morrow and answer to a charge of assault and battery made against them by Nellie Connelly, a thirteen-year-old daughter of Michael Connelly of 51 South Twelfth Street.

The trouble, it appears, arose over Nellie's waving of the Stars and Stripes in the face of Amata. The latter had been parading up and down the street near his home wearing the Spanish colors. This angered Nellie, and, seizing a small American flag, she ran out and waved it in front of Amata. The boy became enraged, and struck Nellie, so she avers, in the face with a bean bag, and then threw a piece of glass at her, which did not cut her.

The other side of the story will be told in court.

THINGS "IN THE AIR."

More Gases in the Atmosphere than Philosophers Have Known.

From The London Times.

A further communication of great interest on the occurrence of hitherto unsuspected elements of the atmosphere was made recently to the Royal Society by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers. Since the discovery of argon it has always been a question whether the gas isolated by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay was in reality a single uniform substance, a point which was very difficult to settle owing to the impossibility of applying any ordinary chemical test. Moreover, as the molecular weight of helium—which shares with argon the peculiarity of being an entirely inert element—is four, while that of argon is almost forty, it appeared probable that an element of intermediate molecular weight remained to be discovered. Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers have therefore prepared a large quantity of "argon" from atmospheric nitrogen, separating this latter gas by means of magnesium, and having liquefied it by cooling with liquid air, they have then fractionally distilled the product. The first portion, consisting of less than 100 cubic centimetres, distilled off from the liquid obtained by condensing 18 litres of argon, was found to have a density of about 13 instead of 20, which is that of argon; and its spectrum differed from that of the known gases, a yellow line, less refrangible than those characteristic of helium and crypton, being especially prominent. On continuing the distillation, after nearly the whole of the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was obtained which only slowly volatilised. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be of practically the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting for the most part of bands, not of lines. It is proposed to call the lighter element neon, and that derived from the solid metargon.

These observations, as well as those on crypton communicated to the society last week, must obviously be regarded as but indications of the presence in various minute proportions of a variety of new substances, probably all elements, in the atmosphere. Further development of the investigations will be awaited with interest. The success which has thus far been obtained is striking proof of the great value of the new engine of research which liquid air affords, especially as diffusion experiments had failed to afford any evidence of the presence of such substances in our air.

TRAIN BLOWN UP IN CUBA.

Three of the Escort Killed and Five Wounded—Ironclad Car and Locomotive Destroyed—Affairs in Havana.

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HAVANA, July 1.—This morning a party of insurgents placed three dynamite bombs on the track of the Western Railroad, near Candelaria, Province of Pinar del Rio. A passenger train traversing the line exploded two of the bombs, destroying the pilot locomotive and an iron-clad car and killing three and wounding five of the escort.

A local paper, commenting upon "A War Undertaken by the United States Against Spain in the Name of Humanity," asserts that the American blockade has rendered more deplorable than ever the situation of the reconcentrados.

According to official reports, "complete tranquillity prevails in Havana."

Reports from Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, say the tobacco crop in that province is fine and the work of gathering it has already begun, furnishing employment to many poor men, women, and children. A quintal of the new crop was sold yesterday for between $12 and $13.

Last Wednesday the entertainments given here on the occasion of the festival of St. John the Baptist's Day were repeated at the wharves of the city, the object being to raise fund for the establishment of free kitchens for the poor of the city. Nearly $2,000 in silver was collected.

As on the former occasion, many persons belonging to the best families in town took part in the entertainments. Another festival for the same purpose will be held on Sunday next.

Advices from Madrid say that on June 29 the Spanish Cabinet authorized the importation into Spain, free of duty, of Cuban tobacco carried in neutral ships.

The German cruiser Geier left this afternoon for Jamaica. She carried no passengers.

The Provincial Chamber of Deputies in the Province of Puerto Principe has declared the seats of Señors José Alvarez Flores, Rooman Paros, and Horacio Silva vacant, on the ground that the Deputies named have left the island without permission of the authorities.

THE "MR. SPEAKER" OF FRANCE.

Entertaining Sketch of the Newly Elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

From London Truth.

We have a new President of the Chamber. He is worthy to lave himself in the silver bath of De Morny, and to act the part of host in the tapestried Salle des Fêtes.

Deschanel has those social gifts and talents for which some women are remarkable. No woman could have more tact, charm, quick repartee, or a keener feeling for what is elegant, distingué, refined. He dances to perfection, has an elegant figure, and a face that would be of feminine beauty were the forehead not so virile. The well-cut profile is one for Sèvres, alabaster, or cameo. It looks delicate, but if you examine it you will find it strong. He was nursed on Greek and Latin, but took most kindly to Greek. I suspect him of a weakness for Alcibiades, Pericles, Aspasia, and the society that gathered round them. Nobody talks of love at an epicurean banquet with more Anacreontic feeling than the new "Mr. Speaker." Now that I think of it, he is in some respects a kinsman of Moore, but received a better education and has a harder head. Had he been born to wealth he might have grown up a dandy; but he was born the son of a proscript of the coup d'état at Brussels, (1856,) and was reared in honorable poverty. As it is, his dress is merely elegant, and a good deal of the elegance is thrown into it by the wearer. There is no better drawing room actor. He is a very clever orator, though his speeches are overstudied. But he is a first-rate lecturer, as his father was before him. Such a man must have aristocratic leanings. He would have been in Athens with Alexander and Aristotle as against the disciples of Demosthenes. But I do not think he realizes what a vast distance lay between Athens and Corinth, though they were but thirty miles or so apart. A Corinthian republic perhaps would suit him better than an Athenian.

M. Emile Deschanel, the Speaker's father, was also an Athenian in educaction and feeling, but had no particular taste for elegance, except in literature. He went in, as a professor of classic literature, for analysis of the feminine heart. I have somewhere two little keepsakes he once upon a time gave me on "Le Bien qu'on dit des Femmes" and "Le Mal qu'on dit des Femmes." He was a worshipper of Racine, and discovered endless keys to his tragedies. They turned in the rusty old locks, and were wonders of ingenuity. Throughout the Empire Prof. Deschanel had a black mark against him. He nearly caused the interdiction of certain courses of lectures in the Rue de la Paix by his expositions of Shakespeare. Poor Badinguet had just been holding out the olive branch to the Bishop of Orleans and patronizing Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, the future martyrs of the Commune. Deschanel père found in this a parallel with Richard III. between the two Bishops. It was seized by the audience. I never heard anything more spirited and more amusing than the lecture. The passages relating to Richard and the Bishops were admirably read. He also gave a lecture on Juliet's love affairs, which brought pocket handkerchiefs to eyes. Romeo he thought a poor creature. But love is blind, and all the interest of the play was centred in Juliet. Prof. Deschanel has now a chair at the Sorbonne and a seat in the Senate.

FIRE IN A "PALATIAL" HOME.

The Excitement a Small Blaze Made in Chicago.

From The Chicago Chronicle, June 27.

J. Ogden Armour's palatial home, at 3,724 Michigan Avenue, was the scene of a brilliant reception last night. Cards had not been issued for the affair, and this fact, as well as the noise which accompanied the vehicles of the guests, was the cause of much excitement among the wealthy neighbors.

It was an impromptu entertainment tendered by the hostess to numerous firemen and a squad of policemen from the Stanton Avenue Police Station. At 8:27 o'clock the fire alarm office received a telephone message to the effect that the Armour home was on fire. Three minutes later the patrol wagon from the police station and apparatus from the nearest engine houses and hook and ladder companies were thundering down Michigan Avenue. Bicycle riders and carriages scattered before the clang of the gongs, and when the firemen drew up in front of the Armour mansion hundreds of persons crowded about the house.

The firemen found Mrs. Armour awaiting them in the doorway with breathless anxiety, and, without stopping to hand their cards, they rushed into the house.

"It's on the second floor," said Mrs. Armour, and looked wonderingly at Policemen McGuire and Murphy, who took their position at the entrance to keep out curious persons, who craned their necks around the door. The first floor, the walls of which are finished in polished mahogany, showed a large reception hall, with a highly polished floor of mahogany, covered with expensive rugs and furs. Costly bric-a-brac was scattered on a large ebony table, opposite which stood a lamp, higher than the tallest fireman.

The firemen had considerable trouble in passing to the huge staircase, and several of them, unaccustomed to the smooth floor, slipped with their hose and axes which they were dragging. Officer Murphy, who ventured to the second floor, missed his footing and fell flat on his back.

On the second floor everything was in commotion. A defective electric light wire had ignited the woodwork in the hallway, and the firemen tried to remove the panel without serious damage to the wall. The fire had burned through to the flooring, and a squad of men was sent to the next floor to chop away the woodwork and remove the smoldering timbers.

In the midst of the tumult P. D. Armour arrived at the scene in a carriage. He had heard of the fire, and came hurriedly to render assistance. Strictly obeying the command of Mrs. Armour, Officer Murphy blocked the progress of her father-in-law. The millionaire was surprised at being denied entrance, and it was only after those around the doorway assured Murphy, "He's all right; that's Mr. Armour," that the officer consented to admit him.

The fire was extinguished after a half hour's work and the firemen exercised unusual care to prevent serious damage to the property. The loss is estimated at $1,000. The fire over, the hose was rolled up, the tarpaulins taken up, the floor swept, and Mrs. Armour's impromptu Sunday reception was a matter of past history.

TROOPS STILL DELAYED

Only a Small Part of the 10,000 Men Destined for Santiago Leave Tampa.

SIX TRANSPORTS GET AWAY

Reinforcements for Gen. Shafter Include 950 Recruits for Regular Regiments, the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Six Batteries of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The movement of troops from Tampa to Santiago continues, but is still subject to vexatious delays, resulting from the failure of the War Department to provide transports in sufficient number at the proper time.

In spite of the fact that the second section of Gen. Shafter's expeditionary force has been in process of preparation for three weeks, up to yesterday only six transports, according to the reports made to the War Department by Gen. Coppinger, were ready to sail, and these could accommodate only a small part of the 10,000 troops under command of Brig. Gen. Snyder which are to reinforce the American Army before Santiago. They were the Hudson, Gate City, City of Macon, Unionist, Specialist, and Comanche.

At the War Department to-day it was stated that these six vessels had got away safely from Tampa en route to Key West, where warships are waiting to convoy them to Santiago. The Hudson carries recruits for the regular regiments in Gen. Shafter's command to the number of 950. These recruits are being hurried to the front with a view to filling up the regiments, so as to enable them to use the three-battalion formation in battle, as well as to take the places of those who may fall in the fighting now going on.

The First Illinois Volunteer Infantry went on board the Gate City and City of Macon, which just sufficed to carry them without their wagon and pack trains, which they were compelled to leave behind.

On the Unionist and Specialist the six batteries of regular artillery under Gen. Randolph were loaded, with their horses, and seventy men on each ship to look after the animals.

The other men and the officers of the artillery went on the Comanche.

Of transports that have not yet been used, it is understood that the Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, and Nueces are available for the Santiago work.

One of those arrived at Tampa to-day, it was announced at the War Department, and it is supposed that the others are either there or will be there in a few days.

The understanding here is that the embarking of troops is still going on at Tampa, and there is definite information that the First District of Columbia Regiment, which belongs to Gen. Snyder's division, will get away to-night or to-morrow morning.

Gen. Miles said to-day that the transports which bore the original Santiago expedition were under orders to return to Tampa for more troops. When they can get back will depend, of course, upon how soon they can discharge their cargoes at Santiago. It is expected, however, that they will begin to arrive at Tampa in a few days, and when they do, the process of reinforcing Gen. Shafter, should he still need reinforcements, can be hurried. In case Santiago is already in American hands by that time, these transports will take on their cargoes of soldier freight just the same, the only difference being that they will be headed for San Juan via Santiago.

Gen. Garretson's brigade at Camp Alger, consisting of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois, and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments, is in readiness to leave for Santiago any minute.

They are to go by the Yale and Harvard. The Yale is expected at Hampton Roads to-morrow, and the Harvard on Monday. The indications are that Gen. Coppinger will accompany Gen. Brooke to Puerto Rico. It is not thought likely that he would be sent to Santiago so long as active operations are on there for the reason that he ranks above Gen. Shafter in the list of Major Generals, and would supersede that officer as soon as he appeared on the scene.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwann, who is in command of what was the First Division of Coppinger's Fourth Corps at Miami, but who is now attached to Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps, is anxious to see active service, and feeling that the surest way to get it is to be with Gen. Coppinger, he asked to be transferred to the Fourth Corps again. In case this is done some other Brigadier will be placed in command at Miami. It is said at the War Department that there is no intention to remove the regiments now at Miami.

In reply to a message asking Gen. Shafter how many transports could be sent back to Tampa, in order that reinforcements might be sent him, Adjt. Gen. Corbin late to-night received the following reply:

"Col. Humphreys has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once. SHAFTER."

SUPPLIES AT THE FRONT.

Lack of Mule Trains, Due to Scarcity of Transports, Makes Conveyance Difficult.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The difficulty experienced at Santiago in conveying supplies from the army's base to the front is understood to be due to the fact that wagons cannot be used on account of the condition of the roads and dependence has to be placed on mule pack trains entirely.

That there are not more of these trains in Gen. Shafter's equipment is due neither to the scarcity of mules or of packing outfits, but to the fact that the transports could not carry these essentials from Tampa when they left there with the first expedition.

Inquiry at the office of the Quartermaster General to-day developed the fact that 2,200 pack mules have been purchased for the use of the army since the war began. A full pack train is made up of fifty mules. Eight of these trains, all completely equipped and ready for service at the front, are now at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. The thirty-six other trains are either at Tampa or with Gen. Shafter in Cuba. Just how many Gen. Shafter has available the Quartermaster's Department does not know. That he has less than he needs is due entirely, it is stated, to the lack of ships fitted for carrying mules from Tampa.

TRANSPORT LOUISIANA OFF.

Sailed for Santiago with 150 Men and an Ambulance Corps.

TAMPA, Fla., July 1.—The transport Louisiana sailed from Port Tampa last Tuesday, bound for Santiago with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter. The Louisiana carried 150 recruits, under command of Capt. W. H. James, for Gen. Shafter's army; the Thirty-second Ambulance Corps, consisting of 19 privates, 1 officer, 12 recruits, 8 horses, 2 bell horses, 40 ambulance mules, 130 pack mules, 10 ambulances, and 28 packers.

Moving Orders Countermanded.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 1.—In the midst of the preparations of the First Ohio Calvary to go to Lakeland, Fla., this morning the moving orders were countermanded by the War Department. It is not known when the regiment will leave. It is said here that the Government is awaiting the issue of to-day's battle before sending any more troops South.

Ottawa Troops to Go to Vermont.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 1.—The Ottawa Field Battery, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and the Forty-third Regiment, all from the Ottawa district, will leave here Sunday night for Burlington, Vt., to join in the Fourth of July celebration there. There will be about 300 officers and men.

Gen. Gillespie on Duty.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, the newly appointed commander of the Department of the East, began his new duties yesterday morning.

THE GRADING OF OFFICERS.

Question Raised as to the Legality of Governors' Appointments in National Guard Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A number of officers now holding commissions in the volunteer army are in a fair way to lose their places and be summarily retired to private life as the result of the discovery of an illegality in the manner of their appointment.

These are officers who were not in the National Guard service of their respective States before the war, but who were appointed by various State Executives to places in the National Guard regiments which are not provided for by the army reorganization law.

The act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, "To provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war," provides that "When the members of any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia of any State shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, all such company, troop, battery, and battalion officers in service with militia organizations thus enlisting may be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories and shall when so appointed be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army."

As a result of this provision and of the clause in the act of April 26, "for the better organization of the line of the army," providing, "that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers or the militia of the country the President is authorized to accept the quotas of the troops of the various States and Territories as organized under the laws of the States and Territories," a large number of officers have received commissions in the volunteer army for places which do not exist under the army organization law.

It is not disputed, however, that all such officers as were "in service" with their respective National Guard (militia organizations) at the time the organizations were taken into the Federal service, are entitled to their places, whether such places are provided for in the army organization act or not. It appears, however, that in many States new men were commissioned to these offices by the Governors. All such officers, not being "in service" when the organization was mustered in, are thought by able military authorities to be illegally appointed. Should it be so decided by the Secretary of War, before whom the question is now pending, all the officers in regiments holding places not provided for by the National laws who were appointed at the time the organizations were mustered in, or after, would be paid off and sent back home, their places being declared vacant.

It appears that in some of the volunteer regiments the Surgeons' rank as Colonels, in others they are Majors, and in still others they are Captains.

Certain of the States commissioned their Assistant Surgeons as Captains and others made them First Lieutenants.

There is equal variety in the rank accorded Chaplains by the various State laws, some of them being Colonels, other Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains. Some regiments have Battalion Adjutants, others have Inspectors of Rifle Practice, neither of which offices are provided for by the army organization laws. In consequence of these inconsistencies of rank, which involve similar inequalities of pay, there is much complaint and disaffection in all the camps.

The War Department daily is being appealed to to straighten the tangle, but so far it has not been able to do so. Since the confusion results in part from inconsistency in the laws of Congress and in part from the contradictory interpretations of these laws by the Adjutant General's office and the mustering officers, it is considered likely that special legislation will be recommended to equalize the rank of all officers of the army. Such a bill would propose, for instance, that all Surgeons be made to have the rank of Colonel, that all Chaplains be ranked as Majors, &c.

It is recognized that the present condition of affairs under which officers in adjoining regiments doing exactly the same duties hold different ranks and receive different salaries is unbearable.

PAY DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Each Regiment There Receives an Average of $25,000—First Corps Ready to Move.

CHICKAMAUGA, July 1.—The intense heat at the park to-day made drill work rather exhausting, but the regiments were acting in all parts of the park.

The muster and pay rolls of numerous regiments were submitted to Col. Glenn, Chief Paymaster, last evening, and to-day the Paymaster began handing out the cash. A number of regiments were paid for nearly two months' service, the average amount per regiment being about $25,000. Among the first regiments paid were the Second Wisconsin, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Third United States Cavalry, and the First Ohio Cavalry.

Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, says that every arrangement to send the First Corps to the front is about completed, and an order to go will be complied with at once. All plans for the movement of the troops have been definitely settled.

Two brigades will go out each day after the order has been received. At this rate the entire corps can be out of the camp and on the way to the front within five days.

Recruits continue to arrive from various States. Up to this time about 7,000 have reached the park. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 yet to come, in addition to new battalions for four of the Pennsylvania regiments.

Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews arrived from Tampa to-day, and was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Corps.

Philip Wyler, a private in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, died to-day, and was buried at the National Cemetery.

Wire Defenses.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. S. C. D. Stieff of Baltimore suggests, in connection with the proposal to furnish our soldiers nippers with which to cut the barbed-wire fences stretched by the Spaniards around Santiago, that rubber gloves ought also to be supplied along with the nippers, in case the enemy should charge his lines of wire with a deadly current of electricity. The idea is a good one. In one of the battles of our civil war in Tennessee one side gained a great advantage by stretching wire along the front in the grass through which the enemy was expected to charge. Many were tripped up and killed. The barbed wire is a later device, and with the electrical current added might prove still more troublesome.

Burned Town Being Rebuilt.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Monetary Times.

It is very pleasing to find that Windsor, Nova Scotia, which was so terribly devastated by fire in October last, is being steadily rebuilt. Not only have many residences been erected, but factories and shops are giving the place a look of activity to replace the bareness. Years will be needed, however, to recover the beauty of lawn and shade tree that used to characterize Windsor.

Yachting Trophies

Loving Cups, Vases, and other emblems in exclusive patterns; Flasks, Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases enameled with Yacht Flags to order.

Regatta Committees

Will find our artists skilled in making special designs for large trophies.

Our book "Before and After Dinner Beverages, and a Few Sandwiches" mailed on receipt of 2 cents in stamps.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths,
Electro Gold and Silver Plate,
208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

SPAIN TALKING OF PEACE

Strong Advocates of Discontinuing the War Among the Socialists.

PRIESTS ARGUE THE MATTER

Sagasta Says the Government "Cannot Treat for Peace Now and Will Not Act Until the Proper Time."

MADRID, July 1.—The Chamber of Agriculture of Barcelona has again petitioned the Government in favor of peace, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Party has issued a circular, pointing out the folly of continuing the war in view of the disproportion of the means of the combatants and setting forth that the working people desire peace.

The Clerical organs publish violent articles against the advocates of peace, and some of the priests are preaching a war to the bitter end. The Conservatives also declare against the idea of peace at the present moment.

While the Bishop of Barcelona has declared in favor of peace, the Bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war.

Premier Sagasta, in an interview to-day in regard to the peace rumors, said:

"They are absurd. I am astonished that any attention is paid to them. There will not be and cannot be any discussion in regard to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The Government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends on develapments, and the Government will not act until the proper time."

LONDON, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times believes that the new taxation, which came into force yesterday, (July 1,) will do more than anything else to influence the people in favor of peace.

SPANISH FOURS GO DOWN.

LONDON, July 1.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅛ ex coupon. Yesterday's closing price was 34⅛. They closed to-day at 33⅛.

PARIS, July 1.—Spanish 4s closed at 33 31-32.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were especially buoyant, on the vote of confidence in the new Government in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Italian securities rallied on the formation of the new Italian Cabinet. Rio tintos advanced materially.

BERLIN, July 1.—Business on the Boerse to-day was animated, prompted partly by the favorable disposition of London, especially in the case of international securities, notably Italians. Spanish 4s were dull, and Americans were slack and without interest.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—On the Boerse today prices were firm, in response to the tone of other Bourses. American securities were steady.

MADRID, July 1.—Spanish 4s, 58.30. Gold is quoted at 83.

BARCELONA, July 1.—Spanish 4s, 56.40.

DOMINION DAY BANQUET.

Canadians and Britons Allude with Friendly Expressions to the United States in Their Speeches.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Strath[illegible] Mount Royal presided this evening [illegible] Dominion Day banquet, given at the Imperial Institute. Two hundred [illegible] Canadians were present, the guests including the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Dunraven, Baron Herschell, and Sir Charles Tupper.

There were many friendly references to the United States. Lord Strathcona, proposing "The Dominion of Canada," dwelt upon the "oneness of Canadians and Britons." He said that a very pleasant feature of the situation was the "better relations Canada now sustains to her neighbors, the great people of the United States." He prayed fervently, he declared, that the newly appointed commission might secure most satisfactory results for both countries. He eulogized Baron Herschell and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, who, he was confident, would safeguard the interests of Canada and Great Britain. He said Canadians did not wish to stand at arm's length from the United States, but, on the contrary, desired to be upon the most friendly terms with that country. In conclusion, he applauded the ties that bind Canada and the mother country more and more closely.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Longford, highly commended the appointment of the joint commission, applauded its personnel, and expressed the hope that the fullest success would attend its labors.

Lord Herschell, responding, promised to devote his best powers to the task and said he rejoiced to co-operate with the distinguished Canadians who were members of the commission. It would be the happiest memory of his life, he declared, if a settlement might be reached of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

Patriotic speeches were made by the Hon. Andrew George Blair, the Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. William Mulock, Canadian Postmaster General; the Hon. Richard Reid Dobell, member of the Canadian Cabinet, (without portfolio,) and Capt. Cooke, commanding the Bisley team.

THE FOURTH IN CANADA.

Residents of Niagara Falls Will Celebrate America's Independence Day.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, July 1.—Mayor Hill has proclaimed July 4 a public holiday in this city, and public-spirited citizens are preparing for the first celebration of Independence Day in Canada. The proclamation is attributed to sympathy with the Anglo-American alliance movement, and it is said that several Canadian towns will follow the example of Niagara Falls.

THREW HIM OFF A TRAIN.

Tramps Cause the Death of William Rising in Ohio.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, July 1.—William Rising of Lockport, N. Y., was thrown from a Lake Shore train near Conneaut Station today, and killed, his head being crushed by the wheels. The conductor of the train says the deed was committed by three tramps, who were also on the train. Officers are searching for the murderers.

The body of Rising, whose identity was learned from papers on his person, is being held at Conneaut awaiting the arrival of relatives.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:15 A. M.—551 West Fifty-fourth Street; Louise Tessear; damage slight.
7:35 A. M.—37 Gouverneur Street; Harris Telmack; damage, $25.
1:30 P. M.—Seventy-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Metropolitan Traction Company; damage, $10.
4:30 P. M.—251 Delancey Street; Max Goldstein; damage slight.
6 P. M.—202 Stanton Street; Frank Machte; damage, $20.
6:10 P. M.—53 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; David Cohen; damage slight.
8:05 P. M.—73 Goerck Street; Joseph Fri[illegible]ky; damage, $100.
8:30 P. M.—1,705 First Avenue; Harry Brodick; damage, $5.
8:40 P. M.—2,256 Second Avenue; [illegible] Schristel; damage, $500.
9:20 P. M.—58 Attorney Street; Spiegle & Snyder; damage, $25.
9:25 P. M.—335 East Twenty-ninth Street; Ernest Brothers; damage, $5,000.
9:50 P. M.—68 Oliver Street; unknown; damage.

THE ST. PAUL BACK IN PORT

Events of Her Cruise as Recounted by the Auxiliary Cruiser's "War Budget."

HOW SHE WHIPPED THE TERROR

Details of the Fight with the Torpedo Boat Destroyer Off San Juan de Puerto Rico and of the Operations in Guantanamo Bay.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived in port yesterday, and anchored off Tompkinsville at about 6 P. M. She left Mole St. Nicholas early on Tuesday, and she comes here for coal, ammunition, and stores, and also to have some slight repairs to her starboard engine, which will be made at the navy yard.

Capt. Sigsbee and the officers were inaccessible to press representatives. Considerable information was obtained, however, from The St Paul War Budget, the journal of the ship, edited by James White and William C. Meek and printed by Fred C. Zinn, members of the crew.

The little paper gives an interesting account of the St. Paul's doings since she left New York on June 8, her principal exploit being the disabling of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror off the harbor of San Juan de Puerto Rico. When the cruiser Isabel II. came out of San Juan Harbor at noon on June 22, covering the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which was with her, from sight, the Spaniards, it appears, thought that it was the St. Louis, which had been there a short time before and which was known to have a light armament. In the expectation of seeing a fine prize brought into port, the Spanish residents gathered in crowds along the harbor wall. The Budget says:

"We came off the port on the 22d. The weather was fair, the trade wind blowing fresh from the eastward and raising somewhat of a sea. At about 12:40 the third-class cruiser Isabel II. came out, and steaming under the Morro until she was abreast of the batteries, commenced edging out toward us, firing at such a long range that her shots were ineffective. As her purpose was evidently to draw us within fire of the batteries, we took but little notice of her, lying still and occasionally sending in our largest shell at her to try the range. Soon afterward she dropped to the westward, and the Terror was sighted steaming along shore under the batteries.

Headed for the St. Paul.

"Capt. Sigsbee watched her for a while and worked along with her, in order to separate her from the cruiser and keep her in the trough of the sea if she came for us. She then circled to get up speed and head for us, firing straight as far as direction went, but her shots falling short. When she was within range of our guns, the signal to commence firing was made, and for several minutes we let fly our starboard battery at her at from 5,500 to 6,000 yards, the shells striking all around her. Our fire stopped her, and she turned her broadside to us and then headed in shore to the southward and westward, going slow. It was evident to all on board that she was crippled, drifting well to leeward of the main harbor entrance. Off the Morro she flashed some signals to the shore and afterward a tug came out and towed her into the harbor.

"All this time the cruiser was firing at us. Some of her shots and those of the Terror fell pretty close. The cruiser followed the Terror back toward the port, and soon afterward was joined by a gunboat, and the two steamed under the batteries to the eastward. When, however, the St. Paul, making an in-shore turn, seemed to be going for them, they returned to the harbor, and we saw no more of them."

The engagement lasted half an hour and [illegible] shots were fired from the St. Paul. It was learned from the Captains of two English steamers that three of the St. Paul's shots had been effective. One of the five-inch shells struck a smokestack, and a six-pounder perforated her after body. It was then that she turned tail. As she did so the [illegible] sent a five-inch shell after her. The gun that sent the missile was in charge of Ensign Powelson, and was fired by Gunner Hartman. The shell entered the stern, and passing through the engine room, decapitated the engineer.

The Assistant Engineer had his limbs torn off, one man was killed and eleven wounded. Reaching the harbor with the assistance of a tug, the Terror was beached.

The Fight in Guantanamo Bay.

Though the action with the Terror is the first news article in The Budget, it was one of the last events of the cruise.

When she left New York on June 8, after going to Mole St. Nicholas, she joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago and took part in the bombardment at Guantanamo Bay, her work being to scatter Spanish cavalry which had gathered on the bank of a river emptying into the bay after the final defeat of the Spanish by the marines on the 14th. The following is the account given in The Budget of the bombardment of Fort Cayo del Toro, and the part the St. Paul took in it:

"During the heat of the battle general quarters were sounded on the St. Paul. A body of Spanish cavalry had been sighted marching along the shore. A solid shot from our after five-inch gun, in charge of Ensign Powelson, smashed the cavalry and scattered them. Lieut. Commander Briggs then took the forward port Hotchkiss and sent some 'hot stuff' after the stragglers. In the meantime the Texas and Marblehead demolished the fort, as well as a large sugar refinery, near by. As the Texas drew abeam of the St. Paul, after the battle, Capt. Sigsbee hailed Capt. Philips with the query, 'How many men have you hurt?' Capt. Philips replied, 'None. We didn't go in to get hurt.'"

The St Paul supplied sixty Cubans at Guantanamo with white suits. She provided the Cubans also with 112 Springfield rifles and 3,600 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of provisions. She also gave supplies to the Marblehead, Dolphin, and Suwanee.

The St. Paul has two Spanish submarine mines on board, which were caught in the Marblehead's propeller in Guantanamo Bay.

The men say that the marines landed at Camp McCalla suffered greatly from lack of food, and that though the marines had themselves raised $2,000 for better food than hardtack and for ice, no supply ship had arrived when the St. Paul was last there.

The St. Paul remained off San Juan after the engagement with the Terror until June 24, when she was relieved by the Yosemite and proceeded to Mole St. Nicholas, where she received orders to come to New York.

As soon as the anchor was dropped off Tompkinsville last evening Capt. Sigsbee and the pilot were rowed ashore and started at once for the city. The water boat Scandinavian ran alongside the cruiser a few minutes later and began sending a supply of fresh water on board.

The health of the crew on the St. Paul, which numbers 460 men, exclusive of officers, is excellent, not a case of serious illness being reported. The men say that the weather has been hot in West India waters, but they found New York was having its share yesterday.

The St. Paul will remain here eight or ten days.

TRANSPORTS AT A BARGAIN.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Offers Seven to the Army to be Used and Returned.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Government is highly gratified at an offer received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, tendering the War Department the use of fine freight steamers owned by that company, plying between Newport News and Europe, at the actual cost of the vessels, with provision for restoring them to the company when the department has no further need of them, at a figure that would be eminently reasonable.

There are seven of these fine ships, and they are peculiarly adapted to the needs of the Government, being fitted for the safe transportation of cattle and horses. All of the ships which are now engaged in the trade between Newport News and England have returned to the United States within three days, and some of them are available now, if wanted.

The flagship of the fleet is the Rapidan, capable of carrying 800 or 1,000 head of live stock or 11,000 tons of freight. The other ships of the fleet are the Rappahannock, the [illegible], the Kanawha, the Shenandoah, and Chickahominy. They are of about 8,000 tons gross burden, and are all steel ships of the first class.

THE TOPEKA GOES TO SEA.

Two Chartered Steamers Also Sail from Here for Tampa.

The United States cruiser Topeka, which left the navy yard on Thursday, anchored in the lower bay during the night. She passed out at 7 A. M. yesterday.

The Lampasas and Nueces, the two Mallory Line steamers that were recently chartered by the Government, sailed early in the morning for Tampa. They passed out at Sandy Hook at 8:35 o'clock.

EDDY AND HIS KITES.

The Bayonne Expert May Go to the Front in the Government Service.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 1.—William A. Eddy, the Bayonne expert kite flier, is in communication with the Board of Equipment of the Navy Department. The department is contemplating sending kites to Cuba to be used for carrying signals, and the Board of Equipment wrote Mr. Eddy inquiring what he could do, and what would be the expense. Mr. Eddy has replied that he would go to Cuba, operate his signals, teach the crews of different war vessels how to operate the kites, and all that he would ask would be that the Government pay his expenses. Inventor Eddy said this afternoon that in sixty days he could take 1,000 photographs from midair of Havana or any part of the coast of Cuba.

A New Supply Ship Here.

The steamer Port Chalmers, formerly in the Australian trade, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning. The Captain and crew were at once paid off and dismissed. The Port Chalmers is excellently fitted, and has a large refrigerating plant. She will be used as a supply ship for the Eastern squadron. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour.

Wants Naval Militiamen Retained.

Admiral Erben has written to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the former naval militiamen who are in command or appointed to command vessels of the coast defense fleet that have been ordered to Cuba for blockading purposes be retained on the vessels.

DIXON DECLARED DEFEATED.

The Referee Gives Jordan the Decision in the 25-Round Bout.

George Dixon was declared defeated last night at the Lenox Athletic Club in a twenty-five-round bout with Ben Jordan of England, for the featherweight championship of the world. The fight was a pretty exhibition of boxing and hard hitting, but the decision was a most unpopular one, for even had Referee White declared it a draw, Dixon, in the opinion of many, would have had none the best of the decision. Jordan showed himself to be far more clever than he was credited with being by the local followers of the ring, for he can duck and side-step to perfection, and he is strong enough to do damage whenever he lands a blow.

The bout was not fast during the first five rounds, but after that the fighting was fast and furious, Dixon landing his favorite double rush blows on the body and face repeatedly. A large crowd witnessed the fight, and considerable money changed hands on the result.

FOLK-LORE OF THE SEA.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A graduate of Union Theological Seminary has just been denied license to preach by the New York Presbytery because his views on Jonah and the whale were not satisfactory. The young man was advised to put in the Summer studying the subject over again and then come before the license board, as it might be called, in the Fall for a second examination.

If this advice is acted upon it may lead to no inconsiderable enlargement of knowledge. A few years ago a retired Lieutenant of the United States Navy, then living in Chicago, Fletcher S. Bassett, gave to literature a very interesting volume entitled, "Sea Phantoms; or, Legends and Superstitions of the Sea and of Sailors in All Lands and at All Times." This collection of folklore contains, among other things, much interesting matter under the head of "Jonah Stories." According to Bassett, there are numerous legends of marvelous exploits by a man and a whale. They extend all along the line of navigation. In the Norse folklore the whale and his human companion become very chummy, and at parting the whale asks the man, "Hast thou such a thing as an old pipe and some tobacco?" The pipe and tobacco were furnished, and the last seen of the whale he was sailing away, a long, low cloud of smoke trailing in his wake.

There is a Hindu version of the whale story which, it is claimed, must be older than the book of Jonah. Pradjumna, the son of Vishnu, was swallowed by a fish and a few days later restored to life. There are other East Indian versions of the same story. Clear traces of it are also found among our American Indians, especially along the Canadian Coast. One legend assures us that Manabozho, the Hiawatha of Longfellow, was swallowed by a fish, canoe and all, and that sea gulls rescued him. In classic literature traces are found of the same belief. Plutarch is one authority for saying that a Greek hero lived three days in the stomach of a fish, only in this case it was a shark. According to Lycophron, Hercules was once a prisoner in a whale.

Lieut. Bassett is disposed to philosophize over what he calls the man-swallowing whale myth. He sees in it an illustration of the universal conflict between light and darkness, adding:

"As the sun was swallowed up at night in the ocean, a monster was easily imagined as doing it, and the whale, being the greatest monster, was credited with these feats. All these heroes are solar heroes, and represent the sun."

Perhaps a careful and exhaustive study of the book of Jonah in the light of the folk-lore of the sea would reveal a wealth of meaning hitherto undiscovered. No inconsiderable part of the teachings of the New Testament is embodied in fables or parables, and no one thinks of giving a historical character to them. It would detract from, rather than add to, the story of the prodigal son, for example, to insist that it was a bit of history. Certainly no one sees in the parables of the New Testament any weakening of the claim of that volume to Divine inspiration, and it is one of the cardinal beliefs of the Christian world that the Old and the New Testaments are one book, and have a common religious purpose. But whatever the lessons drawn from the study of the folk-lore of the sea as a side light on the book of Jonah, the study itself could hardly fail to yield valuable material for reflection.

A BEAR SURPRISES A MINER.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

TROUT LAKE, B. C., June 14.—M. J. Burns is in town to record assessment work on the Copper King for the ensuing year. He has some fine samples of free gold ore from the ledge, and also some fine galena and gray copper. The Copper King is situated near the head of Tenderfoot Creek, almost on the summit of the mountain, and the silver tip and cinnamon bear seem to be uncommonly plentiful and vicious in that section.

Harry Craven was helping Mr. Burns with his work and they were sinking a shaft on the ledge. There is a large stump alongside the shaft, and as Burns crawled out of the hole one evening and stepped round the stump he was suddenly caught round the waist in the loving embrace of a large silver tip bear, which evidently had been sitting on the fallen tree watching their work.

Burns had an eight-pound two-handed hammer in his hand, but was unable to use it at such close quarters. Craven came out of the shaft immediately behind Burns, with a sharp pick, and seeing the bear he came to the assistance of Burns and struck the bear in the neck with such force as to break the pick handle.

With a loud roar the bear released his hold on Burns and made a swipe at Craven, but missing his mark he lost his balance from the force of the attack, and falling off the log, on which he had been standing, rolled down the steep side of the bluff, which is about sixty feet high at this point.

Burns and Craven did not wait to see what disposition the bear made of himself, but started for camp. Mr. Burns got off with a lame back, which confined him to his bed for a day or so, and Mr. Craven has a couple of scratches on his forehead, where the bear's paw scraped him. The extent of the bear's injuries [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE ARMORIES

Col. Francis Talks About His Controversy with Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first.

NO ORDERS FROM GOV. BLACK

He Says the Recruiting Officer Has Not Acted Properly—Declares He Will Close the Armory To-night—Other Guard News.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment last night gave his side of the controversy between himself and Capt. Stoddard which led up to the Captain being informed that he would not be allowed to use the Seventy-first Regiment Armory for recruiting purposes after to-night.

"I will close this armory to-morrow night," he said, "and that is as positive as anything can be. The only thing that will keep it open will be an order from the Governor to that effect, and in that event I will be relieved of the responsibility for the property here. When Capt. Stoddard says he brought a letter from the Governor ordering me to give him the use of the armory, he does not state facts." Col. Francis here produced the letter in question, which said that he was "authorized to permit the use of the armory."

"That gives me discretion," said the Colonel, "and I have used it as I thought best. Capt. Stoddard has not used his best efforts to hurry up the recruiting, and I will not further put up with the annoyance of having a lot of men hanging around here all day and night, using our board room, the company room, and generally behaving in a manner that, to say the least, is extremely objectionable. Had Capt. Stoddard or his men acted in a manner that befitted gentlemen, things might be different, but they have not extended me the courtesy due from one man to another, to say nothing of what is due a superior officer.

Says Locks Were Broken.

"Since this recruiting has been going on, locks have been broken from the gun racks, property has disappeared, and many other things of like character have happened. I do not accuse any one, but the fact stands for itself, and, as the person responsible, I will not put up with it any longer unless the Governor orders me to do it. Then, as a soldier, I will obey the commands of my superior.

"I was informed to-day that one man sent Capt. Stoddard 200 recruits, yet he reports only 16 taken to-day. That does not look as if he were doing all he could to fill up the regimental quqota."

Capt. Stoddard said he would order his men to report as usual at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and if the armory was closed he would then see what was to be done. He said he did not think the armory would be closed, but if it was, certain pressure would be brought to bear on Col. Francis to have him change his mind. What this pressure was Capt. Stoddard declined to state.

John Gormly, the janitor of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, gave $10 to the Ladies' Auxiliary League of the Seventy-first Regiment at a recent meeting, and also informed the committee that he intended to give a like amount every month until the Seventy-first returned from the front.

News of Other Armories.

No move has yet been made to recruit the Two Hundred and First Regiment at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and Col. Hurry, Commissary on Gen. Roe's staff, said last night that it would probably not begin until Tuesday.

The First Harlem Volunteers were drilled last night on the drill grounds of Olympia Bicycle Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. The following promotions have been made: Frederick W. King, Oscar Hausen, and Arthur B. Butts, Lieutenants; Leander W. Elson and William Fulton, Jr., Sergeants; Thomas Hymes and Otto Rosien, Corporals. These officers are assisting Lieut. W. R. Andrews and Capt. Millard J. Bloomer, the organizer, in drilling the men of the various companies now forming. The men are anxious to go to the front in a body, and will probably go with the Two Hundred and First Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Roe will leave here to-day for Chickamauga under orders from the War Department. The military headquarters in the Stewart Building have been turned over to Brig. Gen. James McLeer, who succeeds Gen. Roe.

LIEUT. TALLER MAKES DENIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly surprised to find in this morning's edition of your paper an article purporting to describe an unusual scene in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory between thirty members of Company F and myself, in which I was represented as ordering the men out of the room, to prevent their enlisting with Capt. Stoddard.

As I was out of town at the time, and as there was no reason for the members of the company being present at the armory last night, (their drill night being Wednesday night,) this alleged scene could not have occurred; at no time has any such occurrence taken place between the members of Company F and any of its officers.

By giving this space in your valuable columns you will be correcting an injustice which has been done to the members of the company and myself.

C. E. TALLER, First Lieutenant.

New York, July 1, 1898.

FIFTEEN RECRUITS MISSING.

All but One of a Boston Squad Decide to Desert.

Fifteen recruits, who were on their way from Boston to Washington, are missing. They were in charge of Louis Dalowski, who reported at the Quartermaster's Department yesterday morning. Sixteen recruits were enlisted at Boston for the Seventh Artillery. There was no officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, to take charge of the men, and the recruiting officer asked for a volunteer commander. All volunteered except Dalowski and so he was selected. The squad was put on board a train and the fifteen were told to obey Dalowski.

Dalowski was in tears when he arrived at the Quartermaster's office. He said his company was on good behavior until Albany was reached. The men called him Captain, and saluted when they spoke to him. At Albany they all got off to get some drinks, and only seven got on board the train again. At Jersey City, while Dalowski was attending to his tickets, the seven disappeared. Dalowski was sent on to Washington, and if the other fifteen recruits do not report, the police will be notified to arrest them as deserters.

NOMINATED FOR COMMISSIONS.

Twenty-third Regiment Men Selected for Army Officerships.

Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has nominated the following for commissions in the new regiments to be raised under Gov. Black's order:

Capt. Henry De Witt Hamilton as Major, Company G.

Capt. Walter P. Blackman as Captain, Company C.

Capt. George F. Hamlin as Captain, Company I.

Capt. Charles G. Todd as Captain, Company K.

First Lieut. Alfred S. Orchard as Captain, Company E.

Second Lieut. William J. Travis as Captain, Company K.

Second Lieut. Frank A. Martin as Captain, Company I.

First Lieut. Walter W. Griffith as First Lieutenant, Company D.

First Lieut. August T. Morro as First Lieutenant, Company G.

Sergt. Robert S. Cooke as First Lieutenant, Company E.

Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Philip Case as Second Lieutenant, Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt. Sherwood F. Sawyer as Second Lieutenant, Company I.

Corp. Edward B. Southworth, Jr., as Second Lieutenant, Company A.

RECRUIT MAY BE TOO YOUNG.

Parent of a Member of the Seventy-first Protests.

Justice Freedman yesterday in the Supreme Court, on the application of C. F. Collins, issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, directing Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard to produce in court Christopher D. Collins of 322 East Thirty-seventh Street in order to secure his release from the Seventy-first Regiment.

Mr. Collins represents Jeremiah Collins, the father of the young soldier, and alleged in his petition for the writ that young Collins is under twenty years old and cannot legally be held as a member of the United States Army, in which he enlisted on June 28. The lad's father avers that his son enlisted without his or his mother's consent.

RECRUITS LEAVE SEA GIRT.

More Than Three Hundred Proceed to Camp Alger.

SEA GIRT, July 1.—Three hundred and ten recruits for the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, left Camp Voorhees this morning for Camp Alger, Va., in charge of Lieuts. Gasser, Van Deman, and Van Houten. The detachment occupied ten Pennsylvania coaches.

The fifty recruits for the Third Regiment left for Pompton Lakes this afternoon in charge of First Lieut. Henry J. House. The remainder of the quota for this regiment will not be mustered before Tuesday of next week. The recruits for the Second Regiment will be mustered by Monday, but they will not be sent to Jacksonville before Thursday.

Privates to Become Officers.

TAMPA, Fla., July 1.—Five privates from the ranks of the Second New York Volunteers left to-night for Albany, where they go to report to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast for assignment to the regiments organized under the second call for volunteers in New York. These men, when attached to the new regiments, will rank as Second Lieutenants.

The Engineers at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, July 1.—Lieut. Cruikshank, United States Army, mustered in Company E of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, this afternoon. The company will be under the command of Capt. Charles Parker Breese. Thirty-five recruits arrived to-night.

Volunteers in Jersey City.

The members of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, were called to meet at the Jersey City armory last night to respond to the second call for volunteers. There are 903 names on the roster, and of these 720 responded. All enrolled themselves on the volunteer list. Several whose business would not allow them to volunteer took substitutes to take their places.

First Bale of Cotton Donated.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 1.—The first bale of cotton of this season's growth has been ginned at Pearsall, Frio County. It was sold at auction to-day at San Antonio and will be shipped to President McKinley to be made into gun-cotton for the battleship Texas.

THE CASTELLANE-TUROT DUEL.

How and Why Anna Gould's Husband Prodded an Insulting "Blackguard."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The duel between Comte Boni de Castellane and M. Henri Turot aroused real interest in Paris society. The general feeling in the clubs was that it should never have been fought. A few days ago a crime was committed by a nurse in the service of the Comtesse de Castellane, (née Anna Gould.) The girl concealed the birth of two still-born children under specially horrible circumstances. Thereupon, M. Henri Turot, a writer on the Petite République, (which is the organ of M. Jaurès and the Socialists,) made a violent attack on the Comte de Castellane and his wife, accusing them of having forced the wretched servant to the committal of the crime by threats of dismissal. The Socialist journalist made out that the average bonne of the present day was a mere serf, and that should the culprit in question be convicted of murder the fault would be principally attributable to her employers. This argument is quite in keeping with the general attitude of the Petite République, and explains the intense irritation of its Directors, MM. Jaurès and Gérault-Richard, at the recent failure to be re-elected to the French Chamber. It also proves what MM. Jaurès and Gérault-Richard are capable of when they feel themselves at bay. They insult a woman, and the whole Socialist party applauds. The Collectivist cad never exhibited himself in more striking colors.

What the Comte de Castellane should, in the opinion of most of his friends, have done, would have been soundly to thrash with a stick the fellow who signed the article in question, for which the Socialist leaders are collectively responsible. He preferred, however, to fight a duel. The fight took place on the Ile re la Grand Jatte, the classic spot for such encounters, an eyot in the middle of the Seine, which is crossed by the bridge connecting Courbevoie with Neuilly. It was a glorious day, and the flash of the swords showed up prettily against the deep green of the trees with which the island which is thickly wooded. From the fair of Neuilly, which is being held close by, the sound of multiple steam organs was wafted across the water.

The Comte de Castellane, who is a singularly handsome man of the pompadour type, with fair hair of almost albino whiteness, made a violent onslaught on his adversary as soon as the words "Allez, Messieurs" were pronounced by the Comte de Dion, who was in charge of the arrangements. A few passes, and M. Turot was wounded twice in the arm. The rapidity with which the thrust was given explained the double wound. A curious scene then followed. M. Arthur Meyer, the editor of the Gaulois, approached M. Turot and declared that, though an old friend of his, he was glad that he had been wounded, and that the Comte de Castellane had made a brilliant passe d'armes, on which he was to be congratulated, as this was the Count's first duel, while M. Turot, on the other hand, was an habitué of the duelling ground. It should be explained that many persistent duellists have no notion of sword fencing.

A portly person here interrupted and said that M. Turot was a thorough blackguard, and deserved all he had got and a good deal more; whereupon a slight thin man rebuked the portly personage for insulting a wounded principal, and exhibited his card. It transpired that the fat man was the Comte de Castellane's fencing master, and was, therefore, unable to accept a duel.

There were over 400 persons present at th encounter, about twenty of whom came in motor-cars. A proportion of the bystanders consisted of Bohemians from the neighboring fair, who loudly protested against settling disputes with swords when fists and feet were at the service of muscular humanity. Curiously enough, this was exactly the same view expressed to me on the subject by an eminent English diplomatist.

A Modern Miracle.

From The London Times.

Our Vatican correspondent says: "A fact in connection with the holy winding sheet recently exposed in Turin, is attracting considerable attention. It was resolved with the consent of the King, whose property it is, to photograph the relic, and the committee intrusted the work to Signor Secondo Pia, an amateur photographer. Providing most perfect apparatus, he placed it on a level with the altar on which the relic was exposed. The first attempt was with electric light. The relic was covered with glass. The electric reflectors oscillated and gave an unequal light, so that the attempt was unsuccessful. The exposure was about five minutes. The second attempt was made at 9 o'clock in the evening on May 28. Four negatives were taken, of which two were successful. The exposure lasted twenty minutes. The dimensions were forty centimetres by sixty centimetres. The result astonished and impressed all by its perfection when taken out of the bath. The whole figure of the Redeemer appeared in perfection to the eyes of the spectators. The photographs will be published toward the end of this month, and all copies must bear the authentication of the committee."

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

JAPANESE ARMY OF TO-DAY

How the Yankees of Asia Are Passing Through a Transition Stage Like Our Own.

184,000 MEN IN 1902

The Organization Which Defeated China Rejected for More Modern Tactics—A Half Million Trained Soldiers Available.

A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette writes: It is to be hoped that the unstinted, and in many cases exaggerated, praise which greeted the achievements of the Japanese army and navy at the close of the recent struggle with China may not have turned the heads of the Tokio War Office authorities. For, when all is said and done, one fact must remain clear to the disinterested observer—namely, that although large forces were put into the field by both sides, the Chino-Japanese conflict, from the purely military point of view, deserves only to rank with what are termed small wars.

On the one side we had a well-organized and highly disciplined army; on the other a chaotic rabble, who would have been hardly less formidable had the pseudo units composing it been armed with bows and arrows instead of breechloading rifles and Krupp guns. At the present juncture the problem as to how the Japanese Army would acquit itself were it to find itself arrayed against a European adversary is one that must have presented itself to many minds; at the same time it is not one which even the highest military experts would be prepared to answer offhand, especially under the existing circumstances. It may not be generally known that the Japanese Army is now in a transition stage, that in the majority of departments the arrangements which were thought good enough to withstand the strain of the war with China have been ruthlessly cast aside, and that, strictly speaking, the Japanese land forces will not be prepared for a big war until the year 1902. During the period 1894-96 the peace establishment and first reserve, together constituting the first line on a war footing, stood at 737 staff officers, 4,911 officers, 17,240 subalterns, 2,262 cadets, 266,247 privates, and 1,147 non-combatants—total, 291,544 of all ranks. In 1896, however, a large increase, entailing the complete reorganization of the empire's fighting force, was decided upon, and in order to obtain a total effective force of over half a million men a sum of 181,522,612 yen was then voted to be spread over the period 1896-1902. Besides the Imperial Guard of some 16,000 picked men, permanently stationed at Tokio, there were formerly six other divisions or corps. The latter are now being exactly doubled, though the former is to remain unchanged. However, to properly explain the radical alterations now being carried out it will be necessary to take the three arms separately.

The Services Considered Separately.

First, the infantry and engineers, which consist of the Imperial Foot Guards; the infantry of the line, and the engineers of the Guard and line. Of these the Foot Guards and the Guard battalion of sappers remain as they were, that is, of four regiments of two battalions each, and one battalion of two field companies, respectively. But whereas the infantry of the line was formerly composed of twelve brigades, or twenty-four regiments of three battalions each, the projected reorganization includes provision for raising its strength to 52 regiments, or 156 battalions, and as a battalion on war strength makes up 800 rifles, this will mean 125,000 men. The engineers, formerly composed of six line battalions of two field companies each, (including on mobilization bridging and telegraph sections,) will be similarly brought up to number 12 battalions, or 24 field companies of 200 men each—total, 4,800 men. Some misconception appears to exist concerning the armament of the Japanese infantry, it being stated that the latter is still armed with a Japanese single-loading rifle, the Murata, pattern 1889, with a calibre of 8 mm. During the war with China, however, the Guards and Fourth Infantry Division carried a magazine rifle, the Austrian Mannlicher, and all the infantry of the line are now being supplied with this excellent weapon. The uniform of the infantry consists of a dark blue double-breasted tunic with scarlet collar and cuffs, blue trousers with scarlet stripes, and shoes with gray cloth gaiters. The headdress is a shako with plume. In undress a blue jacket with red collar and a blue cap, with a red band in the Guard and a yellow one in the line, are worn. The uniform of the engineers is the same as the infantry, save that the collars and cuffs are white.

Light but Active Cavalry.

The Japanese cavalry is not a large force; in fact, it only counted seven squadrons, including the Guard Squadron, before the present reorganization began. Now six "cavalry battalions" of two squadrons each are in course of formation, and these twelve squadrons, which will compose the new cavalry of the line, should muster about 6,000 officers and men. The horses are sturdy little stallions, about 14.1 hands high, and are nine years old. They are well groomed and admirably broken for military purposes, while the men themselves make good horsemen. Owing, however, to their extreme lightness as a body, the Japanese cavalry would be practically useless as far as shock tactics are concerned; on the other hand, this same quality renders the arm valuable for pursuit and outpost purposes. The remount station is at Tokio, and as there are no Government studs in the country a number of Government stallions are distributed over certain districts, to which a committee is sent annually to make the required purchases.

Like the other two arms already enumerated, the artillery is divided into guard artillery and artillery of the line. The latter formerly consisted of eight regiments, but has now been increased to twelve, the reorganization of this arm having been completed first. An artillery regiment consists of three battalions, each battalion of two six-gun batteries. The first two battalions in each regiment are composed of field guns, the third of mountain. The guard artillery regiment similarly includes three battalions, or six batteries, all composed of field guns, however. In the line units the men of the field batteries are also taught to work the mountain guns and periodically exchange duties with the men of the latter. The Japanese artillery is undoubtedly the smartest of the three arms. True, the harness and equipment may not come up to the Aldershot standard of "spit and polish," but as one of our own artillery experts has observed, the riding is good, the driving quite up to royal military tournament form, and the service of the guns best of all. During the Chinese war the foreign attachés particularly singled out for praise the rapidity with which elevation and deflection were calculated, while the guns, especially for long-range fire, were laid with admirable accuracy. The Japanese field gun is of compressed bronze, with a breech action similar to that of Krupp's, with a calibre of 2.95 inches, the weight of the projectile being 9 pounds 5 ounces, and the muzzle velocity 1,417 feet per second. The mountain gun is shorter, but has the same calibre and fires the same projectile. The total strength of the artillery arm may now be reckoned at 1,000 officers and 15,000 men, but this does not include the four regiments of coast artillery, whose numbers are uncertain. It is curious to note that the Japanese evince no disposition to furnish their army with horse artillery.

The military train is composed of the guard train battalion, and six—now being increased to twelve—line train battalions of which the latter, when the cadres are brought up to war strength, will muster 16,000 officers and men. During the late war the regimental transport consisted of pack ponies carrying a load of about 250 pounds, and the usual subdivision into light and heavy baggage was observed. But the divisional transport as normally organized was then modified, and large use made of handcarts drawn by coolies, a procedure which might not be possible elsewhere. The train battalions are armed and clothed like the cavalry, but their collars and cuffs are of blue velvet.

Total of Regulars and Militia.

Accordingly, by the year 1902 the Japanese Army should be as follows: Imperial Guard, 16,000; infantry of the line, 125,000; engineers, 5,000; cavalry, 6,000; artillery, 16,000, and military train, 16,000; aggregate strength, 184,000. This is the regular army, but military service is obligatory for all able-bodied males between the ages of seventeen and forty, the terms of enlistment being as follows: Three years with the colors, four years in the first reserve, five years in the second reserve, and the remaining eleven years in what is known as the National Army, a force to be called up only in time of great emergency. In time of war the first reserve is consolidated with the regular troops, and under the new system will number 200,000 men, while the strength of the second reserve may be approximately set down as representing another 150,000. We thus get a clear half-million trained soldiers, but this does not include the various militia corps which exist in the outlying principalities. Of these the smallest, though by far the most formidable, are the military colonists of Yedo, known as the "Todenhei," who can put into the field some 6,000 well-equipped light infantry.

THE CONTRARY SEX.

London Ladies Bought More Straw Hats for the Same Reason Men Bought Fewer.

From The London Mail.

The unseasonable weather has had its effect on the disposal of Summer goods. There has been a big slump in sales, and dainty articles of wearing apparel which usually at this season of the year find ready purchasers are still left in the windows or on the shelves of the West End tradesmen.

In order to ascertain at first hand what effect the weather had really had on trade in Summer goods, a representative of The Daily Mail called recently on several of the leading shopkeepers. "In straw hats," said Mr. Gamage of the well-known firm in Holborn, "we have not sold a quarter of the number this season that we had sold by the same date last year. It is true that the other day, when the sun shone brightly, we could not sell straw hats fast enough, and from 600 to 700 went from our large stock of 8,000 or 9,000.

"But there has been practically no sale for boating shirts and flannels, but heavy 'sweaters' have been largely in demand. I am afraid the weather is having a prejudicial effect on some of the smaller tradesmen, as I am in receipt of numerous tender sheets for drapers' stocks which have been placed in the hands of trustees."

At Louise's, in Regent Street, where fashionable ladies obtain their headgear, the chilly weather, it was ascertained, had considerably increased the sale of straw hats. "We have sold more than twice the number of straw hats in the past few weeks," said the manager, "than we did in the same period of 1897. But our sales of chiffon, tulle, and lace hats show an almost corresponding decrease, because, you see, these are the hats worn by ladies in the Summer, and as the Summer has apparently forgotten to come our customers are contenting themselves with Leghorn and Tuscan straws."

They're Puzzled in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

The United States Senate's action in striking out of an appropriation bill the item to pay the expenses of the United States representatives at the proposed Quebec conference to settle matters of difference with Canada is puzzling newspapers in the United States as well as in Canada. The meeting was eminently in the interests of good-will between the two countries, and one that no reasonable objection could be taken to. The Senate at Washington, it must be admitted, has its peculiarities.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—T. Estreda Palma, Central Valley, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman J. B. Baker, Comstock, N. Y.

GRAND UNION—F. W. Clark, United States Cavalry Corps.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. E. W. Very, Washington; N. Lehman, Germany.

HOLLAND—S. D. Majoribanks, Norman Smith, Argentina.

STURTEVANT—Col. J. W. Barlow, United States Army.

WALDORF—Capt. Broom, United States Volunteers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks and velvets, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; F. N. Holm, silks and velvets; Stuart House.

Herman Brothers & Lindauer Company, Nashville, Tenn.; P. Herman, clothing and woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsburg, Mass.; W. D. MacInnes, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Loig, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods, 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Stuart House.

New Palace Clothing Company, Kansas City, Mo; H. A. Auerbach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Osborne, Hutchins & Hunt, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Osborne, millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. R. Hughes, notions and fancy goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and rugs, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. L. Rothschild, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:32	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	2:47

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:00	Gov. Isl'd	6:00	H. Gate	7:49
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:18	Gov. Isl'd	6:28	H. Gate	8:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allegheny, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellena, La Plata	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Taormina, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JULY 5.		
Galileo, North Brazil and La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.		
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	
THURSDAY, JULY 7.		
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kennett, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day. Mails from Kobe, Japan, arr. at Tacoma per SS Columbia, and are due in New York Monday morning, July 4.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, June 4; Sydney, June 6; Auckland, June 11, and Honolulu, June 22, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Alameda. A portion of the mails are due to arrive at New York on the morning of Monday, July 4, the balance on July 5. Mails from China and Japan reached Vancouver and were dispatched East, due to arrive in New York on the morning of July 4.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 2.

Chicago City, Swansea, June 18.

Etruria, Liverpool, June 25.

La Touraine, Havre, June 25.

New Orleans, New Orleans, June 28.

Pretoria, Hamburg, June 20.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 30.

Matthew Bellington, Gibraltar, June 19.

Naparenia, Port Spain, June 24.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

Axminster, Gibraltar, June 20.

Berlin, Queenstown, June 26.

El Monte, New Orleans, June 20.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Cheruskia, Havre, June 22.

Kensington, Antwerp, June 25.

St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, June 22.

Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, June 21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Excelsior, New Orleans, June 30.

Hilary, Para, June 24.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, June 27.

Majestic, Liverpool, June 29.

Arrived—Friday, July 1.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville June 28 and Charleston 29th, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay at 8 P. M.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Williamson, Yokohama, &c., March 30, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M. June 30.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, La Guayra June 20 and Caracao 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallet. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) MacLennan, Shields June 12, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. 30th.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Panama R. R. S. S. Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:37 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull June 11 and Dundee 16th, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Boxgrove, (Br.,) Mably, Tampico, &c., June 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Corner, Palermo, &c., June 11, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool June 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Demerara June 20, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Richmond, Miller, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. SS St. Paul, Sigsbee, Mole St. Nicholas and St. John, P. R. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Forest Brook, Cripsey, St. Vincent, C. V., June 16 and Hampton Roads 30, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Stettin June 8 and Christiansand 17th, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship William H. Smith, Brown, Manila 115 ds., with hemp to Norwood & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Louvina, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Bahia 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark John Swan, Nash, Fernandina 6 ds., with railroad ties to George S. Baxter—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Teresina, (Ital.,) Criscuela, Alexandrette 85 ds., with mdse. to Stamford Manufacturing Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Adam W. Spies, Godett, Honolulu, &c., Feb. 3, with sugar to Welch & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Bros.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 1, 9:30 P. M., calm, clear.

Sailed.

SS Newberne, for Norfolk.

SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) for Hamburg.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) for Genoa, &c.

SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

SS Blockheath, (Br.,) for Pensacola.

SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Onaway, Mooch, from New York for Brisbane, was spoken May 17 in lat. 22 south, lon. 39 west.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 1.—Bark River Thames, (Nor.,) Capt. Quale, from Hamburg for Apalachicola, which was reported as having been ashore and which afterward got off and anchored at Deal, apparently uninjured, has been seized under proceedings for the payment of salvage at the instance of the owners of the tug which assisted the River Thames afloat.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 1.—SS. Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New York via Pernambuco; arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed Deal to-day.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York via Montevideo for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 6.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Enwright, from New York via Montevideo for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 6.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, from New York for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 7.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Licac, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Catania June 25.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, sld. from Dantzic for New York June 28.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Capt. Lesley, sld. from Shields for New York June 29.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Shanghai for New York yesterday.

SS Lord Kelvin, (Br.,) Capt. Steel, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Montgomery, (Br.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Sylvania, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, from New York for Dunkirk, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Marseilles, Naples, &c., arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hurworth, (Br.,) Capt. Keith, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS John Bright, (Br.,) Capt. Keene, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

THE GORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
direct special attention to their large collection of
CUPS AND TROPHIES
The assortment this year is larger than ever and includes many Unique Pieces suitable for Prizes in Golf, Yachting and other athletic contests.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE.
Rich, Mellow and Pure.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts,
San Francisco, Cal.

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

Final Hints

IT'S *"Get through and get away."* That is the spirit of to-day, and rightfully. There may be some things forgotten or postponed until this morning. We will supply you until twelve o'clock, then *we* are through and away. A fair day and a cheerful one to all of us! These last hints of possible wants, to be filled this morning under exceptionally favorable terms:—

The Rodman Bicycle at Twenty Dollars.—A wheel that will satisfy you as long as you own it. A wheel that will carry you through anything and never fail you. A wheel that is stout, staunch, true. A wheel that was built to compete with the best Fifty Dollar grades, for Twenty Dollars. It is an abnormal bargain brought about by abnormal conditions. In the very nature of things it cannot last long. It should be profited by while the opportunity exists.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

An Eleventh Hour Chance in Sailor Hats. This is a hurry-up bargain. There are only three hundred. They are Java Sailor Hats for Women, trimmed with fancy silk ribbon bands, and precisely the hats for which you have paid $1 and $1.25 each. We'll give you these to-day at

Forty Cents Each.

Of the Trimmed Millinery, there is, of course, ample choice. Such assortments as we showed yesterday are not sold in a day. So here are many exquisite Summer hats, trimmed by the skilful fingers that produce the highest class work, at $3 and $4. You can't imagine how good they are until you have seen them. And, again, here are more than one hundred French hats at from $1 to $2.50 that are simply wonderful.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Two Shirts for One Price.—It's the dollar-and-a-half shirt, not only of some stores, but we think of every store but this, and here only by a lucky chance. The patterns are excellent, the material a fine madras, the price,

Seventy-five Cents.

Ninth Street.

Silk Band and Shield Bows.—There are just about enough of these for half a day's brisk selling. There are 2,500 of them, and you took just double that quantity the last time. They are fine goods, and would be fairly priced at 25c. each. Many of them are regular 50c. kinds.

Choose, 3 for 25c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Seven Men Held at Charleston for Alleged Killing of Postmaster Baker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—Alonzo Rogers, Israel McKnight, H. S. Stokes, Moultrie Epps, Henry Godwin, N. V. Wood, and W. A. Webster were arraigned before United States Commissioner Smith in this city to-day on the charge of murdering Fraser B. Baker, the negro Postmaster who was killed at Lake City last February.

Baker's house was set on fire, and when he and his family tried to escape from it they were fired on by a mob. Baker and a child were killed and several members of the family were wounded. Rewards for the murderers were offered by the State and the National Government. A short time ago J. P. Mowham turned State's evidence, implicating the men who were arraigned here to-day with others.

Baker's wife and Newham were on the stand to-day, and both gave graphic accounts of the tragedy. Commissioner Smith sent the prisoners back to jail, and the case will go up to the District Court.

LEITER'S DEBTS ENORMOUS.

The Father Borrows Millions to Cover the Son's Losses.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Levi Z. Leiter has completed negotiations with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for a loan of $3,000,000 for ten years at 4 per cent. The security consists of a number of the most valuable pieces of business property in the city. In completing the details of the loan Mr. Leiter informed the agents of the Northwestern that he would probably require further advances of about $3,500,000 or $[illegible],000.

The money borrowed by Mr. Leiter will go toward the liquidation of the debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in wheat speculation. The share of Joseph Leiter in the immense estate of his father will be nearly, if not entirely, consumed by his speculation. Mr. Leiter's notice that he would probably require between $6,000,000 and $[illegible] in loans on his property is taken to indicate the extent of Joseph Leiter's losses he is compelled to bear, being the excess of the sum of losses in the deal above Joseph Leiter's private fortune, which was variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to [illegible] before he began his career on the [illegible] Board of Trade over a year ago.

Body of a Woman Found.

The [illegible] on the Seth Low recovered the body of a woman in the river yesterday morning near the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn. It was that of a woman thirty or [illegible]-two years old, weighing probably [illegible] pounds, and about 5 feet 2 inches in height. A blue flannel dress, a cheap [illegible] of small black and white check, [illegible] underwear, black satin covered corsets and black cotton stockings constituted the articles of clothing. There was a [illegible] ring on the middle finger of the [illegible] hand. The body had evidently been several days in the water. It was taken to the Morgue, where it lies awaiting [illegible].

Roanoke, Va., Hotel Burned.

ROANOKE, Va., July 1.—The Hotel Roanoke, owned by the Norfolk and Western [illegible] Company, was completely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. [illegible]

HOW THE VOLUNTEERS FARE

Gen. Howard Carroll Says the Tales of Hardship in the Southern Camps Are False.

THREE CAMPS WERE INSPECTED

Gov. Black's Representatives Spent Nearly Three Weeks Among the Men—Gen. Carroll Praises the New York Troops.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Major Theodore L. Poole returned yesterday after investigating into the condition of the New York State troops in the big camps in the South. A visit of nearly three weeks among the officers and men had allowed them opportunity to judge fully how the troops were faring, and at its conclusion both men stigmatized the allegations of suffering and hardship made in some quarters as entirely untrue.

Because of the numerous conflicting statements of the condition of the New York troops in camp, and more particularly the assertions of individuals, such as the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, and of correspondents in some newspapers, Gov. Black decided to make a personal inspection of the camps in order to satisfy himself of the way the New York volunteers were being treated. The pressure of his political duties checked the original plan, and Gov. Black delegated Gen. Carroll and Major Poole to represent him. Major Poole is from Syracuse, and a veteran of the civil war, in which he saw four years' service.

Gen. Carroll refused yesterday to be interviewed upon the results of his trip, and would make no further comment upon the condition of the New York men than to say that the stories of privation, hardship, and want, alleged to have been suffered, were utter falsehoods. Gen. Carroll will make his official report to Gov. Black next Tuesday, and declared that his tongue was tied until after communication with his superior.

An account of the trip, however, was given by Gen. Carroll, who said he also felt free to speak of the troops not from New York. After Gov. Black had requested their services, the General and Major Poole obtained credentials at Washington to the commanders of the camps, directing the commanding officers to place every facility before the commission. They first went to Camp Alger, where the Third and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Regiments and Troops A and C are quartered. Thence they went to Tampa, the headquarters of the Sixty-ninth and Second New York Volunteers, and thence to Chickamauga, where are the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth New York Volunteers.

In each camp, Gen. Carroll said, the New York troops compared favorably with the regulars. From his tone it was inferred he believed the Empire State volunteers were the finest of the country. "I will say," the General stated, "that the Massachusetts troops are a fine set, and compare very well with the New York boys."

Speaking of the troops as a whole, Gen. Carroll said they were very backward in equipment. It seemed to him that the one great impression all thoughtful minds would have received after inspecting the camps is that President McKinley had shown the greatest good sense in delaying active warfare as long as possible, to allow the men to gain condition and proper equipment. "It was a very wise move on the part of the Government to delay action as long as possible," the General said. "At the present time of the 110,000 men in camp only about 40,000 are fully prepared to go to the front."

In further conversation it was learned that the spirit of the volunteer troops is excellent. All are anxious to go to the front, and are eagerly awaiting orders to break camp. The General appeared to think the service in Cuba would not be very frightful to men trained in any one of the camps. At Tampa he found the men were getting a training for the most tropical heat, as the temperature reached 100° in the shade with discouraging frequency. After such a baking, the General thought Cuba would be rather a relief.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day made these nominations:

First Lieutenants, Regular Army, to be Captains of Infantry—Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry; Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry; Frank L. Dodds, Ninth Infantry; Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Richard M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry; James E. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John H. Beacom, Third Infantry; Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry; John H. Shellenberger, Tenth Infantry; Walter K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry; Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry; Edward P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry; Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry; Daniel L. Howell, Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, regular army, to be First Lieutenant.

Volunteer Signal Corps—Second Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., Signal Corps, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Captain, Barton F. Dickson of Indiana; First Lieutenant, Arthur T. Balentine of Ohio, (nominations of Burton F. Dickson of Indiana and Arthur E. Ballentine of Ohio withdrawn.)

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Second Lieutenant, Edward Harralson of Georgia, (nomination of Edward Harolson of Georgia withdrawn.)

COLORS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Each Regiment to Have Two Flags, One National, One Regimental.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The question of colors for the volunteer army is one which has been receiving attention from the Quartermaster's Department. Contracts have been closed for the manufacture of two sets of colors for every regiment—one regimental and the other National.

The regimental flag for infantry is of seamless blue silk, 5 feet 6 inches fly and 4 feet 4 inches on the pike. It bears in the centre the coat-of-arms of the United States, consisting of an eagle with outstretched wings. On the eagle's breast a shield, in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in the left talon a bunch of arrows. In the eagle's beak is a red scroll bearing the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," in yellow. Over the scroll is a group of thirteen stars, surmounted by an arc of diverging rays, also in yellow. Below the eagle is a red scroll with the number and name of the regiment in white, as, for instance, "First New York United States Volunteer Infantry."

The National colors for infantry consist of the Stars and Stripes, of the same size as the regimental flag, with trimmings of yellow silk fringe, and the number and name of the regiment on the centre stripe in letters two and one-half inches high.

There are 165 infantry regiments in the Volunteer Army, so that 330 of these silken banners will be required for that branch alone. The banners are being made by contract, according to fixed Government specifications, in Philadelphia and Chicago, the work being done under the supervision of the Depot Quartermasters in those two cities.

MAN OF THE YANKEE DEAD.

Thomas Levalley of White Plains Expires at Key West.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1.—Thomas Levalley, twenty-one years old, son of Darrus A. Levalley of White Plains, died at Key West Hospital to-day. He was a gunner on the cruiser Yankee. He joined the Naval Militia two years ago, and enlisted before the war when his division went.

He was on the Yankee at Guantanamo and Santiago, and was commended for his skill and bravery while the Yankee was under fire at Santiago. Overexertion caused appendicitis. He was taken to Key West, and on Wednesday an operation was performed. It was thought to have been successful, but word reached his family here to-night that he was dead. Before going into the service of the Nation the young man was employed at 100 William Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Levalley has opened communication with Key West, and will try to have the body brought North.

MRS. U. S. GRANT TALKS.

Gives Her Opinion as to the Proper Work of Relief Associations—Her Personal Memoirs.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since Thursday night with Mrs. Sartoris and her two daughters, will leave for Magnolia, Mass., at 10 o'clock this morning, where she will spend the Summer.

Mrs. Grant, when seen yesterday, was emphatic in her belief that the relief associations should aid the soldiers at the front and not the destitute families. She said: "I think it is the duty of the citizens to care for the troops at the front, and keep them in proper condition for vigorous fighting. The different charity societies have always cared for the destitute and poor of our cities, and are able to do so now. The numerous complaints of improper food are partly uncalled for at this time. In the civil war President Lincoln had much more time to care for the troops. I remember that Gen. Grant reached part of his army, which was commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, at Lookout Mountain, and found the men eating the corn used for the horses. Supplies were immediately sent, and the pitiable condition of the men was relieved. We have no such destitution as that at the front, and the men should not grumble. As for cases of destitution at home, it is nonsense to expect a wife to wait for the $15.60 a month which her husband receives as a private in war time. That could not support them anyway.

"I am President of the Women's National War Relief Association, but aside from my personal sympathy with the cause I do not take an active part. I was invited to take the position by Mrs. Eugene McLean, wife of a Confederate General. One of the necessities that the association seems to overlook is the purchase of pith helmets for the troops. Such helmets are almost indispensable in a warm climate. I sent my son, Gen. Grant, one of them along with a large hammock. During the past months I have been busy writing my personal memoirs. They are now finished and have been typewritten, but they have not yet been sent to a publisher.

"Mrs. Fred Grant, with her son, who will be seventeen on the Fourth of July, will leave for Chickamauga to-morrow to join my son in the field."

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Only 25 Nurses, Instead of 50, to Go to the Front at Present.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society, which on Thursday decided to send fifty nurses to Cuba at once, without waiting for word from Miss Barton, has decided to reduce the number to twenty-five. This was done at the advice of Dr. Shrady and Mrs. Beale. These twenty-five will probably be sent either to-morrow or Monday. They will go direct to Tampa, and from there they will be transported to Santiago.

Contributions continue to pour in at Treasurer Tappen's office, 320 Broadway. Exactly $2,650 was received yesterday, as following: M. Guggenheim & Sons, $1,000; Byam K. Stevens, Cuyler, Morgan & Co., George F. Baker, Francis Lynde Stetson, $250 each; Francis L. Leland, Brooks Brothers, H. R. Bishop, Nichols Chemical Company, $100 each; Women's War Relief Association of Oneida County, $75; Emil Calman & Co., Miss M. Irene O'Donohue, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, $25 each; Miss A. G. Morgan, Miss Catherine G. Swingston, $20 each; Mrs. William W. Richards, C. S. W. Touher, Mrs. Charlotte S. Witherbee, $10 each; Mrs. H. S. Barnes, Mrs. C. Wilson Atkins, Miss Anna Waller, G. Gaudig and Bloom, $5 each.

Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, said yesterday that the steamer Red Cross will be duly commissioned as a supply boat upon assuring the Government that she will be used only as a Red Cross supply boat. The committee intends sending 300 tons of coal, one-half to be used for supplying the Red Cross at Key West on her arrival there on Tuesday. The other half will go to Mole St. Nicholas, to be used in case of emergency.

SEVENTY-FIRST RELIEF CORPS.

An Exhibition of Bandaging Given at a Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps was held yesterday afternoon at the armory. During the last four days the recruits who will leave to-day for two days at Camp Black before going to Santiago to join the Seventy-first in the field, have been instructed in bandaging and caring for the wounded by Miss Lindley and Miss Barrus. The men have become quite proficient, and yesterday gave an exhibition of their work. The women are busy every day making abdominal bandages, surgical bandages, and shirts for hospital use, and a large stock is on hand ready for shipment. Several cases will be sent in a few days.

Mrs. Edward T. T. Marsh, Chairman of the Relief Committee reported but few cases of destitution in the troopers' families. Doctors have been secured to care for the sick, and employment has been found for those who are able to work.

Mrs. S. R. Jenkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported $800 in the Treasury, of which $200 will be sent to the front at once for the use of the Regiment.

Gift of Brandy for Hospital Uses.

Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co. of Cognac, France, have tendered the United States Government, for hospital uses, 100 cases of their best brandy. The Surgeon General of the United States Army referred this matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who states that he will issue instructions for the entry of the brandy free of duty. Hon. C. H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, has written to A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Co., the agents of E. Remy Martin & Co., to have the brandy delivered at the port of New York. Mr. Alden is also directed by the Surgeon General "to extend to Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co. his sincere thanks for their generous gift."

Soldiers and Sailors' Families.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association met yesterday afternoon at the headquarters, 27 West Thirty-third Street. Total receipts of $11,719 and expenditures of $5,950 were reported. Stewart L. Woodford will preside at the concert at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, and W. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on "The American Soldier." The Broadway Theatre Orchestra will furnish the music, and Camille Darville, Julius Steger, and Mrs. Jack Bloodgood will assist. The association has secured a large farmhouse at Mohegan Lake, where wives and children of soldiers will be sent for a week's outing. It will be ready on Thursday.

YOUNG WOMAN SAVES A LIFE.

Miss Alice Goodwin, 17 Years Old, Rescues Edward Burke, an Actor, from Drowning at Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 1.—Miss Alice Goodwin, seventeen years old, rescued Edward Burke from drowning to-day at great risk to herself. Burke is an actor, twenty-eight years of age, and is at present under engagement at Koster & Bial's, Manhattan. He has been stopping at Sea Cliff during his city engagement, going in every evening to do his turn. This afternoon he was swimming in the bay here, and in diving from the long dock he struck his head against the bottom and sustained a concussion of the brain. Miss Goodwin was bathing some distance away. She saw Burke dive from the pier and come up feet first, float that way for a moment, and then disappear. Realizing that something must be wrong, she ran to the dock and out to the end.

The body of the injured man rose once more, and she sprang into the water and seized it as it went down again. Burke was unconscious. He was no easy weight for the young woman to bear, especially as the tide was running swiftly, and she and her burden were carried away from the shore. In time, however, Miss Goodwin managed to overcome the force of the tide, and made her way slowly toward the shore, keeping the head of her unconscious charge above water. She had just managed to reach shallow water, and gain a footing when help reached her.

Burke was taken ashore and attended by Drs. Hall and Mealaley. He was taken to Manhattan this evening in the care of the doctors and transferred to Bellevue. His condition is serious. He is well known in theatrical circles, and owns the house in which he lives, at 184 East Eighty-third Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the Third Army Corps for assignment to the command of the First Division of the Corps.

Major Samuel T. Armstrong, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Key West to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Charles M. Drake, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Rollo B. Oglesbee, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, recently appointed, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. L. Barnes will proceed from Trinity to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Major George R. Folker, Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Samuel S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as recruiting officer for the Volunteer Signal Corps at St. Louis.

Second Lieut. Meldrum Gray, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chickamauga Park, for duty.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now on duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the signal corps company at that point: Capt. Charles S. Conner, Second Lieut. Frank P. Tate.

Capt. William G. Bates, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Merritt at San Francisco, for assignment to duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, Seventh Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery A, Seventh Artillery, and will proceed at once to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the commanding officer of Light Battery, Seventh Artillery, for duty.

Capt. Benjamin B. Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to San Francisco and report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, upon the completion of his temporary duty in the Department of California, will proceed via Tampa, Fla., to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Major C. Hutchins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once, via Tampa, to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster on the staff of a division commander in the Fifth Army Corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David Baker, United States Army, now on duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Thomas, Ky., and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. A. Glatzmayer, United States Army, now on duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report to Mayor Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Boyd will proceed from Macon, Ga., to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert C. Eve will proceed from Augusta, Ga., to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Boyd will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Camp Alger, Fort Monroe, and Newport News, Va., and at Forts Macon and Caswell, North Carolina, and the following-named officers will report to Major Baird and assist him in the payments: Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army; Major George C. Stewart, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Frank M. Hammond, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Michael F. Sheary, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; Fort Washington, Md.; Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Mott, Del.; Delaware City and Fort Delaware, Del., and the following-named officers will report to Major Muhlenberg and assist him in the payments: Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George W. Moses, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty on the staff of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, and will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding United States troops in Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major William Culbertson, First Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissaries of Subsistence on the staffs of brigade commanders in that corps: Capt. William H. Lyons, Capt. William W. Statham.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will rejoin his brigade, accompanied by his civilian clerk and the Commissary Sergeant on duty with him, on the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale or Harvard after he has shipped all the subsistence stores he has at Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, ordered to report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted by the Secretary of War to Cadet Harry C. Jewett, third class, United States Military Academy.

The retirement from active service of the following-named officers, with the rank set opposite their respective names, upon the findings of the examining board that they are disqualified for the duty of those grades by reasons of disability incidental to the service, is announced, to date from April 26, the date on which they would have been promoted, by reason of seniority, if found qualified: First Lieut. Victor E. Stotler, Tenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry; First Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, Seventeenth Infantry, as Captain of infantry.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fredericksburg, Va., on Saturday, July 2, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Col. James S. Pettit, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. George Cole, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry H. Landon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Major Joseph M. Henry, Surgeon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infanry; Capt. Charles P. Newberry, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. George Broome, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Osman Latrobe, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Assistant Surgeon, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. G. D. Barbour, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Benjamin Stark, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. J. Van Ness Philip, Adjutant, Fourth United States Voluntoer Infantry, Judge Advocate.

The leave of absence on account of sickness, heratofore granted to Major Lester S. Hill, Surgeon, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Navy.

The resignation of O. L. Gambin as Paymaster's Clerk is accepted.

E. S. Updike is appointed Paymaster's Clerk for duty in connection with the accounts of the auxiliary navy at League Island.

Commodore R. R. Marshall, retired, is relieved from court-martial duty at New York.

Acting Boatswain John S. Groghan is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. A. Evans is detached from Newport News and ordered to the Key West Naval Station July 10.

Assistant Naval Constructor T. G. Roberts is detached from the New York Navy Yard and appointed assistant to the Superintendent of Construction at the Union Iron Works July 15.

Naval Cadet J. D Wainwright is detached from the auxiliary naval force and ordered to the Free Lance.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Hawley, retired, has his leave of absence extended one year.

Ensign H. G. MacFarland is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Oregon.

Assistant Paymaster Frederick K. Perkins, appointed June 17 and commissioned June 27, is ordered to the Independence.

Jacob E. Noel, Tacoma, Washington, is appointed Lieutenant.

George H. Elswald of the Rhode Island Naval Militia, is appointed Lieutenant (junior grade.)

Charles E. Lawton, Marshall W. Hale, Lewis F. Burrough, William H. Garry, Laurie H. Talbot, and William C. Bliss of the Rhode Island Naval Militia are appointed Ensigns.

Charles F. Peckham of the Rhode Island Naval Militia is appointed Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas G. O'Dell, University of Pennsylvania; James S. Taylor, Orange, N. J.; Raphael O. Marcous, 1,808 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, and James H. Payne, Jr., 344 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, are appointed Assistant Surgeons.

Henry Guttin, 111 West Twenty-first Street, New York, and David C. Young, 1,306 West Street, Washington, are appointed Assistant Engineers.

Lieut. Warren M. Hopkins's resignation is accepted.

Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle is ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Ensign Erik Lind is detached from the Scipio and ordered to the Stranger.

Assistant Paymaster J. M. Riggs is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Frolic.

Assistant Paymaster Frank P. McMahon is ordered to the Stranger instead of to the Frolic.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers is detached from the Stranger and ordered home to be ready for orders to sea.

BOAT RACES POSTPONED

Strong Wind Prevents the Freshman and 'Varsity Crews from Rowing at Saratoga.

CONTESTS SET FOR TO-DAY

A Disappointed Crowd of 3,000 Hoots and Jeers the Referee When Announcement of the Postponement Is Made.

SARATOGA, July 1.—Owing to the persistency of the strong southwest wind which tore up the waters on the first mile of the freshman course during the greater part of the day, and the failure of the officials to agree on an insignificant detail late in the afternoon concerning the freshman race, both of the races between the freshman crews of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, and the 'Varsity crews of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were postponed until 9 and 9:30 o'clock, respectively, to-morrow morning.

These early hours were decided upon because the experiences of the last few days have demonstrated that the course is invariably in good condition during the early hours of the morning.

The Freshman race, which was scheduled to take place at 10:30 o'clock this morning, could have been rowed in smooth water a half hour earlier, and there is a diversity of opinion as to the judgment of the referee and judges in unanimously deciding that the water was too rough for the youngsters to row on schedule time. The referee, however, has arbitrary power to decide questions of postponement, and the judges have nothing whatever to say about such matters.

Coach Courtney of the Cornell crew expressed himself to the effect that any crew could have rowed on the water in its condition at that time, unless it were rowing in a tissue paper boat. This opinion of Mr. Courtney's was backed up by the appearance of the Cornell Freshman crew in a launch towing their shell, which was making for the starting point, and would have reached there as soon as the referee's launch had they not been signalled to return to quarters, the race having been postponed by the referee until 12:30 o'clock.

Postponed Until To-day.

Shortly after the race had been postponed until 12:30, the wind stiffened and the water was unfit for racing until 7 o'clock to-night, when the wind died down.

It had been previously decided by the referee after consulting with the judges, that if the freshmen did not receive a call to come to the mark by 7:15 o'clock they would know that the race had been postponed until to-morrow. At 7:13 the referee announced that, in his opinion, the water was fit for the race, and he communicated his opinion to the judges, and evidently intended to call the crews. Columbia's judge, Mr. Van Biderin, interposed an objection, and called attention to the agreement regarding the notification of his crew. As it was within two minutes of the time limit in the agreement, he asked for a postponement of the race, because his crew could not be notified by the specified time. His objection was sustained by the referee, and the race was postponed until to-morrow.

Before Referee Garraghan rendered a decision of any kind during the day concerning the several postponements of the two races, he consulted with the judges, and invariably made his decision in accordance with some amicable agreement reached by them on the question at hand.

Big Crowd Disappointed.

A disappointed crowd of 3,000 persons left the lake when they learned at 7:45 that the races had been postponed until to-morrow. From early morning until the hour named they had waited patiently for the crews to get off. Every few hours they heard of postponements. The spectators at the finish were not disposed to accept the reason assigned for the delay, because the wind was in such a direction that they could not see the havoc it raised with the water on the first mile of the freshman course.

When they saw the wind go down with the sun and the water quickly shaping itself for racing, their delight was unbounded, and weariness gave way to enthusiasm. When dusk set in, however, they began to think there was not going to be any race, and happy faces again looked dejected. At 7:45 the referee's launch arrived and announced the final postponement until to-morrow. The crowd hissed and jeered. Seven or eight hundred of them had come from out of town to see the 'Varsity race, and all said they would never come here to a boat race again.

It is not expected that there will be a handful of people at the races to-morrow morning. Many people will not go because they don't know and cannot find out what time the races are to be rowed. The referee's launch did not notify the visitors of the time, and the crowds got their information from the Pennsylvania launch, which went to the judges' float at the finish to find out at what time the race would be pulled off.

There was little betting on the races to-day, although there were a number of professional bookmakers at the hotels and in the vicinity of the grand stands.

The men of the various crews were the ones who had the greatest grievances. From early morning until nearly dark both the 'Varsity and freshman crews were eagerly waiting for the word. The nervous strain was intense for men in training. As a sort of relaxation Coach Ward gave the Pennsylvania crew a hard row down past the Wisconsin quarters. Columbia and Wisconsin 'Varsity also went out for some light work, but Coach Courtney allowed the day to pass without giving his men any work.

HENLEY REGATTA NEXT WEEK.

Little Interest in the Contests and Few Good Entries.

LONDON, July 1.—There is a remarkable lack of interest in the Henley regatta of next week. While the number of home entries is up to the average, the quality is inferior to anything since 1879. In addition to this, there is almost an entire absence of foreign competition.

Several German crews which entered were scratched at the last moment, so the foreign oarsmen who will take part in the rowing contests are practically limited to Dr. W. S. McDowell and Mr. D. H. Howell, the American oarsmen, and Dr. Schultz-Deinhardt of Berlin. They are all entered for the diamond sculls. Dr. McDowell, however, has not arrived, and the Henleyites are perturbed at the non-appearance of the famous Chicago oarsman.

Secretary Cooper of the Henley Regatta Committee telegraphs to the office of The Associated Press here asking for information as to the whereabouts of Dr. McDowell. He says it is necessary he (the Secretary) should be informed before mid-day to-morrow (Saturday) whether the doctor is or is not coming.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Owing to a technicality, Dr. W. S. McDowell will not participate in the Diamond Sculls rowing race at the Henley regatta this year. Several months ago McDowell resigned from the Delaware Boat Club, under which organization he rowed last year, to accept the Presidency of the Montello Athletic Club. The latter institution only existed for a few months. Under the rules of the Northwestern Rowing Association and the Mississippi Valley and National Rowing Clubs, an oarsman must be a member of an athletic club for at least three months before entering a regatta.

RAILROAD WAR ON TRAMPS.

The Erie Begins a Crusade Against Them and Many Arrests Follow.

The Erie Railroad has begun war upon the army of tramps which has been infesting its lines in Bergen and Passaic Counties in New Jersey and Rockland County, N. Y. On Thursday afternoon two Erie detectives, supported by the local police, flagged a freight train at Rutherford, and surrounded it. Fifteen tramps were secured, and later each one was sentenced to a term in jail varying from ten to thirty days. About the same time two railroad detectives, with the aid of two Hackensack policemen, raided a train at Hackensack, and secured seven prisoners. These also went to jail. Yesterday the detectives operated at Suffern, where a big gang of tramps who had fled from New Jersey, had rendezvoused. Eighteen prisoners were taken and sent to the Rockland County Jail in New City.

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—
excels all other
Violet Perfumes.
Convince yourself.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Game in Chicago by Fast Fielding and Good Batting.

RUSIE PITCHED IN GOOD FORM

Timely Hitting by Tucker and Magoon Wins a Game for the Brooklyns in Pittsburg—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	41	23	.646
Boston	38	24	.613
Cleveland	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	24	.593
Chicago	36	27	.571
Pittsburg	33	29	.532
New York	30	31	.492
Philadelphia	27	30	.474
Brooklyn	25	34	.424
Washington	24	38	.387
St. Louis	22	42	.344
Louisville	21	43	.328

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Chicago, 4.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 7.
Cleveland, 12; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Chicago muffed, fumbled, and threw like a lot of schoolboys to-day, while New York played fast, clean ball. Warner was put out of the game for kicking. Attendance, 2,400. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	2	1	1	0	1	Van H'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	2	2	17	0	1	Tiernan, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf., rf.	0	1	0	0	1	Joyce, 1b.	2	0	12	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	5	5	1
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1	Gleason, 2b.	1	3	2	5	0
Ch'ce, rf, &c.	0	1	1	0	1	McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Connor, 2b.	0	0	2	6	0	Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Thornton, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Grady, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Isbel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Rusie, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	15	5	Total	8	10	27	11	1

Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4
New York ..... 0 1 1 0 3 0 3 0 0—8

Earned runs—New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Everitt and Gleason. Three-base hit—Rusie. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan and McCreery. Stolen bases—Ryan, Everitt, and Joyce. Double plays—Connor and Everitt; McCormick, Connor, and Everitt; Davis, and Joyce. Struck out—By Thornton, 3; by Rusie, 5. Bases on balls—Off Thornton, 2; off Rusie, 6. Hit with ball—Joyce. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connelly.

BROOKLYN WINS AGAIN.

Tucker and Magoon Save the Game in the Tenth Inning.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Six hits and six runs in the second inning made Tannehill retire. Hastings pitched fine ball, and the team behind him played a good up-hill game. A two-bagger by Tucker and a hit by Magoon scored the winning run. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	2	1	1	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
O'Brien, cf.	1	0	1	1	2	Jones, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Gray, 3b.	1	2	3	0	0	La Ch'e, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	1	4	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	3	13	2	0
B'rman, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	2	1	3	4	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	6	3	Shindle, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Ely, ss.	1	0	3	3	0	Ryan, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Yeager, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Hastings, p.	1	1	1	5	0						
Total	7	11	30	18	5	Total	8	12	30	14	2

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—7
Brooklyn ..... 1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Tucker. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Schriver. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, O'Brien, Bowerman, Griffin, Yeager. Stolen bases—La Chance, Hallman. Double plays—Donovan, Padden, Gray; Tucker, Shindle; Ryan, Tucker, Ryan. Magoon, Hallman, Tucker. First base on balls—Tannehill, 1; Hastings, 1; Yeager, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Hastings, 2; by Yeager, 5. Passed balls—Schriver. Wild pitch—Hastings. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cleveland, 12; Boston, 6.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—Cleveland batted well to-day. Lewis was hit hard, and then Boston put Klobedanz in, but with little better effect. Cleveland eased up in the ninth, but not enough to endanger the game. Score:

Cleveland ..... 4 3 0 1 0 3 0 1 0—12
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4— 6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Boston, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 4. Batteries—Cleveland, Jones and Criger; Boston, Lewis, Klobedanz, and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—The Louisvilles were shut out for the first time this season. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Dexter's fielding was a feature. Score:

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; St. Louis, Dowling and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Hughey pitched a superb game to-day and received perfect support. St. Louis compelled Swaim to retire in the first inning, and Donovan was substituted. Score:

St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 .—4
Washington ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Clements; Washington, Swaim, Donovan, and Farrel. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Woods.

Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Both Wheeler and Dunkle were easy for Cincinnati to-day. Dwyer, on the other hand, was effective throughout the game. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Cincinnati ..... 0 2 1 5 1 1 3 0 1—14
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 15; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Dunkle, Fisher, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 11; Syracuse, 7.
At Toronto—(Second Game)—Toronto, 19; Syracuse, 4.
At Newark—Richmond, 10; Newark, 1.
At Paterson—Paterson, 5; Norfolk, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Wilkesbarre, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Providence, 3.

MORE TROUBLE FOR J. S. LEE.

David Hayman Accuses Him of Stealing $235.

James S. Lee, who was accused of the murder of Laura Booth, the actress, several months ago, and who was exonerated by a Coroner's jury, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office on a warrant for larceny.

The complainant is David Hayman, formerly manager for Cissy Fitzgerald. Lee was before accused of the larceny of $500, which he paid. He is this time charged with taking $235.

In the Centre Street Court, Hayman said that in going over the books of the "Foundling" company, of which Lee had been Treasurer, he had discovered that the shortage was more than $500, which he had found last, and he wanted $235 more. Lee said that all the shortage had been paid. Magistrate Meade held Lee in $1,000 bail for examination.

SEABRIGHT GOLF PLAYERS

Fine Array of Talent in the Opening Rounds of the Club's Big Tournament.

TRAVIS WINS THE GOLD MEDAL

He Leads a Field of Nearly Seventy Competitors—Toler Beaten by John Reid, Jr.—Consolation Class Shows Many Good Men.

Sixty-nine golfers finished the preliminary round yesterday morning in the open tournament of the Seabright Golf Club. It was the best tournament, in respect to the class of competitors and the excellence of the golf, since the big event at Lakewood last April. Most of the local cracks were out and in good form, and notwithstanding the scorching heat of the day the scores were very good, although not phenomenal in their nature.

Eighty-four strokes were the lowest of the day, made by Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf Club, and a competitor whom it seems almost impossible to vanquish during the present season's run of tournaments. Travis has an admirable mastery of the game, and although a few players beat his score for each of the nine-hole halves, they were less steady all through, and lost by high scores at one point or another.

George E. Armstrong, for instance, made the best record for the last nine holes—37 strokes, but his first nine cost him 50, while James A. Tyng and John Reid, Jr., made the best for the first nine holes—43 strokes. Travis won the gold medal for his low score, and it is about the fourth or fifth he has won this season. His full score is:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out ..... 4 4 6 5 5 6 5 5 4—44
In ..... 4 6 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—40

Total 84

Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson, pushed the winner hard, doing 85, and Tyng was close to them, with 86. There was a difference of only nine strokes between first and last man in the qualifying sixteen for the chief trophy, the Seabright Cup, which is a clear illustration of the excellent nature of the golf. Some prominent golfers appear in this leading list, and they are, with total scores:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	44	40	84
Archibald Graham, North Jersey	47	38	85
James A. Tyng, Morris County	43	43	86
F. W. Menzies, Seabright	48	39	87
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	48	39	87
George E. Armstrong, Staten Island	50	37	87
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	47	42	89
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	46	43	89
T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock	44	45	89
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	49	40	89
Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol	48	42	90
W. S. Edey, Westchester County	48	43	91
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's	43	48	91
Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol	50	42	92
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Isl'd	48	44	92
Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow	48	45	93

A. De Witt Cochrane and H. M. Billings tied with Edwards for the sixteenth place, but they lost in the play and took first place in the consolation class. In the first match play round in the afternoon for the Seabright Cup Travis beat Graham, 2 up and 1 to play; Reid beat H. P. Toler, 5 up and 4 to play; Menzies beat Blair, 5 up and 4 to play; Tyng beat Bohlen, 5 up and 4 to play; H. K. Toler beat Edey, 2 up; Armstrong beat O'Connor, 5 up and 4 to play. The other two matches in this round and the second and third rounds for the Seabright and Consolation Cups will be played to-day.

The second sixteen players, who qualified for the latter cup, are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's	49	44	93
H. M. Billings, Seabright	52	41	93
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County	46	48	94
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	54	41	95
Dr. H. H. Curtis, St. Andrew's	51	44	95
Hugh Miller, Westchester	54	42	96
Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Seabright	48	50	98
W. W. Hopkin, Seabright	53	45	98
Wm. B. Rhett, Crescent Athletic	53	45	98
F. E. Henderson, Norwood	51	47	98
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	50	48	98
E. R. Kellogg, Seabright	52	46	98
C. F. Grant, Dyker Meadow	51	48	99
Alexander Morten, Westchester	52	47	99
Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield	53	46	99
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	51	48	99

Stockbridge and Lenox at Golf.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 1.—A home and home golf match between Stockbridge and Lenox players to-day was won by Stockbridge by 29 holes. The first eighteen holes were played in Stockbridge, and the final 18 in Lenox. On the winning team were Choate, Van Rensselaer, Lapsley, McBurney, Welleton, and James.

NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB.

Entries for the Annual Regatta to be Held To-day.

The annual regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, which will be sailed on Long Island Sound to-day, bids fair to be the best aquatic event of the year. Races have been arranged for all classes, 51-foot and under, and will include nearly half a hundred of the most noted racing craft in these waters. With a good sailing breeze the race will be the best that has ever been held on the Sound.

The entries in the various classes follow:

Cabin Sloop, 51-Foot Class.—Banshee, Commodore Doscher; Volante, Commodore Swett.

Cabin Sloops, 43-Foot Class.—Pontiac, Henry Hanlein, Jr.; Wahneta, Joseph Fallert.

Cabin Sloops, 36-Foot Class.—Acushla, C. T. Wills; Vorant II., George Tyson; Surprise, H. de V. Warner; Margaret, E. S. Shuttleworth; Daisy, R. M. Hyde.

Cabin Sloops, 30-Foot Class.—J. F. Carroll, H. Piepgrass; Bingo, N. H. Devere; Twilight, Eugene Lambden; Kenosha, C. W. Voltz.

Open Sloops, 25-Foot Class.—Euryzol, A. Tissot; Bonnie Bairn, F. H. Waldorf; [illegible], F. W. Smedley; Ida, O. E. Chellborg.

Open Sloops, 20-Foot Class.—Okabo, [illegible] Miller; Asthore, F. B. Jones.

Open Sloops, 15-foot Class, (Half Raters.)—Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould.

Yawls, All in One Class.—Fidelio, D. J. [illegible]ford; Jane S., Francis Valk; Eddie, U. L. [illegible].

Cabin Cats, 30-foot Class.—Volsung, J. [illegible] L. De Forest; Dosoris II., G. P. Vail; Kit, [illegible] Dunn; Dot, C. T. Pierce.

Cabin Cats, 25-foot Class.—Grace, John [illegible]den; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby; Wanda, [illegible] Bellewood, Jr.; Allegro, Frank Taylor; Drift, W. T. Bernard; Amos, C. Silkworth.

Open Cats, 20-foot Class.—Ida K., C. W. [illegible] Minnetonka, A. B. Alley; Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.

Open Cats, 15-Foot Class.—Lark, Charles J. Davis; Lobster, F. J. Flint.

Special Class Knockabouts.—Indianola, L. [illegible] Alberger; Mariposa, W. H. McCord; [illegible] Simeon Ford; Katona, H. W. Havemeyer, Jr.

Special Class Dories.—Prize, H. E. [illegible] Ketch II., L. Ketchum; Tern, T. W. [illegible] Hurry, W. Greeley; Yellow Pup, C. S. [illegible]ville; Posey, J. H. Dunn; Tender, H. Degnan.

MRS. BORROWE'S SUIT.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Decides Against Her.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 1.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the court below in the matter of Mrs. Anna Corbin Borrowe of Manhattan, wife of H. A. Borrowe, against the executors of the estate of the late Austin Corbin. Mrs. Borrowe seeks to have the legacies, amounting to nearly $70,000, given to her under the will of her father, the late Austin Corbin, paid at once without regard to the final adjustment of the estate.

Her first effort was made in the Suffolk County Surrogate's Court before Surrogate Nathan D. Petty. The Surrogate ruled against her. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court, in which she sought to have the executors of the estate removed, alleging that they were not looking after the estate as they should. In this court also decision was against Mrs. Borrowe. An appeal was then taken to the Appellate Division, which has now unanimously affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court.

For Paris Exposition Director.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representatives and Senators from Pacific Coast States called on the President to-day to urge the appointment of W. H. De Young of San Francisco as Director General of the Paris Exposition. The President gave no intimation of his purpose in respect to Mr. De Young.

There are three other candidates prominently mentioned for the place, Col. Sylvester Everett of Cleveland, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, and Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago. The result is still in doubt, and no appointment is expected for several days.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE

Senator Pettus Makes the First Formal Speech in Favor of the Resolutions.

HE ATTACKS MR. CAFFERY

Ridicules the Argument that the Question of Annexation Ought to be Submitted to the People of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) opened the debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions in the Senate to-day. His was the first formal speech delivered since the opening of the present discussion in favor of the resolutions. In beginning, he said he proposed particularly to address himself to those with whom he had been associated politically during all his life.

He requested that nobody should call a quorum while he was speaking.

Within a minute afterward Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) made the point of no quorum. The roll was called, and disclosed the presence of forty-five Senators—a quorum.

Resuming his speech, and opening his argument bearing directly upon Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Pettus said it was not a party question, and could not be made so by one man or a few men. "Even if it were a party question," he said, "we were all Americans, and, I hope, patriots, before we joined any party."

He then entered upon a legal and Constitutional argument in support of the resolutions, taking in the course of it sharp issue with Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) who had antagonized the resolutions on Constitutional grounds. He maintained that no lawyer, no court, could construe correctly a provision of the Constitution without considering all other parts of the instrument.

While Mr. Pettus was defining some of the powers of Congress, Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) inquired: "Has Congress the power to make peace?"

"It has the power to make peace as well as war," responded the Alabama Senator. "Can a President make peace? Never! Of course, I admit the President has the power to make treaties, but only under such limitations as I have alluded to."

Mr. Pettus then took issue with Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) who had argued that the acquisition of Louisiana Territory by act of Congress was unconstitutional. Mr. Pettus took exception to the point. He related an anecdote of the 'possum hunter who sawed off the limb of a tree on which a 'possum had taken refuge, thus letting the 'possum fall to the ground, but himself falling to the ground with it.

He applied the anecdote to Mr. Caffery, who, he said, had "sawed himself off," for if there was force in Mr. Caffery's argument, Louisiana was not legally in the Union, and he had come to the Senate bringing with him the contention that he had no right to a seat.

"It will be strange news to the people of Louisiana," he said, "that their Senator is denying his right to represent them here."

Mr. Pettus ridiculed Mr. Caffery's argument that the question ought to be submitted to the people of Hawaii. He said such an argument had a moral, but no Constitutional bearing, and while it might be a fit presentation to children in the nursery, it would have no force with Senators. It was too adolescent.

A Tilt with Senator Caffery.

Mr. Caffery replied tartly that as between adolescent expressions of sympathy and the senilities of age he would prefer the former.

Mr. Pettus, nettled by Mr. Caffery's retort, said: "The Senator from Louisiana has made use of a custom of the Senate for a grossly improper purpose. He rose to ask me a question, and under the fraud of asking me the question he sought to denounce me personally. Senators ought not to do such small things. No interruption is proper except for the purpose of a question or of obtaining information. And the man who does interrupt another for the purpose of offering an insult—well, Mr. President, I was brought up a Presbyterian, and cannot properly characterize such conduct."

Mr. Caffery—Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

"No, I will not," declared Mr. Pettus. "I will not again be interrupted. I am an old man, Mr. President, but this is the first time I was ever insulted in the United States Senate by such language, and I don't intend to tolerate it."

Mr. Caffery absolutely disclaimed that he had intended his remark as an insult. It was, he said, merely a set-off to Mr. Pettus's statement regarding adolescence.

News from Santiago.

Mr. Pettus had begun a discussion of the present war when he was interrupted by his colleague, Mr. Morgan, who read a dispatch from Playa del Este, announcing that the battle of Santiago had begun and fighting was proceeding along the entire line.

"Yes, Mr. President," said Mr. Pettus, "the fight is going on along the entire line, and it behooves every man, adolescent or senile, to support the Government, to support the army and navy of the United States, in all its actions. We ought to support the President of the United States. How many will die in the fight to-day nobody can say. But I pray God that those brave men of ours, if die they must, may die with shouts of victory in their ears."

Continuing on the question of annexation, Mr. Pettus said one of the objections urged against it was that the acquisition of that territory would compel the United States to construct and maintain at enormous expenditure a powerful navy, and perhaps maintain a large standing army.

"It may lead the United States to build a great navy," said he. "I hope to God it will. I will welcome the day when our navy will be so powerful that no nation of the world will ever dare to offer us an insult."

When Mr. Pettus had concluded Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice that if there were no agreement to vote on the pending resolution or if a move were not made to change the rules, he would not stay in the Senate to keep up the useless farce of the majority governed by the minority.

The conference reports on the bill to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department and on that to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department were agreed to.

In beginning a legal argument against Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) said the question involved a new departure in Governmental policy, an increase in our army and navy, and the establishment of a system of government in a colony of the United States, which never heretofore had existed. He maintained that the resolutions presented were fundamentally wrong and ought not to be adopted.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Mallory quoted a decision of the Supreme Court, handed down by Chief Justice Marshall, to show that territory could be acquired either by conquest or by treaty, but no other method of acquiring territory was indicated by the Supreme Court.

At 5:05 P. M. Mr. Mallory concluded his speech. The Senate then went into executive session, and at 5:50 P. M. adjourned.

THE BAILEY-GROSVENOR INCIDENT.

Brought Up Again in the House and Causes Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-day's session of the House was of little legislative interest. A few private bills were passed, and some conference reports of minor importance were adopted. Adjournment, which involved the abandonment of the evening session, was taken until Tuesday. In the course of the day there was a revival of the Grosvenor-Bailey incident of Wednesday, regarding an editorial reflecting upon Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey to-day demanded the name of the Democratic Congressman who was said to have written the article. Mr. Grosvenor refused to give it. Mr. Bailey called on the Democratic members to stand and disavow authorship of the article, which those present did. Presently Mr. Grosvenor said he thought the time had come when the author of the article should come forth and acknowledge it.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate: Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati—Charles A. Bosworth. Collector of Customs, District of Frenchman's Bay, Me.—Henry Whiting. Consul at Liege, Belgium—Alfred A. Winslow. [illegible]

G. B. CORTELYOU APPOINTED.

He Is Made Assistant Secretary to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President McKinley to-day appointed George Bruce Cortelyou of New York Assistant Secretary to the President, to fill the additional position of that grade recently created by Congress.

For nearly three years Mr. Cortelyou has been the chief executive clerk of the President. He was born in New York City July 26, 1862, and belongs to one of its oldest families. His grandfather, Peter Crolius Cortelyou, Sr., for forty years a member of the typefounding firm of George Bruce & Co., and his father, Peter C. Cortelyou, Jr., were prominent figures in New York business and social circles a generation ago.

In 1884 he was appointed confidential stenographer in the United States Appraiser's office at New York, but resigned upon the change of administration in March, 1885. In October, 1889, he was appointed private secretary to the Post Office Inspector in charge at New York, and two years later became private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone. He resigned in March, 1892, but was reappointed by Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to the President, and a few months later executive clerk to the President.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Golden Bridge, Caleb C. Green; Johnsonburg, Henry D. Warren.

Bankruptcy Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President signed the Bankruptcy bill this afternoon.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Question Relating to Duty on Books—Classification of a Sporting Weapon—Other Decisions.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday in hearing a case involving a new question relating to the duty on books. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. of Philadelphia imported a large number of English monthly law reports, containing current opinions rendered by the Courts of Chancery and the Queen's Bench. They were assessed for duty as books or printed matter at 25 per cent., under Section 403, but were claimed to be entitled to free admission, under Paragraph 621, as periodicals containing current literature. The question is whether the opinions of Courts published in pamphlet form at regular intervals is literature under the Tariff act of 1897. These reports have been brought here almost constantly since 1866, and this is the first case of the kind that has arisen in regard to them.

An opinion on a new question of interest to dealers in sporting goods and to sportsmen generally was handed down. A sample of the merchandise imported by Knauth, Nacod & Kuhne was an automatic repeating breech-loading gun, with a detachable flat stock fourteen inches long, and a leather case attached to one side of the stock to hold the barrel when in transit, and a strap four feet long to carry the weapon slung to the shoulder. Beneath the barrel, which is rifled and fourteen inches in length, is a magazine that holds eight cartridges. The recoil of the barrel throws out the shell, takes in a new cartridge, and adjusts it ready for firing. The merchandise was assessed as a manufacture of metal at 45 per cent., under Paragraph 193, and was claimed to be dutiable as rifles at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 157. The question was whether the weapons were rifles. Eight witnesses were examined as experts, and they disagreed, some claiming that the sample weapon was a repeating carbine, and others that it was a pistol. The board decided that the weapons were rifles, and sustained the claim of the importers.

Other opinions on new questions were as follows:

Green olives in earthenware jars, containing from four to ten gallons each, imported by Yow Yuen & Co., were assessed for duty at 25 cents per gallon, under Paragraph 264, and were claimed to be dutiable at 15 cents per gallon, under the same paragraph. The decision of the Collector was affirmed.

H. B. Claflin & Co. imported goods described in the invoice as "bordered bareges" and as "plain bareges," of the character known in trade as barege veiling, the warp being composed of silk and the weft of wool, the latter being the component material of chief value. These goods were returned by the Appraiser as "manufactures of wool and silk not specially provided for," and, being valued at 70 cents per pound, were assessed at 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of Paragraph 366, with due regard to Paragraph 391. The importers claimed that the goods were dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 390, but the original assessment was sustained.

Ground talc imported by Gabriel & Schall was assessed at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 97, as an article composed of mineral substances. Importers claimed that it was dutiable at 20 per cent., under Section 6. The board found that the article was ground mineral and not French chalk; that it was not an article composed of a mineral substance, or a non-enumerated, partly manufactured article, and sustained the claim of protestants.

GAMES AT CONEY ISLAND.

Cane-Ringing Contests Held Not to be Illegal.

Mrs. Annie Nesse, who conducts a place of amusement at Coney Island, was tried before Justice Nostrand yesterday on the charge of running a game of chance. The proof showed that each customer would purchase rings and then pitch for a cane. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Shorter, as counsel for Mrs. Nesse, contended that the success of persons throwing for canes depended entirely upon their skill. The Justice agreed with the lawyer and discharged the defendant.

In consequence of this decision it is said that all the other games of chance will be open to-day and to-morrow unless Police Captain Dunn interferes.

THE LATE E. I. DARLING.

The Ashes of the Composer Taken to Lancaster, N. H., for Interment.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General of the Daughters of the Revolution, accompanied by her brother, John Quincy Adams, left yesterday morning for Lancaster, N. H., with the ashes of her son, the late Edward Irving Darling, the composer, which will be interred in the old burying ground near the church founded by the father of Mrs. Darling. A memorial service will be held to-morrow, and Darling's anthem "De Profundis" will be sung.

Edward Irving Darling was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was his military instructor. His cousin Robert Gordon Everett is now with the Seventy-first Regiment, and his other cousin, Francis A. Adams, is with the Fourteenth Regiment.

While at Lancaster Mr. Adams will place a Revolutionary marker on the grave of his great-grandfather, Col. Andrew Adams, who was a Revolutionary soldier.

A Little Girl's Presence of Mind.

A red-hot coal dropped from the engine of an elevated railroad train at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, into a baby carriage which Louisa Voss, a little girl of nine years, living at 199 Fifty-ninth Street, was wheeling, and in which was her two-year-old sister Minnie. In an instant the child's clothes were on fire. Women who were passing screamed hysterically, and one fainted, but little Louisa did not lose her presence of mind. She dragged her shrieking little sister out of the carriage and put out the flames with her own hands. Minnie was scorched and slightly burned on the face and right arm, and Louisa's left hand was burned, but neither was severely injured.

Pain's Fireworks Company Wins.

In the case of Pain's Fireworks Company against Charles H. Koster, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, Justice Maddox yesterday granted an injunction restraining the defendant from using the plaintiff's trade mark, or in any way acting as agent or representative of the company. While acting as agent for the fireworks company Mr. Koster obtained papers which he refused to turn over when asked to do so.

F. D. TAPPEN CONGRATULATED.

His Thirtieth Year as President of the Gallatin National Bank.

Frederick D. Tappen was yesterday congratulated by hundreds of his colleagues in the Clearing House Association, of which he is President, and by friends and customers of the Gallatin National Bank, on his thirtieth anniversary as President of this institution. "I have," he said, "also been bombarded by letters, all of which congratulate me and say nice things." One of the letters said: "We but speak the truth when we say that not only the Gallatin, but the Associated Banks of New York City have been greatly benefitted by your financial knowledge and experience."

Mr. Tappen last evening started for West Island to have a bout with the large striped bass of its waters.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A Committee Is Named to Canvass for New Members.

Many new members have been added to the Merchants' Association since the campaign for extending its membership was begun. The Advisory Board has taken up this matter. The Chairman of this board, George L. Putnam, has appointed a committee of twelve members of that board to inaugurate and carry on systematic work in that direction.

This committee, composed of Morton D. Bogue, C. W. Colton, Alexander Caldwell, Sylvester C. Hill, Frederick Southack, David S. Brown, Dyer Pearl, Irving R. Fischer, J. E. Nichols, Frank M. Peters, W. A. Marble, and A. W. Harrington, organized yesterday, with Morton D. Bogue as Chairman. The only member of the committee who could not serve was David S. Brown, in whose place E. A. Reynolds was appointed.

The association had prepared for the use of this committee a list of all the 12,000 merchants in New York, on which those who are already members of the Merchants' Association were checked off. The committee made several subdivisions of territory in which they respectively agreed to work for new members, each person present agreeing to keep a record of his work in this particular, and to report at another meeting of the committee, to be held next Wednesday, the committee also agreeing to hold weekly meetings all Summer if necessary.

LEGAL NOTES.

CORPORATIONS MUST EXHIBIT STOCK BOOKS.—William C. Recknagel, a stockholder of the Empire Self-Lighting Oil Lamp Company, went to the office of the company, 68 Murray Street, in this city, on the 11th of last February, and made a demand upon the Vice President, who was in charge, for an inspection of its stock books. He was told that the stock books were in Brooklyn, with the accountant of the company, to be written up, and the Vice President offered to give Recknagel a letter to the accountant, for the purpose of seeing the books, or to have the books in the main office, in Jersey City, on the following Wednesday. Recknagel refused to accept the offer, and brought suit in a Municipal Court to recover a penalty of $250, under the stock corporation law, as amended last year, from the company for refusing to exhibit the stock books. The law provides that "every foreign stock corporation having an office for the transaction of business in this State, except moneyed and railroad corporations, shall keep therein" a stock book, which must be open daily during business hours for the inspection of its stockholders. Justice Worcester decided that there was no refusal on the part of the defendant to show the stock books, and gave judgment for the defendant. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal, holding it to be obvious that such books must be kept in the office referred to; that a stockholder has the right to insist upon making an inspection of the books, and that he is not required to go elsewhere for that purpose.

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WIFE'S POWER OF ATTORNEY TO HUSBAND.—Mrs. Sabina E. Husted gave her husband, Peter V. Husted, a power of attorney to manage her property, conferring upon him authority to make and indorse promissory notes in her name. Mr. Husted, who was in business for himself, had numerous transactions with John S. Eldridge on his own account, and, being engaged in a mining operation with him, made and delivered to him two promissory notes in his wife's name, payable to his own order and indorsed by him, aggregating $1,400. In a suit brought in the City Court by Eldridge against Mrs. Husted to recover upon these notes, the plaintiff testified: "Husted wanted some money, and I wanted some money; I said, 'if you will give me your wife's note I will loan you my securities.' He did so, and he had his proportion of the money. The loans were never taken up, and my securities were forfeited." The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, reversed judgment of the General Term of the City Court, which affirmed judgment of the trial term in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held that it was error to exclude testimony, as was done on the trial, tending to show that defendant received no consideration for the note. The power of attorney, the Court held, did not show an intention on the part of the defendant to bind her estate in matters pertaining solely to her agent's personal affairs, and the power to make notes in her name would seem to have reference only to the management of her own property, and to be incident wholly to the carrying on of her own business affairs. The uncontradicted testimony fairly warranted the conclusion that if the transaction were a personal matter of the agent and not of the principal, the plaintiff must have known of that fact or at least had sufficient notice to put him upon inquiry. It was perfectly proper, therefore, to show that the defendant had no interest in the transaction, and that the agent had not authority to make the note for the purposes indicated, and that in so doing he transcended the powers conferred by his agency.

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LIFE INSURANCE CONTROVERSY.—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of Henry A. Ostermoor on Dec. 4, 1895, payable to his personal representatives. In a suit by Edwin A. Ames, as assignee, to recover upon the policy, the company set up a breach of warranty by Ostermoor, who made untrue statements in the application, and claimed there was an agreement that the policy should not take effect unless it was issued during the good health of the person to be insured, and that Ostermoor at the time it was issued was very sick and likely to die, and, therefore, the contract never had an inception. The Appellate Division in this city has reversed judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. In the conditions printed on the back of the policy was the provision that if any statement made in the application was in any respect untrue, the policy should be void. In what was claimed to the application, it was agreed there should be no contract of insurance until the policy should be issued by the company and accepted, subject to the conditions and stipulations therein contained, during the good health of the person to be insured. The application was made by the policy a part of the contract, but a copy was not attached to the policy. The application was taken down by the medical examiner, in writing, and it appeared that the first two pages, which were presented in evidence, were not the complete paper that had been signed by the applicant. Certain portions of his statement were written upon the other part of the paper. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that it was not for the defendant to say that those portions which were torn off were of no materiality. It was for the Court to say whether the statements were material or not, and for that purpose the party was bound to have the whole paper upon which the statements were made, presented to it. The plaintiff's offer to show with regard to questions put by the medical examiner, upon which the claim of breach of warranty was made, that true answers were given by the applicant, but that the medical examiner did not take them as they were given, and to show precisely what answers were given by the applicant at the time, the Court held to have been improperly excluded. The contention of the defendant that the policy was void upon its face as a wager policy, because the evidence established that it was made for the benefit of Ames, the agreement between Ames and Ostermoor being that each should insure his life for the benefit of the other was held to be untenable. It was sufficient to say that the policy was made payable to the legal representatives of Ostermoor, and it was delivered to Ostermoor. If the delivery took effect, it clearly then became a valid contract, and it was well settled that when a policy of life insurance had been issued, which was valid in its inception, an assignee of that policy might maintain an action upon it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Marked Increase in the Number of Churches Holding Open-Air Services This Summer.

YET MOVEMENT IS ONLY BEGUN

They Serve to Attract the Public to the Churches—The Importance of This Kind of Work Better Recognized in England.

In Manhattan and Brooklyn and also in other cities in all parts of the country the number of churches holding open-air services has markedly increased this season. In Philadelphia services are conducted in a large tent. In Boston twice as many churches hold religious services in front of their buildings as did last year. In Baltimore the movement has increased. In this city the Baptists lead in it. At the Mariner's Temple in Henry Street, the pastor, the Rev. M. G. Coker, conducts a short open-air service on Sunday evenings. At the Second Avenue Church, the Rev. J. A. Francis, pastor, there is a service in front of the church at 7, lasting half an hour. A cornetist leads the music, and generally attracts congregations numbering 200 to 300. After a short address an invitation is given to go inside. Similar services are held on Sunday evenings in front of the Carmel Mission, in Harlem, and Hope Baptist Church, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

In Brooklyn the marked development of this idea has been made in Carroll Park, where outdoor services are held every Sunday evening at 7. Three ministers have charge of them, two serving each Sunday afternoon. They are the Rev. F. P. Stoddard of Strong Place Baptist Church, the Rev. E. B. Byington of Pilgrim Congregational Chapel, and the Rev. Erwin Dennett of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. This service consists of Gospel hymns, prayers, and a short address. There is no instrumental music or precentor. The service is held under the trees, all standing except those who find space on the park fence. Permits have been obtained from Mayor Van Wyck allowing people the privilege of sitting on the fence. Messrs. Stoddard and Dennett have permits to hold services anywhere in the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards.

These park services have been held now for three Sundays, and will continue through July and August. The attendance runs from 300 to 400. There are no collections. At the Strong Place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw Street, open-air services are held every Sunday evening, from 7 to 7:30. The lawn in front of the church, under the big trees, is utilized. There is singing and a short talk, but no prayers. At the conclusion small tracts are distributed, and all are invited inside, where an organ recital precedes the regular evening worship.

The Atlantic Avenue Mission League is at Atlantic Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and is interdenominational. It has about fifty members, whose subscriptions support the work. Outdoor services are held when the weather is warm, the Rev. Messrs. Stoddard, Dennett, and Byington taking charge. This league maintains a free dispensary, a sewing school, and a restaurant, where a fair meal is sold for 5 cents. During July and August these meetings are to be in charge of the young people's societies.

The Brooklyn City Mission Society holds short out-of-door services at 79 Woodhull Street, at 10 Tillary Street, at 66 Greenpoint Avenue, at 136 Hamilton Avenue, and at 89 Fulton Street, and sends its Gospel wagon to every part of Brooklyn. President Hamlin of the Open Air Workers' Association, which has just held its annual meeting and reported a large increase in the number of these open air services, West as well as East, says that Americans are only beginning to use this method of reaching the people.

"We have much to learn of England," said he. "Our American thought is that this is work for the Salvation Army, and for others who cannot get into the ordained ministry or prefer not to. No mistake could be more fatal. We aim as an association to enlist pastors of churches in this effort, and to keep open-air services under orderly supervision. I am glad to say the work in this country is growing. It has long been important in England. There peers of the realm, Lord Mayors of London and other cities, the ablest clergy in the kingdom, are happy to be street preachers. On the steps of the noblest cathedrals may be seen priests, surrounded by groups of people at a cabinet organ. No street in London is too good for this worship, nor any alley too bad."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 10.

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SUBJECT—Elijah the Prophet. First Kings, xvii., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the Word of the Lord. —First Kings xvii., 16.

Between the time when Rehoboam became King of Judah, and Jeroboam King of Israel, as we saw last week, and the incident now brought before us, there is an interval of more than sixty years. During that time three Kings sat upon the throne of Judah—father, son, and grandson, all lineal descendants of the house of David, according to the promise of God. (First Kings xv., 1-8.) The kingship of Israel, however, changed in the same interval at least seven times, and passed into three different families.

In both kingdoms, however, this period was marked by two very significant facts. In all material things there was seen a very general improvement. Population, commerce, wealth, physical comforts, and pleasure were everywhere on the increase. But in all spiritual things there was just as marked a decline. God's worship and service, His house and ordinances, He Himself, were all more and more neglected and forsaken. In these two particulars history has always repeated itself. When worldly prosperity increases, true spirituality, as a rule, declines both in individuals and in nations. Now we are to see how God deals with people who have received and rejoiced in His blessing, but who have neglected and forsaken Him.

In this lesson—and in those which are to follow—our attention will be mainly fixed upon the condition of affairs in the northern kingdom—the kingdom of Israel. To understand these conditions, we must briefly glance at the intervening history.

Jeroboam—as we saw last week—was its first king. Rehoboam, being forbidden to go against him with his army of 180,000 men. He assumed the Government without any opposition. No revolt was ever less bloody. The great kingdom of David and Solomon was suddenly rent in two, as easily as Ahijah's garment, and apparently with as little disastrous effect. Rehoboam at once entered upon a plan of strengthening and enriching his portion, and was successful. Jeroboam did the same with his portion, and with equal success.

Willful Ways of Jeroboam.

The first thing which Jeroboam did was to select the old and strong city of Shechem for his capital, and to greatly increase its strength.

He also evidently built himself a palace in the beautiful city of Tirzah. (14, 17.) He also made sure his outposts by fortifying Pennel, on the highway to Damascus. (12, 25.)

In all this he seems to have done nothing amiss. When Ahijah met him, and gave him the ten pieces of his garment—speaking as for God himself—he told him, "Thou shalt reign according to all that thy soul desireth, and shalt be King over Israel." But at the same time he cautioned him to cleave to God as David had done. (xi., 37-38.) With such a word thus impressed upon him, and so literally and strangely fulfilled, one would suppose that his one great desire would have been to ascertain God's will in all things, and to seek faithfully to do it. But it was not. Like Rehoboam, and like many since, his respect for God and His law was only outward—the result of circumstances and education. He did not commit his way unto the Lord, or ask him to direct his steps. Like Rehoboam he had an overweening confidence in himself, and his one thought seems to have been to carry out his own will. He did not become an idolator, or introduce the worship of idols into his kingdom, as Solomon had done. On the contrary, he took special pains to secure the recognition of God, and to maintain His worship. And yet his memorial—written clearly and emphatically whenever he is mentioned—is, "Who did sin, and who made Israel to sin?" (xiv., 16; xv., 30-34; xvi., 2-26.)

Without going at any length into the details of the history, what he did was briefly this, he changed the place, the method, and the purpose of God's service. He made it a worldly service, easy and agreeable to the carnal mind of man. Fearful that his people might turn away from him if they went up to Jerusalem to worship, he sought no direction from God, but undertook to settle the matter in his own way. So he built temples at Bethel and Dan, (xii., 27-29,) near the opposite extremes of his territory, and directed that the people should worship in whichever was nearest to them or the most attractive. Dan—the furthest removed from Jerusalem—thus soon became the favorite place of resort.

In these temples, moreover, he set up "two calves of gold," or something which took the place of the cherubim on the mercy seat. His argument, according to Josephus, was, that if God "dwelt between the cherubim," by setting up these symbolical figures at Bethel and Dan, the whole land became holy. God was everywhere, and men could worship Him wherever and whenever they pleased. But there was no "Ark" or "Mercy Seat" in either temple. They, and all that they typified, were and always have been unnecessary to men who would approach God in their own way.

Then he also did away with the great feasts appointed for the seventh month—the feast of trumpets, of atonement, and of tabernacles. In place of them, he arranged that there should be a general assembly of the people in the eighth month. This marked the gathering in of the great harvest of the year, and was to be a season of rejoicing before God for His goodness.

Thus he made God's service a matter of convenience rather than of either privilege or duty; he ignored the necessity of recognizing the law hidden under a mercy seat and sprinkled with blood, and doing away with the significant types of the Gospel Call and of Christ's Atonement, he made God's service simply a thanksgiving for temporal benefits. He substituted a form of worship of his own designing for the spiritual worship commanded by God. In all this "he did sin and made Israel to sin." So do all who follow in his footsteps, and they are many, even in our day of Gospel privileges.

The Passing of Jeroboam.

After a reign of twenty-two years, it is written of Jeroboam, "The Lord struck him, and he died." (Second Chron., xiii., 20.) He was succeeded by his son Nadab, (xv., 25.) He reigned, however, only two years. Baasha of Issachar conspired against him and slew him, and all who were related to him. Thus instead of founding a house like that of David, Jeroboam and all of his posterity were cut off entirely. So the kingship passed into another family.

Baasha of Issachar, however, did no better than Jeroboam, and after a reign of twenty-four years he died and was buried in Tirzah. (xvi., 1-6.) Elah, his son, succeeded him, but he reigned only two years. While "drinking himself drunk" in the house of his steward, (xvi., 9,) one of his Captains, named Zimri, slew him, and made short work of all his father's house. Thus the kingship passed again into another family.

The reign of Zimri, however, was very short—only seven days. (xvi., 15.) For by acclamation of the army—when Zimri's usurpation became known—Omri was made king. He at once besieged Tirzah, and took it. Then Zimri fled to his palace, and burned it over his head. Omri's right to the throne, however, was disputed by Tibni, who had as large a following among the people as Omri had in the army. But Tibni was defeated and slain, and Omri reigned for twelve years. (xvi., 23.) Thus the third dynasty began, or, if the short reign of Zimri is counted, the fourth.

Omri reigned over Israel twelve years. After ruling in Tirzah for six years, "he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria." (16, 24.) It was a natural fortress, the hill towering above the surrounding mountains so that the Mediterranean could be seen from its top. He must have been a very able ruler. In a short time he put down the civil war, brought the nation to a condition of peace, removed the capital to a stronger position, and built a new palace and a new city. He must have been known far and wide, for in the Assyrian inscriptions Samaria is described as "Beth-Khumhri," or "The House or Palace of Omri." (Dean Stanley.) In the eyes of the people he evidently stood very high.

But the inspired record is—"Omri wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord, and did worse than all that were before him." The prophet Micah explains it. Two hundred years later, reproving the people of his day, the prominent charge he brings against them is "the statutes of Omri are kept." (6, 16.) Thus it appears that while Jeroboam set up something similar to the true worship of God, and in its place Omri made laws regulating this false worship, making it more or less obligatory, and more effectually a separation of the people of Israel from the Temple in Jerusalem. So well were these laws received that for full two hundred years they were most carefully obeyed.

This is always the true progress of worldliness. At first men, relying upon themselves, do not altogether disown God, but they substitute something for His commands more agreeable to the flesh. Then they make their own laws to regulate conduct, and these human laws very soon become more binding, and are far better observed than any that come from God Himself. Thus "the statutes of Omri" are kept in every age.

To strengthen himself against the rising power of Assyria Omri also made a league with the King of Tyre, Eth-baal, and sealed it by a marriage between his son, Ahab, and Jezebel, the daughter of Eth-baal. This brought the nation into formal alliance with idolatry in its most seductive and attractive form. For the worship of Baal was not cruel and bloody, like that of Moloch, but it was such as was most congenial to a wealthy, refined, and luxurious people. It was full of sensual pleasure and voluptuousness.

Ahab and Jezebel.

When Ahab ascended the throne, on the death of his father, the fruit of this alliance began to show itself. Jezebel was strong, wily, and unscrupulous. Ahab was weak and yielding. So Ahab soon reared a temple and an altar to Baal, and then made "a grove," or Ashtoreth. This was a female Baal, or "wife" (Young) of Baal. At this stage of the history Elijah is introduced. As God's messenger, whose very name signifies "the Almighty God," he now deals with the people in God's name.

Without any prelude or explanation as to who he is or where he came from, he suddenly stands before us. It is simply said that he "was of the inhabitants of Gilead." (V. 1.) This might be translated "sitter" or "dweller" (Young) in Gilead—that is, a resident, but not a native of the place. It thus suggests that among those who did not bow the knee to Baal there may have been some who sought a new home in some wild portion of Gilead on the east of the River Jordan. Fleeing thus to a strange land for conscience sake, they were probably very much such people in their religious principles as the Puritans of this country or the Covenanters of Scotland. Brought up under such circumstances and in such a neighborhood Elijah would very naturally develop just the traits of character we find him possessing. Like John Knox, he became the bold, independent, uncompromising champion for the true God and His service.

Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, he suddenly awoke the attention of the idolatrous King, Ahab, and made a direct issue before him between Baal and Jehovah. Baal was the sun god. He represented the great power of nature to produce all that man needed. In his hand he held the sun, the rain, and the dew. But Elijah said, "As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word." (V. 2.)

Putting the matter thus in his own name, a name which signified "the Almighty God," he fixed attention upon himself as the prophet of the Most High. The judgment struck at the roots of all the prosperity of the people. It cut off the whole supply of food. It extended to far distant countries. It might last for many years. It openly and positively set at naught the god of the nation. It magnified Jehovah.

Elijah in Solitude.

Immediately on delivering his message the prophet was bidden to withdraw into solitude. This must have been a great trial of faith to the natural man. It is easy to believe and act when attention is concentrated upon us, but when we are alone then comes the trial, and Elijah was only a man, although he bore the name, "Eli-jah." And then at the "brook Cherith" whither he was sent, the trial every day grew greater and greater. Whether "the ravens" were really birds, or "Arabs," as it might be translated, (Kitto) is not important. He had God's promise to lean upon, and that was all. And as he sat by the brook, and saw it day after day drying up and the promise itself apparently coming to naught, there was a steady, slow, uninterrupted pull upon his faith for perhaps a whole year or more.

At last the water failed entirely, but not his faith in God's care. When it was "dried up," then God sent him to Zarehath, or Sarepta, to an unknown woman, who was a widow. To reach this place he had to journey from the southeastern part of Palestine to the extreme northwestern part. It was a distance of over 100 miles. It was to be traveled on foot—through the country where he was most sought after—through a land where no water was to be found—and into the heart of the country from which the idolatry of the land had been brought. And yet we find no word of remonstrance from the prophet. To his faith he adds instant, unquestioning obedience.

When he reached Zarehath he found God's promise literally fulfilled. The woman was there and the food was ready, but she was very poor, and the supply very scant. Yet her heart had evidently been prepared to receive the promise of God, and neither her faith nor that of the prophet failed. Both received the reward, for "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail," (v. 16.) Thus "The Almighty God" brings the rebellious into judgment, but always cares for those who trust and obey Him.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the interval between the incident considered last week and that now brought before us?

What significant facts marked this period in both kingdoms?

Upon which kingdom will our attention now be fixed, and what is said of Jeroboam?

What was the promise and caution of Ahijah, what did Jeroboam do, and what is his memorial?

What, in brief, was his great sin, and how is it shown in the history?

How long did he reign, and what is said of his successor?

How long did Baasha reign, and what is said of him and of his successor?

What is said of Zimri, Tibni, and Omri?

How long did Omri reign, and what is said of his reign?

How does the prophet Micah explain that Omri "did worse than all that were before him," and what does it illustrate concerning worldliness?

How did Omri strengthen himself against Syria, and what is said of it?

What did Ahab do when he succeeded Omri?

What is said of Elijah and of his origin?

What was his message to Ahab, and what would be the effect of the judgment he pronounced?

Where was he sent after delivering his message, and what did it demand of him?

What did God tell him to do when the brook dried up, and what did it demand?

What is the significant lesson from the whole narrative?

A CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.

It Will Be in Charge of Dr. Gallaudet, Rector Emeritus of St. Matthew's.

Ground was broken this week for the erection of a church for the exclusive use of deaf-mutes. It is to be built on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, and is to be completed by Nov. 1. The church, which will be known as St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, will be a chapel of St. Matthew's Episcopal Parish, whose church is in West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West. The chapel will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the present Rector Emeritus of St. Matthew's, who for over forty years has been interested in educational and religious work among the deaf-mutes.

On Oct. 27 of last year, St. Ann's Church, with Dr. Gallaudet as rector, and St. Matthew's Church, with the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans as rector, united, and became the church since known as St. Matthew's Church. When this union of parishes was effected it was with the stipulation that a separate church be built for the deaf-mute congregation of St. Ann's.

OCEAN GROVE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Dean Price Announces the List of Lecturers—A Great Musical Festival.

The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology will hold its fourth annual session Aug. 2-12. Dr. J. E. Price, the Dean, announces for this year's work a list of lecturers which includes the following: Old Testament, Dr. Robert W. Rogers, Drew Seminary; New Testament, Prof. Casper Rene Gregory, University of Leipsic, and Dr. Marcus D. Buell, Boston University; Philosophic Theology, President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University; Historical Theology, Dr. John Alfred Faulkner, Drew Seminary; Physical Science, Dr. J. E. Price, Dean; Systematic Theology, Dr. George B. Stevens, Yale University; Pastoral Theology, Dr. S. F. Upham, Drew Seminary; English Literature, Dr. William V. Kelley, editor Methodist Review; special lecturers, Dr. H. K. Carroll, Dr. George Elliott, and Dr. S. J. Herben.

The evenings will be given largely to popular lectures by speakers of National reputation. A great musical festival has been arranged, comprising a popular concert, a symphony concert with a thousand children's voices, and the oratorio of "The Messiah."

The fee of $2.50 admits students to all the features. A detailed programme may be had upon application to the Dean, Dr. J. E. Price, 150 Fifth Avenue.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Reasons Why the Attendance at the Nashville Convention Will Not Equal Expectations.

Indications are that two sleeping cars will hold all who intend to go from this State to the International Convention of Christian Endeavor at Nashville next week. At one time the idea was to run a special train, starting from the Grand Central Station at noon next Monday, but it was abandoned because fewer than thirty persons booked to go upon it. The special trains of Connecticut and New Jersey have also been given up for the same reason. Delegates who are to go will start at 1 o'clock next Monday, going by the way of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, and stopping one day at the Mammoth Cave. Their cars will run through to Nashville. The return trip will be made by regular trains. The advertised fare will obtain, the same as if the special train had been run.

The reasons given for the disappointingly small attendance from this vicinity are three in number. One is the fact that a star occasion was taken advantage of last year, when 400 went from New York in two special trains to San Francisco, and many of those must now remain at home. Another reason is the war, many Endeavorers and their friends being at the front. The third is the fact that the convention is to be in a Southern city. It is admitted that Nashville may be, and probably is, as cool as New York, but nevertheless there is a prejudice against going South at this season.

The convention programme is an unusually good one this year, and Nashville Endeavorers have made ample plans for the entertainment of visitors, but the fear is expressed that they will be much disappointed in the attendance.

RETIREMENT OF DR. J. C. LEWIS.

The Rev. H. R. Wadleigh Succeeds Him as Vicar of Reconciliation Chapel.

The Rev. Dr. James C. Lewis has given up charge of the Protestant Episcopal Chapel of the Reconciliation, East Thirty-first Street, near Second Avenue. Dr. Lewis, who came to the chapel just before the death of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, did not have quite the same idea of the scope of his duties as did the rector of the Church of the Incarnation and the association of the Incarnation congregation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, which has charge of the affairs of the chapel, Dr. Lewis holding that, so far as it was possible, the chapel congregation should be independent and self-reliant.

The Incarnation association felt that the Reconciliation congregation should have the largest amount of self-reliance possible, but found it necessary to assist it financially from time to time. Under these circumstances it deemed it wise to develop the chapel work along lines similar to those followed in Calvary, Grace, St. Bartholomew, and other parishes, with modifications. The ideas of the two parties varying so widely, it was recognized that a change must be made. It is announced that an amicable arrangement has been effected, and the Rev. Dr. Lewis retired on Thursday. Yesterday the new vicar, the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh, formerly of Grace Chapel, assumed charge, and will take the services to-morrow for the first time. In September he is to be assisted by the Rev. H. C. Hooker, a recent graduate of the General Seminary, who comes in pursuance of the plan to develop the work along enlarged lines.

To Relieve Dr. Elmendorf.

The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the First Reformed Church of Jamaica, L. I., has accepted a call to become associate pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue. The call was made because of the failing health of the present pastor the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf. It was first proposed that he become pastor emeritus, but the Consistory finally decided to secure an assistant pastor who is to attend to all pastoral work. Dr. Elmendorf is to have four months' vacation each year and during the rest of the year is to deliver two sermons a month in the church. The Consistory has made generous provision for his support. The church has now closed for the Summer, and the new arrangements will not be in force until the first Sunday in September.

Mr. Tilton is a graduate of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. For three years he was pastor of Bethany Chapel in Brooklyn, and for the past seven years has been connected with the First Reformed Church of Jamaica.

New Church at Centre Moriches.

Bishop McDonnell will dedicate to-morrow morning at Centre Moriches, L. I., the new Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist. The consecration ceremonies will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Bishop McDonnell will pontificate, and the Very Rev. Mgr. James S. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, will be the celebrant of the solemn mass of dedication. The Rev. J. O'Hara of Whitestone will be deacon, and the Rev. W. R. Reilley of St. Joseph's, Brooklyn, sub-deacon. The Rev. T. O'Brien of Brooklyn will be master of ceremonies. The Rev. Edward McCarty of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, will preach the sermon. The musical programme will be elaborate.

A Dedication on the Fourth.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., July 1.—The Roman Catholics of this village and adjacent places will celebrate the Fourth by the dedication of the new Church of St. Kilian, in this village. Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn will officiate. The ceremonies will be begun at 10:30 o'clock. A large number of clergymen from Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Long Island towns will be present. In the afternoon and evening a civic celebration to commemorate the event will be held upon the grounds of the church property. To this demonstration all of the prominent townfolk, irrespective of creed, have been invited, and many have accepted.

Church News and Notes.

Union services will be held at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue, throughout the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Patey, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue, will spend the month of July in England.

All Souls' Church, Unitarian, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, is closed for the Summer. It will reopen on Sept. 18. The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will spend his vacation at Little Compton, R. I.

The Port Morris Congregational Church, on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Cypress Avenue, which has just been completed, will be formally dedicated to-morrow. The building, exclusive of the ground, cost $6,500.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will occupy his pulpit in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, until further notice. There will be service to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and a patriotic service at 8 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw will preach to-morrow morning in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, on "The Final Outcome of the War," and in the evening on "How to be Patriots at Home."

Ground will be broken in a few days for the new Church of the Holy Rosary on East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall is rector. The new church will be built on the site of the old frame structure, of brick and Indiana limestone, and will have a frontage of 95 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and a seating capacity of 1,100.

"New America" will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. J. F. Carson in connection with the patriotic service in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. There will be special music and the church will be decorated with flags. The sermon will discuss the war with Spain and America's world-wide mission as the result of that war.

"Independence Day: Its Past and Present Significance," will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. At the evening service the pastor will deliver a brief address on "Battle Echoes in Song and Story." A number of patriotic hymns will be sung by the congregation, and A. L. Crawford, tenor soloist, will sing music appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Johnston's selections for the organ will be of the same character.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services discontinued until Sept. 18th.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, July 3, at 11 A. M.
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D.,
President of Union Theological Seminary, will preach. The congregation of the Church of the
Covenant, 42d St. and 2d Avenue,
Rev. George S. Webster, Pastor,
Unites with this church during the Summer.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Prof. John F. Genung of Amherst College. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, COR. OF LEXington Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 A. M.; holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30-11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

COL. HADLEY IS TRANSFORMING THE large bicycle academy on Wesley Lake, Asbury Park, into a Summer meeting house for rescue and total abstinence meetings. Wanted to rent or buy 1,000 second-hand seats. Address H. H. HADLEY, 288 Lexington Av.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST., Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "Filled unto the Fulness of God"; Christian Endeavor, 7 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Service Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., of San Francisco is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11; Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th St. and West End Av.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject—"Independence Day; Its Past and Present Significance."
Evening subject—"Battle Echoes in Song and Story."
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square and 16th St.—Evening prayer, 8 P. M. Preacher, FATHER DOLLING of London.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. John S. Zelie will preach at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John T. Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Church closed during the month of July.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible] 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. [illegible] and 8 P. M.

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SANTIAGO.

At the present writing the official reports as well as the press dispatches show that a forward movement of considerable extent was made around Santiago de Cuba yesterday. The right wing of the army was advanced to the northeast of the city as far as El Caney, which had been looked upon as a strong position for the Spaniards should they determine to make a stubborn resistance, but though accounts are still somewhat obscure, this position seems to have been abandoned without very serious fighting. The left wing of the army at the last accounts had occupied Aguadores, only four miles east of the entrance of Santiago Harbor. Exactly what was the situation on the west and northwest, from which direction Gen. Pando must approach with his reinforcements for the city, does not at this hour appear, but the Cubans seem to have been strengthened for the purpose of delaying or preventing the junction of Pando with the garrison.

The movements of the United States Army, taking into account the nature of the country, the heavy rains, and the necessity of keeping open reasonably sure and prompt communication with the base of supplies, which is still at Daiquiri, have been remarkable for celerity, steadiness, and security. The conduct of the Spanish commander has, on the other hand, so far been a hopeless puzzle. Unless it shall turn out that he has been planning by continual retreat and merely nominal resistance to draw our forces into positions where he could deal a heavier blow, it is impossible to explain his course except by his own imbecility or the impossibility of bringing his troops into effective use. The ground covered by our army in the past week could, by a competent General and a sound army of the number the Spaniard is said to have, have been defended for at least a month. Our own commander has thus far shown a rare combination of courage, sagacity, and prudence.

THE PROMISE OF THE YEAR.

How will the country invest the money it made last year?

Here are hundreds of millions of new wealth, the product and the profits of the year's industry and trade. We have exported in the fiscal year ended June 30 merchandise to the value of $1,200,000,000, the largest export trade of any year in our history. Our imports were only one-half the value of our exports, leaving a balance of $600,000,000 in our favor. Out of this we must deduct the ocean freight charges paid to foreign ship owners; the interest and dividends on our securities held abroad, which is not so great a sum as it used to be, owing to the large quantities of our stocks and bonds that have come back to us; the sums spent in Europe by American tourists, and finally the quite unascertainable amount we have paid for our securities which foreigners were willing to sell back to us. The importation of over $100,000,000 in gold is an evidence that these debit items did not exhaust our merchandise balance. Nor does the gold imports movement indicate the full [illegible] of that balance, for we still have large credits in London.

[illegible] at home the evidences of accumulated profits force themselves upon the attention. The enormous wheat crop, estimated by the Agricultural Department to have been worth $428,547,121, marketed at high prices, has blessed the West with an unusual and perhaps unprecedented supply of capital. The New [illegible] hold $62,000,000 of surplus above [illegible] reserve. The July interest [illegible] disbursements on a [illegible] imperfect estimate are put at $110,000,000, and this class of money is peculiarly inclined to seek immediate reinvestment. The amount of money in circulation in this country on June 1, outside of the Treasury, is $180,000,000 greater than on the 1st of June, 1897, and $318,000,000 greater than on June 1, 1896.

These facts and figures impress us with a sense of the vastness of the sum of money available for investment in the United States, and at hardly any time in the financial history of the country has the outlook for the investor been brighter or the promise of gratifying returns more assuring. Aside from the war with Spain, which is drawing toward its inevitable end, and is no longer a disturbing factor of large importance, there is no cloud in the skies big enough to attract the attention or even the most timid. The silver spectre no longer alarms the country. The party that brought it to the front is disorganized, and the issue of free coinage has been crowded out of people's minds. There is a feeling that our currency problem will reach a safe solution within a reasonable time. Five years of severe economy and liquidation have put the country in a condition of unusual strength and soundness.

The expansion which all these signs portend has already begun. The Exchanges of the country show an increase of a billion dollars in clearings as compared with last year. The loans of the New York banks, which showed a considerable diminution after the destruction of the Maine, are now rising. The last statement, that of June 25, showed loans of $612,599,100, as compared with $521,681,000 a year ago, and $474,999,300 for the corresponding week in 1896. The bond market, as usual, reflects the prevailing desire for investment. The total bond transactions of the New York Stock Exchange in all classes of bonds since Jan. 1 amount to $425,114,720, as against $231,938,700 for the first six months of the year 1897, an increase of $193,176,020.

The great amount of capital in the country will powerfully stimulate its trade and industries during the coming year. In what channels of investment the impulse will be most felt cannot be foretold. Of railroad building there has been very little in this country during the past decade. There are as yet few signs of any remarkable increase in new construction during the coming year, although the great wheat crop of the year, estimated as high as 700,000,000 bushels, will be apt to lead to the building of some extensions in the Northwest. Undoubtedly a great deal of money will be expended during the year in new manufacturing enterprises and in the extension of existing plants. The very marked increase in our exports of manufactured goods during the last few years shows that we are slowly but surely getting a footing in the foreign markets. The value of our exports of manufactures in the fiscal year just ended was $289,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 as compared with even the remarkable record of 1897. We are learning the secrets of economy in manufactures, and that must give us an increased control of markets abroad. Low cost means also larger profits. It is in this field that investment, if generously and wisely made, would add most and soonest to the wealth of the country. One branch of our manufactures that is sure of a rapid expansion is that of electrical appliances. Our export of $31,000,000 worth of manufactures of copper last year tells a story of activity in this branch, for there can be no doubt that insulated wire and other electrical supplies constituted a great part of the total. A good deal of money will be invested in electric transportation lines all over the country, and notably in this city, where changes of motive power are contemplated on surface and elevated railroad lines. Building will be one of the largest items on the investment record of the year. Indeed, the greatest single item of yearly increase in the record of the country's growing wealth is doubtless that of real estate.

At the close of the year upon which we have just entered, if no untoward blight falls upon the business world, the record made up will probably constitute an exhibit of prosperity unequaled in our history.

THE CURRENCY BILL DEFERRED.

There is one result of the postponement of the currency bill, which a large majority of the Republicans had pledged themselves to support, that is greatly to be regretted. Could the bill have been passed at this session, it would have committed the Republican Party, in the Congresssional elections, more stanchly to the gold standard than it has ever been committed before.

But the situation was an exceedingly delicate one. As we understand, there was no doubt of the passage of the bill by the House, if it had been possible to get a vote on it. But the session is hastening to a close; there is necessarily much eagerness on the part of members in regard to their own bills, and some consequent confusion, and it might have been very doubtful if a motion to take up the currency bill could have prevailed. In these circumstances, it was obviously better to avoid the risk of defeat on a question of consideration, which would have put the whole question in an entirely false light.

It remains now for the leaders of the Republican Party to see to it that the measure takes no harm by the delay. It is in their power to put the currency issue at rest, practically for all time. If in the nominations for the Fifty-sixth Congress sound-money Republicans are preferred, not only will the majority in the next House be large and trustworthy, but a strong influence will be exerted upon nominations for the Senate, and that body will be given a majority on the right side. Of the Senators whose terms expire in 1899, and who have heretofore been counted in favor of free silver, the following may with proper effort be succeeded by sound-money men: White, California; Turpie, Indiana; Gorman, Maryland; Murphy, New York; Faulkner, West Virginia, and Mitchell, Wisconsin, while there is a fair chance in the case of Allen of Nebraska. This would make a difference of twelve and possibly fourteen votes, and would be ample to secure the passage of a bill on the lines of that reported by the House Committee, if the party sanction were given to it. For this purpose nothing is needed but a clear understanding of the wishes of Mr. McKinley. He can in no way do a greater service to his country than by communicating such an understanding to his friends and associates, and doing so in time for it to have its full effect upon the nominations for this Fall. We have no doubt that he will deal fairly with the question in his next annual message. What is needed is that his party shall be given earlier word as to his views, in such form as he shall deem best, provided it is unmistakable.

"TO SERVE MY COUNTRY."

That is a remarkable and characteristic story that comes from a recruiting station of the regular army in Indiana. The fever of patriotism which induces men to enroll themselves as volunteers on the outbreak of war is much less of an inducement to them to join the regulars. The term of enlistment is longer, the social inducements, so to say, to enlistment do not exist; the regular is supposed among the volunteers to be a mercenary, who makes a trade of war. Indeed, it is complained that the recruitment of the regular army up to the authorized limit is going on but slowly, while the calls for volunteers have not begun to exhaust the patriotism of the people.

Nevertheless, the recruiting goes steadily on. At each recruiting office a series of questions is put to each recruit, who of course does not know that it has been put to all the other recruits, much less what answer they have made. One of these questions inquires of each recruit his reasons for enlisting. Nine-tenths of the answers received at this recruiting office of which we speak have been identical in spirit, and almost in form. The answer is "to serve my country."

We doubt if such a showing could be made in any other land. It is a showing that every American still feels that the Government of his country, being a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is his Government; that it is a Government worth living for and worth dying for. What is the comparative value as a soldier of such a free citizen and of a European conscript?

GEN. MERRITT'S SECRET SERVICE FUND.

That is an interesting announcement that along with the money which goes to the Philippines for the payment of the troops and the purchase of supplies goes a separate sum of $100,000, allotted to Gen. Merritt at his request. This is to be expended under his personal direction for contingencies that cannot be foreseen.

It was of course the dictate of prudence for the General to exact some such provision beforehand. But the disposition he will make of it is an interesting subject for conjecture. The Spaniards themselves in Manila, if their story is to be believed, have employed much larger sums in lessening the friction of war by lubrication. They pretend that they lubricated Aguinaldo with no less than $500,000 on condition that he should procure the cessation of the rebellion. That insurgent thereupon, being as crafty as he was brave, instead of distributing the money among the other insurgent chiefs, fled to Hongkong and banked it, returning again to stir up strife. Thereupon, by way of throwing good money after bad, the Spanish authorities offered a reward of $25,000 for his head, which indeed seems to be worth the money. But this is all the Spanish story. Judging from the general course of Spanish military expenditures, it is likely that if $500,000 was appropriated at Madrid to buy off Aguinaldo, Aguinaldo did not get more of it than $49.99, the rest having been devoted to the pursuit of happiness by the intermediate Spanish officials.

Suppose that Gen. Merritt has a notion to buy off Gen. Augustin. That hero, we observe, is about to be rewarded from Madrid, though for what, except for being the most fantastic braggart in the Spanish dominions, nobody outside of Spain can tell. Of course the haughty Castilian spirit of Augustin would not brook a straightforward business transaction. But Gen. Merritt might inveigle him into a bet, or exhibit to him the interesting game of poker as played at our army posts in the West, or otherwise put him under a pecuniary obligation of which the true consideration would be understood and not expressed. If the transaction should save a few hundreds of American lives it would be entirely justified on Gen. Merritt's part, only, as bribing Spanish grandees is not an expense that the Auditor of the Treasury could sanction, it would be well that he should not be required to account for the expenditure.

We are not familiar with the Spanish code of ethics. But we see no reason why an ordinary Spanish official should not take money for betraying his country to the enemy. That is indeed what he has been habitually doing, when he has put in his own pockets money appropriated for guns and torpedoes and ammunition and left Spanish possessions naked to the enemy. The difference is that in the one case he has been depleting the Spanish Treasury, while in the other he would be taking his pay from the taxpayer of the United States. That would give, in comparison, a really high minded and patriotic air to a deal with Gen. Merritt.

CAMARA AND HIS TOLLS.

The tolls which Admiral Camara will have to pay in order to pass the Suez Canal at 9f. a ton and 10f. a man have been variously estimated from $80,000 to twice that sum. We took the ground the other day that that was rather a large "ante" for a game of bluff, such as the expedition of the Admiral is, and, outside of Spain, is recognized to be.

And yet there is something to be said on the other side of the question. Apparently the very best thing for him to do would be to emulate the example of Cervera and bottle himself up in the most convenient fortified harbor. Apparently that harbor is Barcelona, for although Cadiz is as strong or stronger, Cadiz is not so near. There would be danger that Commodore Watson might meet him and smash him before he arrived. At Barcelona he would probably be safe. Cervera was quite safe at Santiago as long as we had only a fleet. To pry him out we needed an army, and there is as yet no question of employing land forces in the peninsula. But then the Spaniards themselves might not take kindly to the return of the Admiral. They would be apt to ask him where was the Yankee gore in which he promised to drench the largest Spanish ensign in the fleet. Receiving no satisfactory answer, they might take to riot and pillage, driving out the dynasty and mobbing the Ministers.

On the other hand, if the Admiral put down his ante and went through the canal he could for some considerable time roam the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Of course he would not trust his ships within reach of Dewey. But Dewey is detained by business in Manila and will be for weeks, if not months to come, and troubling himself far more about Aguinaldo and Diederich than about Camara. It is possible that peace might find Camara still traversing those waters at "economical speed" or drifting about in them without coal, like a Flying Spaniard. In that case his squadron might be saved to Spain and be as useful in some future as in the present war.

But he must decide quickly. It is reported on doubtful authority that he has paid the tolls and will pass the canal. He is safer, for the time, at the other end of it. If he delays too long in the Levant Watson may catch up with him and smash him where he is.

There is much energy and ingenuity and money being expended just now by individual and corporate taxpayers in devising ways for escaping the burdens of the Tax bill that went into effect yesterday. The brains of high-priced lawyers are working day and night for the discovery of some loophole of escape from what is unquestionably the intent of the law, though the intent is sometimes loosely and bunglingly expressed. Undoubtedly it is the right of every citizen to have the law fairly interpreted in order that his share of payment may be justly determined. But it is more creditable and more decent for a man or a corporation possessed of large means to give the Government the benefit of a doubt than to contend stubbornly for all the benefit. If the men who are fighting in the jungle around Santiago weighed their obligations to their country in the same way both they and the nation would be ashamed instead of proud.

For the credit of what reputation for decency the Spanish Government has left it is to be hoped that it is not true that Captain General Augustin is to be rewarded at Manila and Admiral Montojo court-martialed. It would be too grotesque and ridiculous a reversal of justice. At the same time the Spanish sailor has one consolation; no cruelest unfairness on the part of his Government can deprive him of the honor he won when Admiral Dewey claimed the privilege of shaking his hand in recognition of the gallant fight he had made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Baltimore American does not like the booklet issued by the Merchants' Association of this city under the title "Summer Days and Nights in New York." The booklet expatiates upon the attractions of New York as a place to visit in the Summer. The American says: "Those who know the sort of weather New York generally has in July and August can appreciate the huge joke these merchants must be trying to play when they put in the claim that it is one of the most delightful Summer resorts along the Atlantic Coast. In fact, the chapters in the booklet make it very plain that the only way to keep cool in New York in Summer is to get out of it. That is exactly what all New Yorkers do if they can, and it sounds strange to hear them invite others to come when they themselves spend no more time in their own city during the heated term than they can possibly help. Their booklet is, therefore, not complete. There should be added to it a few other chapters that tell the real truth about that city in the Summer. Such headings as these would do: 'Hot Times in Gotham,' 'Look Out for Sunstrokes,' 'Beware of the Gold Brick,' 'Insure Your Life Before Looking at the Thermometer,' &c. No, New York cannot help its trade by any such claims as these. It might prove that it was a pleasant sort of a place some Winter days, but never in the Summer. It certainly cannot fool the people of the South in this way, and it is not likely to fool the people of any other section of the country." Now, strange as it may seem, New York has been "fooling" the people of the South on this subject for a good many years, and the proprietors of our hotels can testify that the Southern States provide them with a large proportion of their Summer guests. However, we are not mean. Baltimore may have them, if she can get them.

—American athletes have often complained that there is something enervating in the English climate and that they can seldom do themselves justice after a stay of any length in Great Britain. That there must be some difference in the effects of the climates of England and America on athletes is indicated by the utter failure of Mr. Lehmann's training methods here, and equally by the complete breakdown of the last Yale crew which rowed on the Thames. Harvard men, trained according to a plan suited to the English climate, are utterly exhausted at the end of a four-mile race, while an American crew on the Thames cannot last out a mile and a half. Now, on the other hand, in track athletics some of the English cracks have done better at the short distances while in America than they have ever done at home, while in the long distances they almost invariably defeat us. At home it is notable that their average of mile runs is far ahead of ours, and this is maintained when their other records are poor. For instance, all the records in the Oxford-Cambridge games two or three days ago were ridiculously bad—not better than those of St. Paul's School or Lawrenceville—except the mile run. That distance was covered in 4:25¼, which would be considered excellent time anywhere on this side of the water. If our boat crews distinguished themselves at a mile and a half in England, we might argue that the climate was unfavorable to Americans at long distances. But as they fail and the Englishmen do not, while the latter can keep up a good long-distance gait all the time, and while Harvard crews are exhausted under English training, we must conclude that only one thing is certain—that the training system of each country is unsuitable to the climate of the other.

—A staff correspondent of The Pittsburg Dispatch, a conservative and trustworthy paper, writes from Paris to say that Americans who declare that they are not insulted at every turn in the French capital simply do not understand the French language. He says that he and a friend were jeered at as "les cochons Americains" wherever they went, and were even driven violently out of a café in which they sought shelter from a sudden shower. The proprietor told them he wanted no American-English customers about his place. This correspondent asserts what has already been surmised in this column, that the modified attitude of one or two French newspapers is due to the protest of certain shopkeepers who are large advertisers and who do not wish to lose the good American dollars. These papers do not represent French public opinion at all.

PERSONAL.

—Theodore C. Zerega of this city has been commissioned Lieutenant in the United States Navy and ordered to command the patrol steamer Free Lance, now in commission at this port. This, we believe, is the first time that a civilian pure and simple has been placed in command of a Government vessel, and it is a high tribute to the ability of an amateur sailor. Mr. Zerega is a gentleman of independent means, a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Calumet Club. He is not a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, nor is he a professional seaman. But he has been a yachtsman all his life, has cruised on large yachts all over the world, and has sailed small ones, like the Kathleen, to many a brilliant victory. He was one of the original officers of the First Naval Battalion, serving for several years as Senior Ensign of the Third Division, then commanded by W. Butler Duncan, Jr., now commander of the battalion, but absent on leave as senior watch officer of the Yankee. Mr. Zerega went on the supernumerary list of naval militia officers three years ago, and was called into active service again at the opening of the war as an aide, with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, on the staff of Capt. J. W. Miller, commander of the naval militia of this State. It is stated that Mr. Zerega passed a higher examination than any other person, not an Annapolis graduate, who appeared before the examining board. His cousin, W. Irvine Zerega, one of the crack yacht sailors of Long Island Sound, is Chief Quartermaster on the cruiser Yankee.

—Lillian Russell, the operetta prima donna, has come out in the rôle of new woman of the most advanced type. Being sued for divorce by her husband on the ground of desertion, she puts in as her answer a declaration that she did not desert him at all, but has really been so busy in places away from home that she has not had time to occupy a joint residence with him. Miss Russell's profession, as is well known, compels her to travel from place to place in order that she may gather in the dollars of her devoted admirers. Now if Miss Russell's excuse proves to be acceptable in the eyes of the law, it will establish a precedent for those ladies who look forward to the growing independence of their sex. They will be able to engage in occupations requiring travel with perfect impunity. If an operetta singer may offer her professional engagements as an excuse for continued separation from her husband, how much more forcible would be the excuse of a lady who was compelled to attend meetings in India for the amelioration of Hindu women, or to go on a voyage of discovery toward the south pole. Miss Russell may unwittingly prove to be a benefactress to her kind.

—Dr. W. G. A. Bonwill of Philadelphia is a dentist, and at a recent convention of dentists in Denver he brought forth evidence to demonstrate that Darwin's theory of the evolution of man was all wrong. According to a very long and heavily headed article in a Denver paper, Dr. Bonwill was led to join the anti-evolutionists forty years ago by a discovery in regard to the shape of the human jaw. He discovered that the lower jaw of man is in all cases an equilateral triangle, and no other animal has it. From this principle he teaches that the first jaw was an absolutely perfect equilateral triangle—a principle that even the Deity cannot go beyond. The doctor attended the world's medical congress at St. Petersburg a year or two ago and there demonstrated to 3,000 physicians and surgeons his discovery of the jaw as an equilateral triangle. The idea set the scientists by the ears, but the friends of the doctor at the convention banded together, and as an evidence of their confidence presented him an equilateral triangle set with diamonds, which he uses as a watch charm. His claim is that the Creator performed a perfect work in the beginning, and the departure from that work in the human jaw has, in his opinion, always been toward a lower instead of toward a higher type. The doctor is now writing a work against the hypothesis of evolution. Some good Presbyterians, who have always had trouble with Darwin and Huxley, will be glad to see this book.

CURRENT NOTES.

A County Judge of Common Pleas in Ohio has declared vacant the office of a prosecuting attorney who drew fees and expenses for opposing efforts to secure the pardon of two convicted murderers.

* * *

Recently appointed Second Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus of Massachusetts comes of a family of much military experience. His father, grandfather, and uncle were officers in the war for the Union, and the last named was killed in action.

* * *

The late James Edwin Moore of Martin, N. C., was twice a member of a Constitutional Convention in the North State—in 1868 and in 1875. In the first, says The Raleigh News and Observer, he was in a hopeless minority and his recommendations had no weight; in the last he was a leading member.

* * *

A complete file of Boston Theatre playbills from its opening, in 1854, to May, 1891, has just been sold at auction in Boston for $185. It became the property of the Public Library. Nearly as many programmes of the Boston Museum brought only $10, perhaps because they were not consecutive in dates.

* * *

About every city in the South seems to regard itself as the very best spot in the land for the mobilization of troops for subsequent service in Cuba. They all say, each for itself, that it has the water, the drainage, the climate, the freedom from epidemics, and every other condition for an ideal camp, with facilities for ingress and egress that will answer all demands.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's Times appears an editorial headed "A Few Needs of the War Department," in which appears a statement that were it not for the energy of a private citizen placed temporarily in power a few years ago the Ordnance Department would still have its great guns stored in warehouses instead of being mounted.

Such a private citizen is not known to any officer of the Ordnance Department. Several disappearing carriages have been designed by officers and civilians, but the only one which was proved worthy of any merit was that designed by Col. Buffington and Capt. Crozier, both officers of the Ordnance Department.

Barbette carriages for all our seacoast guns were designed about six years ago, and the only reason that seacoast guns were not mounted on these carriages is due to the fact that the selection of the type of carriage belongs to the Engineer Department, and for all low sites that department insisted on the disappearing carriages.

A satisfactory disappearing carriage does not exist abroad. France mounts her guns in barbette, Germany in expensive armored casemates, and England in barbette for heavy guns and on hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriages for guns of moderately small calibre.

That there have been stored for some time guns of 12 calibre instead of being mounted in expensive gun-lift emplacements designed by the Engineer Department is due to the confidence that the officers of the department felt in Capt. Crozier, that he could design a satisfactory disappearing carriage for that gun, on the Buffington-Crozier principle. How well that has been accomplished is known to every officer of the army. A twelve-inch gun mounted on this carriage was fired ten rounds in seventeen minutes—much more rapid than the record made on the barbette carriage and nearly three times as rapid as the record for the gun-lift carriage.

Abroad there is no disappearing carriage for a twelve-inch gun. It is rumored that M. Ganet designed one, but it was never built.

The Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage—the exclusive product of the Ordnance Department—has received the unqualified sanction of Krupp's military representative in this country, as representing to-day the highest type of a disappearing carriage in this or any other country.

When the twelve-inch carriage was designed, had Congress seen fit to appropriate sufficient money for thirty carriages instead of five, all of our twelve-inch guns would now be mounted.

Having been a constant reader of your accurate paper for several years, I feel at liberty to make criticism of your statement, particularly when an injustice has unwittingly been done to two officers of the Ordnance Department.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, United States Army.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground, June 30, 1898.

EVASION OF THE WAR TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You can certainly do a good work in showing up the unpatriotic nature of all the corporations who are now making such strenuous efforts to evade their share of the war tax. The Government has sought to equalize the payment of the war debt by taxing various lines of business. The telegraph companies, with an absolute lack of patriotism but demanding enormous favors of the public, promptly shift their responsibility to the merchant. The Stock Exchange was wonderfully active in equipping a regiment, but now proposes to shift its war tax on to the customers. The express companies, who will reap immense profits from the war, propose to shift their responsibility on to the public.

Under these circumstances it would seem as if the public was to pay its own and every one else's tax. Lack of patriotism should be rewarded by the public by writing letters in place of telegrams whenever it is possible, and sending packages by mail in place of by express. While soldiers are shouldering their muskets amid the hardships of war the least that all of us stay-at-home non-combatants can do is to cheerfully shoulder the financial responsibility that the Government puts on us, and the men who shirk it should be treated with the contempt which they deserve.

E. A. CASWELL.
New York, July 1, 1898.

Withdraws His Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see from the report of Gen. Wheeler, published in The New York Times this morning, that our troops were not ambushed, but obeying orders from the Commanding General. Under these circumstances I must withdraw my criticism of the 28th inst., and have only praise to bestow upon our Rough Riders, who, placed in the advance, displayed reckless courage, dash, and bravery. Acting under orders they deserve all credit. It would have been otherwise if, as I understood from newspaper reports, they had dashed into an ambush without orders. I join in the universal praise of officers and men.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

When the Test Comes.

We never know how much we can do until we don't get the chance.—Louisville Post.

With Good Effect.

The men who cut the water pipe near Santiago also remembered the main.—Baltimore American.

Quite Attentive, Too.

Bacon—Are the flies bad up your way?
Egbert—I think not. A great many of them seem to go to church Sundays.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Secret Out.

"Why on earth doesn't our army go and take Havana?"
"It is waiting for a spirited leader like you, I suppose."—Chicago Record.

Romance Ended.

Papa (to daughter, who has just returned from the parlor)—Why, Ethel, has that new flame of yours left?
Ethel (with a perceptible hardness in her voice)—Yes, papa. He's—he's gone out!—Chicago Tribune.

THE BELL OF THE PRIVATEER.

Raymond M. D. Adams in Boston Transcript.

I rang in the ragged, rifted race
Of wrestling, wind-spurred waves;
I clanged in howling hurricane,
Where storm-rent ocean raves!

I sounded sharp in the sleeted storm,
I battled the billows' boom,
And trembled and tolled as the screaming stays
Rode out the roaring doom!

I rested still on sleeping seas,
Where ripples murmur low,
And burned my rim reflecting back
Their phosphorescent glow.

I sang 'neath shining Summer skies,
Or, swinging, drew a-near
Some goodly prize of my nation's need;
I rang from a privateer!

In Gloucester Bay, on ocean wide,
Wherever a ship might be,
I called the sailors daring-brave;
I rang to their victory!

I sang their joy in captives' woe;
And home triumphant swung—
I ride the sea no more, who once
A nation's glory rung!

NO NEWS OF MANILA TROOPS

They Failed to Arrive June 27, Although They Were Expected There June 23.

LATEST WORD FROM DEWEY

He Has Not Formed Any Plans or Made Any Promises—Will Leave Gen. Merritt Free to Make a Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—There is manifested some disappointment here because of the failure of the troops to arrive at Manila before June 27. They were rather expected to be at Manila by June 23.

Unless the transports have met with accident or stormy weather, it is believed that the next dispatch boat from Manila to Hongkong will bring the news of the arrival of Gen. Anderson and his 2,300 men.

While abundant confidence is expressed in the good intentions of Germany, it will be a relief to those who have to answer questions provoked by mischievous rumormakers to have an American force there to protect life and property, and to avoid any occasion for the landing of forces for any other Government.

The news to-day from Manila sustains the oft-repeated assertion of Ambassador von Holleben that Germany will maintain absolute neutrality in this trouble, and offer no impediment to the carrying out of the policy of the United States growing out of the war.

While not profuse in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the Navy Department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. A dispatch came from him to-day, dated Cavité, June 27, reporting that conditions remain practically unchanged, but not recording the arrival of his reinforcements. He had some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage.

For one thing, it can be stated that Admiral Dewey has been particular to avoid committing his Government to any particular line of action respecting the future of the Philippines or to do anything that would embarrass Gen. Merritt in framing a policy to meet the needs of the case when he arrives. He has made no official pledges to the insurgent leader, though he has not hesitated to openly praise his good politics and his accomplishments.

DEWEY WAS DISAPPOINTED.

The Non-Arrival of the Transports Has Caused Uneasiness.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hongkong, says:

"The non-arrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported that Admiral von Diederichs sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists.

"The American officers express a breezy confidence in their ability to dispose of any ship Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron, the wish is expressed that Admiral Dewey had at least one battleship.

BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Take Another Province and Capture a Spanish Ship Loaded with Troops.

HONGKONG, July 1.—According to private letters from Cavité, dated June 27, the insurgents occupy the whole of Bulucan Province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Bohul in Kayabac Bay, while she was landing 500 troops. A stubborn fight ensued, in which the Spanish commander, a Lieutenant Colonel, was killed.

The insurgents have captured the Governor of Bulucan, together with his wife and children.

Gen. Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leaders Artaechie and Sandice for having revealed the fact that the steamer Pasig, recently seized by the Hongkong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. Sandico applied to Consul Williams, and was liberated. He is now on board the Nansham. It is feared that the incident will cause a split in the insurgent party, Sandico being influential, and the only insurgent capable of administration.

The insurgents fear that Gen. Aguinaldo will shoot Artachie unless Admiral Dewey interferes, as he is suspicious that Sandico and Artachie intended to form an opposition party.

LONDON, July 2.—A dispatch from Manila to The Telegraph says:

"Last Thursday night the first notable attempt was made to drive the insurgents from their advanced positions, instead of calmly continuing to await Gen. Aguinaldo's onslaughts. The attempt for the time looked as though it would be rewarded with success. The Spaniards numbered 1,300.

"They delivered a determined attack on the insurgents at Malato. The latter met them with a well-directed fire, but the Spaniards were reinforced and the insurgents began to fall back. Thus encouraged, the Spaniards pressed forward; but at the critical moment the insurgents made a spirited rally, and poured such a steady fire into the Spanish ranks that the latter were compelled to retreat, and failed to summon up courage to renew the attempt."

INSURGENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

They Trust Admiral Dewey and Rely Upon Americans.

LONDON, July 2.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"To a friend of United States Consul Wildman, Gen. Aguinaldo has declared: 'The Philippines have the greatest confidence in America's fairness. We trust the American people, confident that, with their support, we shall be able to obtain and hold our full rights, and shall be respected by all the European powers. The Americans are redressing Cuban wrongs, and will do the same for us in the Philippines.'

"The relations between Gen. Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey are perfectly amicable. Two German war vessels have gone to Marilao to coal, and may proceed to some other port."

REBELS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

Reported that Philippine Insurgents Will Demand Utter Freedom.

LONDON, July 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Hongkong declares that Gen. Aguinaldo, flushed with success, insists upon the absolute independence of the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines, by means of Japan concentrating a fleet off the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, in readiness to seize Chinese or Corean ports, if opportunity offers."

PROVISIONAL CHARGE OF MANILA.

Governor General Proposed to Yield It to German Admiral.

BERLIN, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received here from Hongkong:

"According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila the Spanish Governor General had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diedrichs, the commander of the German naval forces in the Far East, in order to propose in behalf of the Spanish Government that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diedrichs in view of the American blockade."

The Manila news, via Hongkong, referring to the action of Admiral Diedrichs, may be looked upon as being a semi-official note, as it was issued by the semi-official news agency here.

GERMANY'S CAUSE ESPOUSED.

A London Paper's Comment on the Philippine Situation.

LONDON, July 2.—The Morning Post says editorially this morning:

"We fail to see why the possibility of Germany desiring to obtain a port or an island in the Philippines should excite indignation in the United States. We also fail to see how the United States can prevent Germany from having her own way in the matter.

"The Americans have no force to spare to fight Germany, and they hardly expect any other power to undertake that difficult task for them."

GREAT BRITAIN AT MANILA.

Four of the Queen's Warships There and Others at Hongkong.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said there were four British and five German warships at Manila. He added that the British commander in chief at Hongkong was satisfied that the British force was sufficient for the protection of the interests of Great Britain, and, if this was not the case, the commander in chief at Hongkong was in a position to augment the naval force at Manila.

America and Germany at Manila.

LONDON, July 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after quoting the angry protests of the Cologne Gazette and the Lokalanzeiger against America's presuming to dictate to Admiral von Diederichs as to how he should act, says: "Those papers seem to forget that the idea that Germany intended to interfere at Manila was fostered by the official press, and universally welcomed in Germany."

Troops to Go to Manila.

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, is fully recruited, and will start for Manila next Tuesday. Battery H of the Fifth Artillery is to move from Fort Hamilton to Governors Island, to take the place of the two companies of the First who were stationed there.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW ISLANDS.

Reported that Cruiser Mohawk Has Annexed Eighteen of the Santa Cruz and Duff's Groups.

LONDON, July 2.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Sydney, New South Wales, the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff's groups in the Pacific.

The Santa Cruz Islands form an archipelago of Melanesia, between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides, between parallels 8 degrees 31 seconds south and 11 degrees 40 seconds south and the meridians 165 degrees east and 168 degrees east. They are under British protectorate, but claimed by the French, and are very little known. The natives have proved very hostile to visitors, and even missionaries have as yet made no foothold on the islands. The group consists of a dozen volcanic islands and many islets, with a total area of about 360 square miles and an estimated population of 5,000. The longest island in the group is Santa Cruz or Nitendi, with an area of 215 square miles. The inhabitants present a mixture of the Melanesian and Polynesian type—the former prevailing—and differ from island to island. The Duff's or Wilson Islands, about eleven in number, are in the Pacific Ocean, about latitude 10 degrees 23 seconds south and longitude 165 degrees 49 seconds east.

ATTEMPTED TO POISON THE CZAR.

Attendants Said to Have Put Arsenic in the Coffee.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, referring to the report from Vienna on June 25 that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been respectively Chamberlain of the Czar and Lady in Waiting to the Czarina, had been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their Majesties, says:

"The Czarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsenic, which had been administered daily to her in cups of coffee by the Lady in Waiting."

"The Czarina," the dispatch adds, "is very unpopular, and is frequently dubbed 'the German.'"

The Almanach de Gotha, as previously noted, does not show the names of the Count and Countess Zuanoff as being attached to the persons of their Russian imperial Majesties.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

The First Ever Formed by a Coalition of Parties.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A telegram received at the Japanese Legation to-day states that the Emperor has appointed the following Cabinet as successors to Marquis Ito and his colleagues, who resigned their posts:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Count Okuma.
Minister of the Interior—Count Itagaki.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. M. Oishi.
Minister of Communications—Mr. Y. Hayashi.
Minister of Justice—Mr. G. Ohigashi.
Minister of Education—Mr. Y. Ozaki.

Two members of Marquis Ito's Cabinet retain their present folios in the new Cabinet, namely, Count Saigo, Minister of Marine, and Viscount Katsura, Minister of War.

The new Ministers form the first party Cabinet ever organized in Japan. They represent a coalition of the two leading political parties, the Shimpoto, or Progressionists, and the Jiguto, or Liberals. Count Okuma and Messrs. Oishi, Ohigashi, and Ozaki belong to the former, and Count Itagaki and Messrs. Matsuda and Hayashi to the latter party. Count Saigo and Viscount Katsura have no connection with any political party. The laws of Japan do not permit of officers of the army and navy to form political affiliations of any kind.

Telegraph Line on the Upper Nile.

LONDON, July 1.—It is reported that King Leopold of Belgium has commissioned Mr. R. Dorsey Mohun, formerly United States Consul and Commercial Agent in the Congo Free State, and who has since occupied a similar position at Zanzibar, to build a telegraph line from Lake Tanganyika to Wadelai, on the Upper Nile, via Nyangwe and Stanley Falls. Mr. Mohun, it is added, is to be allowed a free hand in the selection of his staff, and will employ American and British engineers.

Reduced Wheat Duties Were Lost.

HAVRE, July 1.—The British steamers Highfield, Capt. Richardson, from Galveston, and Hurworth, Capt. Keith, from New York, arrived to-day just too late to enjoy the reduced wheat duties. This means a loss to the Highfield of 150,000 francs, and to the Hurworth of 210,000 francs.

Mr. Abbey an Academician.

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, an Associate of the Royal Academy since 1896, was to-day elected an Academician. Mr. Abbey defeated Mr. Ernest A. Waterloo (A. R. A., 1890,) in the final ballot by [illegible] to 22 votes.

Cornelius Herz Is Very Ill.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, July 1.—The health of Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama Canal notoriety has assumed an alarming phase, accompanied by much suffering, and his condition is now regarded as being extremely critical.

The Wei-Hai-Wei Convention.

LONDON, July 2.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister [illegible], and Prince Ching have signed the [illegible] convention."

CAMARA FORCED TO PUT TO SEA

Moves His Ships Outside of Port Said Harbor to Coal.

PART OF FLEET MAY GO BACK

Local Colliers Not Permitted to Go Through to the Red Sea.

Reports from Madrid that the Squadron Has Passed Through the Suez Canal Discredited in London.

PORT SAID, July 1.—Admiral Camara's ships moved outside the harbor to-day in order to coal from their own colliers.

The San Francisco (transport) has entered the canal.

LONDON, July 1.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Port Said, dated 10:40 P. M. to-day, says that the Pelayo, Emperador Carlos Quinto, Osado, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Rapido, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, and San Ignacio de Loyola have gone to sea.

CAIRO, July 1.—It is believed that part of Admiral Camara's squadron intends to proceed westward and the rest eastward.

The local colliers, it appears, intended to make the attempt of going through to the Red Sea to transship their coal to the Spaniards there; but they are not permitted to do this, as it would be a breach of neutrality.

Admiral Camara can only coal from one of his own colliers in the Red Sea.

SPANISH NEWS OF THE FLEET.

MADRID, July 1 (Noon.)—According to a dispatch received to-day at the Spanish Ministry of Marine, Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish fleet recently at Port Said, Egypt, has passed through the Suez Canal, apparently on his way to the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, July 1.—The dispatch from Madrid, saying the Spanish Ministry of Marine has received a message to the effect that Admiral Camara has passed through the Suez Canal with his fleet is discredited on all sides here. The officials of the United States Embassy say it is known positively that Admiral Camara and his fleet had not entered the Suez Canal this morning, and, therefore, they point out, it is impossible for his vessels to have traversed the canal.

SECRETARY CURZON'S VIEW.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked whether Article 4 of the Suez Canal Convention stipulated that warships of belligerents should only remain twenty-four hours at Port Said; whether the Spanish ships had been there since Sunday, and whether Egypt or Great Britain was responsible for this long stay?

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, in reply said the provisions of the convention had never been brought into operation and the question was one, primarily, for the consideration of the Egyptian Government, adding:

"There seems to be good reason for the course adopted in the present case."

"What are the reasons?" asked Mr. Davitt.

"I am not in the councils of the Egyptian Government," said Mr. Curzon in reply.

Camara May Return to Spain.

LONDON, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I believe Admiral Camara's squadron will certainly return to Spain, owing to the difficulties interested parties have successfully thrown in its way."

MADRID FEARS WATSON.

Spanish Newspapers Urge the Government to Fortify Strategic Points Near Gibraltar.

MADRID, July 1.—The newspapers here express apprehensions that the Americans will use the coast of Morocco as a base of supplies for coal and provisions, and they urge the Spanish Government to rapidly fortify Punta Carona, Algeciras, and other strategic points in order to prevent the American ships from approaching the neighborhood of Gibraltar for coal, &c.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times says: "People who play bowls must expect to meet rubbers. If America sends a fleet to Spain it will only be what everybody expected Admiral Cervera to do to American ports."

NO BOOKMAKING AT CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison Threatens to Revoke Washington Park Permits.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Major Harrison's attention having been called to the betting adjunct of Washington Park race course, he has addressed a letter to President Wheeler of the Washington Park Club, notifying him that he had been informed that gambling was being carried on in connection with the races, and that it must be stopped immediately or he would close the track.

"I meant just what I said," remarked the city's Executive when approached on the subject, "and if it is true that there is bookmaking at the park it will have to be stopped at once, or I will have the place raided by the police, or even better than that, I will revoke the permit for the race meet. The law is plain on that subject, and in my letter to President Wheeler and the officials I have quoted it, and after reading it they cannot fail to understand that if it is being violated as reported I shall have to stop the game by closing up the track."

THEY SAVED THE HORSES.

Streams Played on the Confined Animals Till the Fire Was Put Out.

Fire last night in the hay loft on the top floor of the four-story stable of Ernst Brothers, 335 to 339 East Twenty-ninth Street, for a time threatened not only the stable, but Cochler's Brewery, on the east, and a tenement house on the west.

Because of twenty-two horses on the floor below where the flames started, and the great difficulty of getting them out, a second alarm was sent in early. Seventeen of the animals were dragged out by the firemen, but the flames raged so fiercely that the others could not be got at. The firemen, however, directed two streams of water on the horses during all the time the fire burned, and so saved them.

The flames were confined to the hay loft, and the estimated loss is $5,000.

Ex-Park Policeman Dies Suddenly.

BELLMORE, L. I., July 1.—Warren D. Thompson, forty-eight years of age, a former New York City park policeman, died suddenly this morning at the office of Dr. William Rhame in Wantagh. Mr. Thompson left his home at 7 o'clock on his bicycle and was apparently in good health when he arrived at the home of the physician. They talked a few minutes, and while the doctor was in another room Thompson was stricken with heart failure and died in a few minutes. Mr. Thompson was discussing the health of his family at Dr. Rhame's office.

GIRL BICYCLIST IN TROUBLE.

Arrested for Wearing Male Attire, She Was Helped in Court by a Rainy Day Club Candidate.

Maggie White has her own ideas about bicycle attire, and they do not coincide with the views of Bicycle Policeman Conneally on the same subject. As a result of this diversion of views Miss White was a prisoner in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Flammer, charged with having masqueraded on the Boulevard on Thursday night in male attire.

The policeman had not proceeded far with his statement of the case when Magistrate Flammer told the court officer to call out and ask if any member of the Rainy Day Club was in court. A young woman clad in the most approved style of bicycle costume answered the call. She was not a member of the club in question, she said, but hoped to be. Meanwhile, she assured the Magistrate that she was an authority on correct attire, and would be glad to help him solve the problem before him.

"May I ask the policeman a few questions?" she said.

"You may," replied Magistrate Flammer.

"Tell me all you know," was the first shot fired by the authority on correct attire at the policeman.

The breadth of the question almost took the bluecoat's breath away. "It was on the Boulevard," he stammered.

"Don't waste time on details," interrupted the woman. "Never mind the 'when' and 'where,' give us the 'what.'"

"Well, they were very tight," said Conneally, trying not to blush.

"Confine yourself to the subject matter," peppered the questioner. "What was tight, the sleeves?"

By this time some of Conneally's assurance had returned. "Leave something to the imagination," he said. "I mean the parts of the divided skirt were tight, and if she wore any skirt I couldn't see it."

"In other words," went on the woman, relentlessly, "the lady wore trousers."

"Right the first time," said Conneally, "and that's not all. She wore a stiff shirt and a cutaway coat and a dicky collar, and her hair was tucked away under a man's hat, and I think—"

"You can't think here," said the woman, judicially. "You tell facts. Did this lady give you any trouble when you arrested her?"

"No; she was just scared, and wanted to go to a dressmaker's and get a skirt to wear to the station house."

"That will do. Now," said the woman, turning to the Magistrate, "I have my own opinion about this case, but I won't tell you what it is. You men have always maintained that women are harsher critics of one another than men are, and as she's a woman and I'm a woman I do not mean that you shall have a chance to say that in this case. So you'll have to excuse me."

"Are you going to desert us just at this interesting stage?" said the Magistrate.

"Your Honor, I have done my duty and I must go. Good day," and the expert was gone.

Then Miss White, who had borrowed a skirt and cloak from the matron, told how sorry she was and how she would never do it again, and that it was only a joke. She said she was a typewriter, but would give no address.

The Magistrate thought a night in the station had sufficiently punished her and she was discharged.

She caught the expert at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and they celebrated Maggie's freedom in ice-cream sodas.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Italian Bride in Newark Shot by a Rejected Suitor, Who Then Killed Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Vincenza Rosano, an Italian woman, twenty-four years old, was shot to-day by Giovanni Marighetti, a rejected suitor, and died to-night in St. Michael's Hospital. The murderer, after shooting the woman, leaped from a window in the fourth floor of the house, and was so severely injured that he, too, died at St. Michael's to-night.

Mrs. Rosano was married to Michael Rosano of 69 Madison Street a week ago by Mayor Seymour. The religious ceremony was to be performed by Father D'Aquilla on Sunday next. Pending the religious marriage the bride was living at 115 South Canal Street with her sister. Mrs. Rosano had been married before. Her first husband's name was Bofrano. After his death Mrs. Rosano was courted by Marighetti and Rosano, the former of whom finally won her affections. Hearing that he had a wife and children, the young woman became engaged to Rosano. Marighetti, whose house adjoined the one in which Mrs. Rosano was stopping, became very jealous. Last night he wrote a long letter, reciting the facts of his courtship, telling how he was going to kill the young woman, and saying he was going to kill himself.

This morning he took a 38-calibre revolver and went into the house to the fourth story, where Mrs. Rosano was, and, sneaking up behind her, he fired two shots at her. The first shot passed through her left arm and entered the left side near the heart. As she was falling to the floor a second shot was fired, but it went wild. Marighetti sprang across the body of the young woman, stepped upon the window sill, over which she had been leaning to hang out clothes, and leaped headforemost to the stone-paved court below. Both his legs were broken, his skull was fractured, and his back injured.

In a few minutes two ambulances, two doctors, several detectives, Acting Capt. Noll, and several policemen were on the scene. They had little to do. The two victims, both unconscious, were placed in ambulances and taken to St. Michael's, where they remained unconscious until they died.

BEHEADED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

A Boy Run Over Near His Home in Williamsburg.

A car of the Nassau electric line yesterday ran over Paolo Romanio, ten years old, of 438 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, only a few steps from his home. The child's head was cut off. The boy's mother and sisters witnessed the accident. The mother picked up the body and then fainted.

Motorman Samuel Jacke and Conductor Joseph McElliott were in charge of the car. Jacke was arrested.

LEASES OF ASTOR PROPERTY.

Taxpayers Discuss the Reported Intention to Raise Rates.

A meeting of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Ward Taxpayers' Association was held at 142 East Fourth Street last evening to discuss the reported intention of William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor to increase the rate per front foot of their twenty-year renewals of leases, dating from May, 1899, and May, 1900, from $350 to $750 on side streets, and to $1,000 for avenue plots.

President August Blanke occupied the chair. Charles Lutz made a speech in which he admitted that the protestants had no legal ground for redress, but urged that a committee be appointed to remonstrate with W. W. Astor's agents, and to communicate with Mr. Astor himself in England if necessary.

The tenants are also worked up over Mr. Astor's disposal of many of his holdings to Henry Morgenthau, who, they said, has refused to renew leases.

Harlem Bridge to be Opened July 4.

The new Harlem River Bridge will be opened to foot passengers on July 4. Some time will elapse before cars are able to cross, as the tracks are not yet in order. There will be two southern approaches to the bridge, one of which will not be completed for about five weeks. Cars running across will take the Lexington Avenue approach, and, turning at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, run east to Third Avenue. As soon as cars are running over the bridge the Third Avenue cable road will issue transfers to cars of the Huckleberry line. Branches of this line run to Fordham, West Farms, Woodlawn, and points along the Sound.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians' National Convention to-day elected John T. Keating of Chicago President. The convention adopted resolutions condemning the proposed Anglo-American alliance, expressing sympathy with the Cubans, tendering the support of the order to the Government during the war, and voting $1,000 for the relief of the poor in Ireland. The next convention will be held in Boston.

CHICAGO WITHOUT A PAPER

Every Newspaper Suspends Publication Because of a General Stereotypers' Strike.

NOT EVEN A BULLETIN POSTED

The City Entirely Shut Off from the News of the World—Only Daily Published Is a German Newspaper.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Because 150 newspaper stereotypers made what was considered to be an unjust demand upon the publishers, there will not be a daily English newspaper of any sort issued in Chicago to-morrow. This state of affairs may continue indefinitely, so the publishers say. They declare they will not publish a newspaper for a month, or all Summer, for that matter.

The trouble arose from the extra pay demanded by the afternoon stereotypers on account of the war "extras" issued every few minutes. The publishers conceded the justice of this demand, but the morning stereotypers did not relish the idea of the afternoon men getting so much extra pay, and the Stereotypers' Union held a meeting and demanded a minimum of seven hours' work at $4 per day and 75 cents an hour for overtime.

The old scale had been $3.25 per day, no matter how many hours they worked. As a matter of fact they were seldom called upon to work over four and a half hours and were considered to have a good thing. The old agreement with the publishers expired a month ago and men and employers have made several ineffectual attempts to come together since that time.

The publishers decided that the limit had been reached, so far as concessions to workingmen were concerned, and, on the other hand, the stereotypers held that they could not work for less money than they demanded.

They first decided to strike last night, but reconsidered the matter, and assisted in getting out this morning's issues. They announced that they had postponed action until next Tuesday. In the meanwhile, however, they met at 7 o'clock to-night, and at the end of a four hours' session they decided to strike immediately.

The word was conveyed to the publishers and inside of five minutes the rattle of the linotype and the click of the telegraph instrument had ceased in every morning newspaper except the Staats-Zeitung, the German newspaper.

The publishers have agreed to stand by each other to the last, none to issue a paper unless all do. There are ten newspapers included in the compact. They are The Post, Times-Herald, Tribune, News, Record, Dispatch, Chronicle, Journal, Inter Ocean, and The Sun, a daily at the Stock Yards.

The strikers were confident that the publishers would give in. The latter have not seemed to care what came. At 11 to-night they told their employes to quit work, as there would be no issue in the morning. The men stopped instantly and went home.

In the meanwhile all incoming telegraphic service was cut off. A curious feature of the publishers' attitude is that they have ordered all employes, except stereotypers, to report to-morrow as usual.

News will be gathered as before, written and set up ready for the stereotypers should they choose to reconsider their action. It is proposed to do this until they do come back. Chicago will be absolutely shut out from news for it has been decided even not to post bulletins.

It is understood that Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and Detroit newspapers will rush their first editions here on early trains to take advantage of the situation. There has been no disorder and no trouble is feared at any of the offices.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS.

Those on the Incoming Britannic, and the Outgoing Lucania.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Britannic were Miss Flora J. Shaw, a special writer for The London Times, who is going to the Klondike; J. B. Arken, G. M. Butterworth, Dewitt Cook, E. A. Darling, C. L. Edgar, the Rev. Thomas Fisk, the Rev. J. Bell Johnstone, H. T. Lee, S. D. Marjoribanks, G. W. McCutcheon, G. W. Neville, Arthur Verdon, and Joseph Webb.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harvey, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Louder, and Robert M. Galloway are booked for the Lucania, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Telegrapher Commits Suicide.

William J. Landy, forty-eight years old, of 353 West Forty-fourth Street, one of the best-known telegraph operators in the country, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. The act was committed in the washroom in the basement of the Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey Street. Landy was one of the most skillful operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and up to two weeks ago had been steadily employed by the company for a period of thirty years. No reason can be ascribed for the suicide.

A Trolley Car on Fire.

As a car of the Amsterdam line reached Seventy-third Street, north bound, yesterday afternoon, the fuse blew out and set fire to the insulation and the woodwork of the car. The car was quickly stopped and there was almost a panic among the passengers, most of whom were women. One man in his excitement crawled through a window. The firemen put out the blaze.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Late reports from Lake Placid concerning E. J. Henley, who is critically ill there, are to the effect that his condition is somewhat improved, but that he is not altogether out of danger.

Mlle. Rhea, who since 1881 has played almost continuously in this country, has been compelled by illness to retire from the stage and to abandon her engagement for a tour next season with Louis James and Frederick Warde.

George H. Broadhurst's hilarious farce "What Happened to Jones" will be presented at the Strand, London, Monday, July 12, with Charles Arnold as Jones. The other members of the cast will include Thever Ward, Edward Sass, Herbert E. Terry, Fred Grove, Herbert Carter, Cecil Elgar, Emma Gwynne, Dot Frederic, Beatrice Mervyn, Dorcas Crosbie, and Ada Lee.

Godfrey's Band will reach the Grand Central Station at 8:45 to-night, where it will be met by Franciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band and escorted to the Lenox Lyceum, taking the route through Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, and thence to the Lenox Lyceum, where the band will be received by Consul General A. Percy Bennett.

Henry Wolfsohn, the concert manager, arrived home from abroad on Thursday after a short stay, during which he arranged for the appearance in this country for concert engagements of some prominent artists. Among the principal instrumentalists to appear under his management are Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist; Adele Aus der Ohe, Henri Marteau, Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist; Miss Cecile Lorraine, and, next Spring, the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Nikisch.

A cable dispatch has been received by Charles Schroeder, the personal representative here of Frank Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, who is at present in London, to the effect that he has engaged Kiralfy's Spectacle, now playing with considerable success at Earl's Court, in London. The large amphitheatre will be converted into an immense tank, where representations of the recent naval demonstrations at Manila and Cuba will be given. The scenic and mechanical effects are said to be very realistic.

De Wolf Hopper in his revival of "Wang," at Manhattan Beach, which is scheduled for production on July 8, and to be continued for two weeks, will introduce several new people in the cast. Maud Hollins, who has been with the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company during the past season, and more recently with the Steindorf Opera Company, will play the part of Marie; Miss Minnie Ashley will sing the rôle of Gillette, and Miss Agnes Reilly, who married Woolson Morse, the composer, will appear in her original character of the Messenger Boy. The remainder of the cast will be made up from Mr. Hopper's present company.

MURDERED HIS EMPLOYER.

Julius Schmidt of 251 Canal Street Stabbed to Death in His Saloon by William Faue, His Chef.

William Faue, forty-five years old, chef in the restaurant and saloon of Julius Schmidt at 251 Canal Street, killed his employer yesterday afternoon by stabbing him in the breast with a carving knife. The murder was committed in the kitchen of the restaurant when the two men were alone. Faue, it is said, was formerly a peddler of knives used by cooks, and most of his customers were restaurant keepers. His business became bad, and Schmidt three months ago, learning that he was a good cook and in need, gave him employment. Faue gave perfect satisfaction for a time, but he has been drinking heavily of late, and has been frequently remonstrated with by his employer.

Schmidt, who was with some friends in the saloon about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, left them to go down stairs into the kitchen where Faue was at work. Those in the saloon heard a lengthy war of words between the two men and then a silence so sudden and ominous that "Tony," the barkeeper, started down stairs to investigate. He met Schmidt staggering up stairs, covered with blood. He managed to get as far as an ante-room, where he fell to the floor unconscious. The spectators were so horrified that no one dared go down stairs, and Policeman Nelson of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was standing at the corner, was only made aware of the trouble by the loud voices and excitement in the place. He at once entered the saloon, followed by Detective Garrison of the same station, and went to the kitchen, where Faue was found calmly wiping the blood from his carving knife. When he saw the officers he carefully put away the knife and submitted to arrest. An ambulance was hastily summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Schmidt died, however, before reaching the hospital. His left arm had been almost severed below the elbow, but the cause of death was the cut in the breast close to the heart.

Faue was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. He told Capt. Dean in a half-hearted way that Schmidt had thrown a cup at him, and that he had used the knife in self defense. The police, among whom Schmidt was well-known and popular, say that he was a most peaceable man and diminutive in size, weighing only about 115 pounds, while Faue is large of stature and could have defended himself easily with his hands if necessary. Faue took his arrest with perfect composure, and when locked up in a cell settled himself comfortably and began drumming carelessly on the iron bars. He has a wife and three children at his home, 348 East Forty-ninth Street.

Coroner Zucca viewed Schmidt's body last night, and gave a permit for its removal to his late home, at 455 Canal Street. Schmidt was unmarried, and lived with his mother and sister. He was popular in the neighborhood, and had made quite a fortune in a small way by being attentive to customers.

PULLMAN COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

Capital Stock to be Increased to $54,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 1.—The Board of Directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company to-day adopted resolutions for a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after Aug. 15, and also a special dividend of $20 per share. The regular dividend to be hereafter declared on the capital stock should, in the opinion of the Directors, be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

They also recommend that the surplus assets of the company to the extent of $18,000,000 existing at the end of the current fiscal year should be distributed to the stockholders of the company and that for such purpose the capital stock should be increased to the sum of $54,000,000; also that the increase of stock should be issued to shareholders in the ratio of one share for each two held by them.

Pullman stock rose to-day to 211 a share. Deducting the two cash dividends, amounting to $22, which are payable in August, ex cash dividends, the stock should sell at 199.

The stock dividend of 50 per cent. increases the capitalization of the Pullman Company from $36,000,000 to $54,000,000. Therefore the ex-cash dividend price of the stock at 199 is one and a half times what the price per share should be after the stock dividend is paid. On to-day's price basis Pullman stock, after the payment of the three dividends, should be worth 127.

The stock dividend part of the deal amounts practically to a capitalization of the surplus. At the beginning of the present fiscal year the surplus was $27,505,959. After deducting quarterly and cash dividends of $7,920,000 and stock dividends of $18,000,000, a surplus of $1,585,959 is left.

The object of this capitalization of surplus, distribution of cash dividend, and decrease in future dividend rates is undoubtedly for the purpose of warding off hostile legislation in the future and in prevention of "undue" taxation on earnings. As the suit with the Central Transportation stockholders was lately settled, there was nothing further to prevent the accomplishment of the plan, which was the original wish of the late George M. Pullman.

Susquehanna Trains Discontinued.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—By a new time table on the Susquehanna Railroad, which went into effect to-day, several trains to and from New York have been discontinued. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the commuters along the road, who at this season of the year have always looked for increased railroad accommodation. The Erie Railroad Company a short time ago secured control of the Susquehanna Road. It also controls the New Jersey and New York Road. Before these changes there was strong rivalry between the Susquehanna and the New Jersey and New York Railroad for the Hackensack passenger traffic. Since the absorption of the two companies by the Erie the commuters of the New Jersey and New York Railroad have had increased accommodation. The Erie management evidently expect to carry most of the Hackensack traffic over this line. They say that the traffic on the Susquehanna did not warrant the running of so many trains.

Stockholders Must Pay.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The long-contested suit of Charles F. Morse and others against the Pacific Railway Company and others was ended to-day. Judge Tuley in open court entered a decree fixing the value of the Los Angeles Cable Company stock at $2,100,000, and declaring that the sum of $800,000 be applied upon the $2,500,000 capital stock of the former company. This amount must be paid within thirty days, and will fall upon several persons, most of whom are well known in Chicago business circles, and who will have to pay $68 a share within the specified time.

There Is No Fun in War.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The Bookman, a literary journal published in New York, finds fun in the present war.

There is no fun in war. It is the most serious pursuit in which men and nations can engage. When iron ships go out to sea in search of battle they court death in a thousand forms.

When 10,000 men climb mountains, struggle through undergrowth, and march through swampy grass to shoot 10,000 others who lie in armed anticipation of their coming; when every hill mounts a bristling fort with death streaming from every side; when bayoneted men climb fences, fall over rocky roads, and rush pellmell in the face of an iron hail that kills one man in ten—there is no fun.

All over stricken Spain to-day there are fatherless children and childless mothers who weep for men who died in that bloody May-day which Dewey wrought. Already, in our own country, there are thousands of vacant chairs that may never be refilled by their old-time occupants. Already from here, there, and everywhere over this broad land there has gone a soldier or a sailor who will not come back.

In Havana Harbor, at San Juan, at Cienfugos, at Cardenas, at La Quasina the laughing lip has been stilled, the gleaming eye forever dimmed. This is no new thing in war, and there will be no change from it so long as men and nations fight.

The First Men to Fall.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is technically true, as The Inquirer said, that "the first enlisted soldier to fall in battle on Cuban soil was a volunteer, the son of a millionaire," and that "the next to fall was a Texas cowboy," but it is not practically true. The first land fighting was when the marines landed near Guantanamo Bay and fought night after night with Spaniards concealed in the undergrowth.

To the marines belongs the honor of beginning the invasion of Cuba, and the first men to fall on Cuban soil were Sergeant Major Henry Goode, Sergt. Charles Smith, and Privates McColgan and Dunphrey.

The marines have taken a most important part thus far, and are likely to have plenty of work cut out for them both in Cuba and the Philippines.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Not Unlikely that They Will Hold Their Convention Before the Republicans Meet.

WILLIAM SULZER HAS HOPES

It Is No Secret that He Is Seeking the Nomination for Governor—Perry Belmont's Name Mentioned—Elliot Danforth's Trip.

It is not unlikely that the Democrats will hold their State Convention before that of the Republicans this year, thus for a second time breaking the rule which until the last State campaign held good in this matter. The rule until then was that the party in power in the State held its convention first.

The Democratic State Committee will be called together at an early date, in fact, very soon after the return of Elliot Danforth from a visit he intends to make to his home county. Mr. Danforth has been very busy fixing his political fences in this city, and to-day he will leave for Chenango Lake. On the Fourth of July he is going to deliver an oration at New Berlin. Then he will return to this city, and a week or two later the State Committee will be called together, unless the special session of the Legislature should last longer than is expected.

Even if the special session should continue two or three weeks the State Committee will not meet until it is over, as the committee looks upon the special session as likely to furnish it with political capital.

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said Mr. Danforth yesterday, "if our convention preceded that of the Republicans. There is not going to be very much delay in getting together."

The political gossips are bringing forward new candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket nearly every day. It is said on good authority that Justice D. Cady Herrick, in spite of the recent announcement in Albany that he would not accept the nomination, is still to be counted upon. It is believed, however, that he is determined to be sure as to the strength of the forces behind him before he enters the race openly.

There are many who believe that the name of Perry Belmont is likely to come prominently before the convention. It is known that Senator Hill has a friendly feeling toward Mr. Belmont, not only personally, but politically. Mr. Belmont is considered by many of the leaders as the man who would suit the gold men more than any other whose name has been talked about for the nomination. But, while it is said that personally Senator Hill would look favorably upon his nomination, politically he would be likely to consider that such a nomination would be the best that could be made to bring together the men who were divided on the money question in the National campaign.

In strong contrast to the talk about Mr. Belmont is the candidacy of Congressman William Sulzer. It is no secret that Mr. Sulzer intends to seek the nomination. In a recent conversation he said that his open advocacy of the cause of silver in this city would not fail to give him strong support from a large section of the party. He is also confident that his efforts in behalf of freedom of worship, and his advocacy of the annexation of Hawaii, and of what has been called the policy of imperialism will add to his strength. But neither Senator Hill nor Mr. Croker is said to favor Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Croker said recently that he believed the gold element of the party should have a good showing in the coming campaign.

Senator Platt Expected To-day.

Senator Platt is expected from Washington to-day, and to-morrow he intends to go to Manhattan Beach. He probably will spend the Summer there.

NATIONAL POPULISTS' PLANS.

A Convention Called to Meet at Cincinnati in September.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 1.—The People's Party paper to-day published an address from the National organization calling a National convention at Cincinnati on Monday, Sept. 5, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and outline a plan of campaign to cover the next two years in anticipation of the election of 1900.

The National Reorganization Committee was appointed by the Populist Convention at Nashville July 4, 1897, and that convention was called into existence by T. Watson to counteract the efforts of Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the fusion with the Democrats. The committee reviews the history of the anti-fusion movement, and repudiates Butler and his committee.

The basis of representation is two delegates at large for each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, and additional delegates for each 2,000 Populist votes cast in any election since 1890. The address is signed by Milton Park, Chairman.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SUED.

Former Treasurer Makes Charges of Mismanagement and Fraud.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Application for a receiver for the Western Telephone Construction Company, 250 Clinton Street, was made to-day in the Supreme Court by Madison B. Kennedy, a stockholder and the former Treasurer. Charges of mismanagement and fraud by James E. Keelyn, the organizer and President, are made, and the complaint also accuses several others of taking part in a scheme to oust Kennedy from his position and defraud him of his interest.

The company was organized March 3, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000. Keelyn purchased 900 of the 1,000 shares, and, the bill says, persuaded Kennedy to pay $5,000 for the remainder of the stock.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Was Waiting for a Train at Ridgewood and Was Well Dressed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 1.—An unknown man about twenty-four years old and well dressed committed suicide to-day at the Ridgewood Railroad Station. There were about a dozen commuters waiting for a train to take them to New York, when the man fired a bullet into his brain and fell dead at the feet of the waiting passengers.

Coroner Ricardo of this place was notified and had the body brought here. On one of the fingers of the suicide a gold ring was found with the initials "K. F." engraved on it, which may furnish a clue to his identity. The suicide also had a gold watch. There were no papers in his pockets which might aid in his identification.

Chicago's School Superintendent.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The contest for the position of Superintendent of Chicago's schools is still undecided. The present Board of Education made another ineffectual attempt to choose a Superintendent to-night, the votes being divided as before between Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews and Superintendent Lane. The board then adjourned, sine die. Its next regular meeting will be July 13, when Mayor Harrison will have appointed seven new members, who, it is expected, will vote for Dr. Andrews, thus securing his election.

A Hot Day in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 1.—The thermometer here registered 98 degrees to-day. Assistant Engineer A. W. Campbell and four employes of the Sewer Department working on Main Street were overcome by the heat. No fatal cases were reported.

Prolix Reports.

From The New England Farmer.

Persons who are disposed to criticise the diffuseness of the 700-page report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture ought to be compelled to wade through the 3,000 pages of the New York report, printed in three volumes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Levi Woodbury.

Charles Levi Woodbury, a leader of the Massachusetts Democracy, and a lawyer of prominence, died yesterday in Boston at the Parker House, where he had made his home many years.

He was seventy-eight years of age, was a son of Judge Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H. He studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Butler and Richard F. Cox. He began to practice law in Washington, D. C. He moved thence to Alabama in 1840, and practiced law in that State for four years.

He moved to Boston in 1845. In 1857 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. In 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Joseph Walker Binney.

Joseph Walker Binney, sixty-two years old, died at his home, 1,265 Boston Road, on Thursday. He was born in Wakefield, England, and was educated in Germany. When a young man he enlisted in the British Army and served throughout the Crimean war. At the age of twenty-one he was made Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment. He came to this country in 1860 and engaged in the shipping business. At the time of his death he was an importer of colors and chemicals. A wife and six children survive him. Funeral services will be held at the home this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Humphries of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church will officiate, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

George H. Bush.

George H. Bush, aged forty, died yesterday of hemorrhage of the stomach at his home, in Ellenville, N. Y. From 1889 to 1892 he represented the Third Ulster District in the Assembly. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Democratic leader of the Assembly for two years. He was a State Commissioner on the Eastern State Reformatory Building, at Nahanoch. Mr. Bush is survived by his widow.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC N. LOTHROP, President of the Atlantic Works, died at his residence, Newtonville, near Boston, yesterday. He was seventy-one years of age, and his connection with the Atlantic Works dates back over a period of forty years.

Capt. EZRA SOPER died at his home, 190 Third Street, Jersey City, on Thursday, from debility incident to old age. He was born in Barnegat, N. J., in August, 1823. He became a sailor in early life and soon was master of a coasting schooner. Contracts to carry army supplies during the civil war made him wealthy. He retired in 1870. He had lived in Jersey City forty years. He is survived by his wife, one son, and two daughters.

Bridgewater Brickyard Burned.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., July 1.—The entire brickyard plant, excepting the engine house, the property of E. L. Cook of this place, was destroyed by fire early this evening, causing a loss estimated at about $15,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire probably originated in the drier.

DIED.

SHELDON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 30, at Rye, N. Y., Isaac Esleeck Sheldon, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Saturday morning, July 2, at 10:30 o'clock.

Carriages will meet train leaving New Haven depot for Rye at 9:06 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 30, 1898, of pneumonia, Franklin E. Taylor, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 44 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Boston and Pittsfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 1.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. J'ne.
BRADY, Thomas, 1,013 Park Av.	28	29
BEGLEY, John, 311 E. 105th St.	3	30
BRADY, John, Marcher Av. and 172d.	65	28
BENDER, Edward, City Prison	48	30
BUSCH, Lizzie, 1,118 1st Av.	12	29
*BATTESTA, Angelo, 405 W. 18th St.	39	1
COSTEMALE, Jean, 135 W. 27th St.	22	29
CLANCY, Joseph, 418 W. 53d St.	1	29
CARUCCI, Tomasso, 2,055 1st Av.	53	30
*CRANNON, Nora, Bellevue Hospital.	35	1
COFFEE, Julius M., 1,568 3d Av.	48	28
CASHMAN, Thomas F., 746 10th Av.	22	30
DORCY, William, 553 W. 55th St.	1	29
DORAN, Bridget, 236 E. 121st St.	78	29
DEAN, Dominica, Foundling Hospital.	2	27
DRISCOLL, Annie, 30 Broome St.	20	28
DAUBO, Pizzrillo, Man. State Hos.	34	27
ENDEES, Eva, Man. State Hos.	75	28
*EGAN, Teresa, 535 W. 52d St.	1	1
FLANAGAN, Thomas, 232 E. 78th St.	2	29
FISCHER, Handel, 53 Columbia St.	43	30
*FROELICH, Sarah, 340 E. 121st St.	33	1
GREGORIO, Antonio, 206 E. 44th St.	32	30
GRINDLEY, Mary L., 345 W. 87th St.	65	30
*GAUGHAN, Anthony, Almshouse	58	1
GREENE, Edward, Pier 43, E. River.	40	30
HART, Margaret, 317 E. 39th St.	51	30
HASKELL, Annie, 414 E. 86th St.	22	30
*IGNER, Isidore, 351 E. Houston St.	1	1
JACOBS, Samuel, 632 E. 138th St.	60	29
KARPER, Morris, 199 Broome St.	1	30
KELLY, Christina J., 308 E. 30th St.	25	30
KACKER, Paul, 232 E. 95th St.	38	25
KYLE, William, 2,342 2d Av.	81	24
LEEMAN, Mary, Almshouse	42	30
LORENZO, Francesco, 4 Varick Place.	20	30
LUND, Thomas, Almshouse	73	30
MILLER, John, 182 E. 3d St.	6	30
MUSOMECI, Mary, 225 E. 97th St.	12	30
MURPHY, Felix, 182 E. 117th St.	62	30
METZGER, Barbara, 116 W. 137th St.	88	30
McKINNEY, William H., 60 Prospect Place	79	29
McMILLEN, John, 219 W. 33d St.	63	30
OLTARSCH, Annie, 73 Market St.	2	30
PAULS, Herman, 400 W. 41st St.	54	30
PETERS, John, 302 W. 26th St.	8	27
*PHILLIPS, Henry, 408 W. 42d St.	1	1
PERLMAN, Abraham, 348 Madison St.	8	30
ROSENZWEIG, Samuel, 342 E. 121st.	25	30
ROTHENBERG, Hyman, 418 E. 78th.	45	30
RING, Julia, 904 3d Av.	67	30
ROSCHKIN, Anna, 304 Cherry St.	45	30
ROSENSON, Aaron, 144 Av. A	25	30
STROSSBURG, Hannah, 1,146 2d Av.	57	29
SINCOFF, Myer, 177 Ludlow St.	4	30
SEIDENBERG, Abraham, 204 Clinton St.	56	29
STAATS, William H., 648 Hudson St.	2	28
SNYDER, Agnes, 332 W. 19th St.	35	29
STERGERWELD, Mary, 504 W. 51st.	59	29
STOVEIL, Lelia I., 206 E. 97th.	1	29
SKRUNDO, Mary, 235 Av. B	38	30
VOLENTE, Concetto, 401 E. 108th St.	21	30
WURZEL, Bernhard, 920 9th Av.	70	29
WEBER, Anthen, 549 W. 54th St.	64	30
YOKE, Sen, 238 Monroe St.	41	30
ZELLER, Lena, 232 E. 24th St.	41	29
ZUNNO, Roberto, 229 W. Broadway	1	30

Brooklyn.

*ASHER, William, 173 Java St.	16	1
*BEDNAREK, A., 195 Bedford Av.	32	1
BRAUN, A., E. 32d St. and Avenue F.	57	30
BENKA, Robert, 235 Pacific St.	45	29
BAUER, Eva, 705 Park Av.	78	29
BREEN, John, 116 Kingsland Av.	72	29
*BURSCHOW, William, 236 Sackett St	54	1
*CAFFRAY, Walter, 301 Water St.	10	1
CUMMINGS, Catherine, 447 Warren St.	62	30
CULLY, Thomas, 76 Talman St.	28	30
CONOVER, W., 701A Munroe St.	9	29
COLLIE, Rudolph, 226 Johnson Av.	55	29
CONNER, Katherine, St. Mary's Hosp.	27	30
*CONNELLY, P., 820 Atlantic Av.	60	1
DRESSEL, Mary, 238 Troutman St.	72	29
DEGROOT, Charles, 1,128 46th St.	1	29
DOYLE, Mary, 193 Front St.	1	30
*DACHERT, Hattie, 196 Ellery St.	33	1
EPPOLITO, Philomena, 1,472 Myrtle Av.	3	30
FLANNERY, James, 161 Prince St.	18	30
GREEN, Julia, 49 Emmet St.	1	30
GARDINER, Theodora, 215 Bedford Av.	1	28
GIORDANO, Maria, 42 Front St.	1	30
HAUBERT, John, 342 Central Av.	47	29
HART, Phyllis, 42 Howard Av.	1	29
HERDER, Edwin, Kings County Hosp	46	30
HENRY, F., Kings County Hosp.	1	27
HOLT, Walfred, Methodist Episcopal Hosp.	27	29
JOHNSON, Charles, 268 N. 7th St.	31	29
KELLY, Jane, 141 Jefferson Av.	44	29
KLEY, Ludwig, 108 Smith St.	36	30
LARSEN, Kund, Jr., 127 Eagle St.	1	29
MONUGIO, Romanico, 478 Adelphi St.	1	30
MEEHAN, Francis, 186 9th St.	1	30
MARKOVITCH, Nellie, 167 Myrtle Av	40	30
MARSHALL, G., 195 Lefferts Place	54	30
MERZ, C., 315 Stagg St.	57	30
MORTT, Wenzel, 1,043 Flushing Av.	75	29
MEERS, Jacob, Brooklyn Hospital	48	30
MARSHALL, Helen, 505 Clinton Av.	26	30
McNEILL, Ethel, 30 Erasmus St.	1	30
McFEELEY, James, 42 Talman St.	35	30
McCAHILL, John, 87 Roebling St.	1	30
McDONALD, Elizabeth, 194 Prospect Av.	48	29
*NILSON, Nellie, 325 Henry St.	1	1
REYNOLDS, T., 921 De Kalb Av.	67	29
REMECLE, Catherine, 14 Ellery St.	26	30
*ROGERS, Kate, 79 Withers St.	1	1
SCHNEIDER, Harry, 994 Flushing Av.	60	29
SHORT, Terence, 106 N. 8th St.	1	29
STANGE, Augusta, 94 Wyckoff St.	72	30
SWEENEY, Edward, 71 Carroll St.	28	27
THIES, Frederick, 376 Marcy Av.	56	29
TAYLOR, F., 44 Pierrepont St.	73	30
*WAGNER, George, 142 Graham Av.	37	1
WILKIE, W., Washington, corner 1st.	79	30
WHITE, John, Brooklyn Hosp.	48	30

*Date of death July 1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS and doors, custom made, all woods, screen fixings and wire. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 417 Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

...BONDS...
FOR JULY INVESTMENT.
STATE OF MINNESOTA 4s.
BRADDOCK, PA., 4½s.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., 4½s.
FRANKLIN CO., KY., 4½s.
CARROLL CO., KY., 6s.
MEMPHIS, TENN., 6s.
HAVERHILL, MASS., 4s.
AKRON, OHIO, 4s.
TAMPA, FLA., GOLD 6s.
And other high grade Municipal Bonds.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
35 Nassau St., New York.
Telephone, "Cortlandt, 4362."
CINCINNATI, O., Office, Third St., corner Walnut.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.

Nashville, Tenn.

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 134, 183, 209, 365, and 405, have been this date fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The Bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 24, 1898.

People's Electric Light & Power Com'y,

First Mortgage 6% 5-30 Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage dated March 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that Bond No. 56 of $1,000 has this day fairly and without preference or discrimination been drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. Such bond will be paid on presentation at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City, on the first day of August next, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

June 22, 1898.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000. } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY
7% Preferred and Common Stock dealt in.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
7 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,455 and 4,456 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Less than 150,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday. All day long, until just before the close, there was no activity shown in the market except in a few of the more conspicuous stocks, such as Pullman and Sugar Trust. Commission houses did practically nothing in the market, room traders having it all to themselves.

⁂

With the dullness, however, there was strength. Prices held well all day, and just before the close there was new strength shown in response to rumors that Santiago had fallen before Gen. Shafter. Changes at the close of the day were practically all advances, most of them, however, being only fractional.

⁂

Naturally there was an indisposition to do much in the market over the extended holiday—a feeling that was all the more natural because of the possibility of important developments before the opening of the Exchange on Tuesday. For two or three days past the traders have been evening up their accounts, and there was nothing left for them to do yesterday but scalp eighths and quarters when possible.

⁂

It was the first day's business under the new revenue tax laws. Stamps were required on all sales, tickets, checks, drafts, &c., but there was no apparent connection between the dullness and the introduction of the new stamp laws. People seemed to go on and do what they pleased despite the two-dollar tax on stocks, and, although there was but little business during the day, the lack of business was not traceable to the revenue taxes.

⁂

Government bonds were irregular. The new 4s were ⅜ lower on the closing bid price, while the 5s advanced ¼. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111¼, ex interest.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	½	Pullman Car	4¼
Brook. Rapid T.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	¾
B., C. R. & N.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., B. & Q.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con	1¼	West Chicago St.	1⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Detroit Gas	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Laclede Gas	½
Am. District Tel.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Col., H. V. & T.	½	Rio G. West. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. Paul & O.	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Wisconsin Central 1st.....1½

Bond Declined.

Adams Express 4s.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $179,569,032; balance, $13,735,702; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $169,109.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 per cent for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 108; Atchison, ¼, to 13½; St. Paul, ¼, to 101½, and New York Central, ¼, to 119⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 84⅞; Louisville and Nashville at 53⅞. Erie at 13⅝. Erie first preferred at 36¼. Pennsylvania at 59⅛, and Reading at 9⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 for money and 112 1-16 for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.50, compared with 178.80 Thursday, 176.20 a week ago, and 186 a year ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,372,142, against $1,137,421 last week and $3,905,970 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,308,214, against $1,161,248 last week and $4,254,714 in the same week of last year.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday made a new high figure, selling within a fraction of 56. Next to Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock on the list. It made a gain of 1¼ points for the day, closing near its top point. Inside interests were buyers, and some of the traders also bought the stock on the theory that the excellent earnings which are bound to come from the heavy Fourth of July business will greatly improve general sentiment upon the stock.

PULLMAN'S BIG ADVANCE.

Pullman made another sensational advance yesterday, running up to 212, five points above Thursday night's final sale. The stock held most of its gain to the close of business, and made a net advance of 4¼ points. Wall Street was very much exercised to know what the Pullman Directors did regarding the dividend at their meeting on Thursday. For the week, Pullman has made a gain of 18¾ points.

GREAT NORTHERN EX RIGHTS.

Great Northern preferred was yesterday traded in, "ex dividend and ex rights." The regular dividend amounted to 1½ per cent. There was an extra dividend of 50 per cent., which was the Seattle and Montana distribution. In addition to this, holders of Great Northern preferred were given the right to subscribe to new stock equal to the Seattle and Montana stock, which issue doubles the present $25,000,000 of Great Northern preferred. This Great Northern preferred new stock goes to stockholders at 50, inasmuch as the Seattle and Montana stock (which is not distributable until Oct. 1) can be used now by holders at 50 to pay 40 per cent. of their subscription to the new Great Northern. Great Northern opened yesterday at 122, against 180, Thursday night's closing.

SOME KEENE VIEWS.

Mr. James R. Keene's position in the market continues to be a topic in which the rest of professional Wall Street finds exceptional interest. On this account attention will be given the following extract from a letter written yesterday summarizing some of Mr. Keene's views on the current business situation:

"As the United States is the wealthiest country in the world and one of the leaders in commerce, it is not illogical to believe that the day is coming when we shall have to be content with a reduced rate of interest on money invested, that is to say, at rates current abroad on similar securities, which are considerably lower than those prevailing here.

"For this reason we believe that ultimately a higher range of values will rule for all the standard railroad bonds and stocks; that they will be largely absorbed for investment, and, further, that some of the dividend-paying stocks now considered more or less speculative will also be in demand for investment, leaving less floating stock for market purposes.

"The industrial era (we mean by this the incorporation of successful industrial companies into limited liability corporations and the amalgamation of several similar companies into one consolidated company) began in England about twelve years ago. The success of these companies and the large and regular dividends disbursed to stockholders made these shares particularly popular, with the result that their prices rose to a point where the yield was not much greater than from the best English railroad stocks.

"To make our meaning clearer, we give the bid and asked price for one of the first of incorporated companies, namely, Guinness Son & Co. (brewery.) On June 17 the London Stock Exchange sheet quotes for the ordinary stock, paying 14 per cent. per annum, par 100, at 580 bid, 600 asked; preferred stock, 6 per cent. cumulative, par 100, 183 bid, 188 asked, and debenture stock, 5 per cent., par 100, 119 bid, 121 asked. For Ind Coope Company debenture stock, paying 4½ per cent., par 100, 118 is bid, 120 asked, and the same company's debenture stock, paying 4 per cent., par 100, 109 bid, 111 asked.

"Besides the above, their are a great many of these industrial companies' stocks yielding less than 4 per cent. per annum on the purchase price.

"Compare these prices and the income they return with our industrial stocks, like Tobacco common, selling at about 120 and paying 8 per cent. per annum; Sugar preferred at about 112, paying 7 per cent.; Rubber preferred at about 89, paying 8 per cent., and Leather preferred, selling at about 66 and paying 5 per cent., and we find we receive at least one and one-half times a larger income. Therefore these stocks will have to touch very much higher figures before they reach the prices of the industrial stocks in England. And as our companies practically have a monopoly of their particular business and a population of 75,000,000 to draw upon, it would lead one to presume that our industrial stocks are selling much below their intrinsic value, gauged by the income they yield."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of June to-day will cover 76 roads, and will show 4.72 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$32,254	$3,648	....
Ann Arbor	22,936	561	....
Atlantic & Danville	11,888	581	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	112,646	....	$10,605
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	69,961	9,661	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	68,466	....	8,160
Canadian Pacific	475,000	13,000	....
Central of Georgia	80,175	7,480	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	218,992	19,909	....
Chi. & East Illinois	80,681	8,011	....
Chicago Great West.	98,312	7,849	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	62,714	2,623	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	609,548	....	14,978
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,065	1,876	....
Chi. & West Mich.	31,407	733	....
Clev., Can. & South.	13,459	1,280	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	269,869	11,956	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	28,535	....	2,882
Col., Sand. & Hock.	19,083	3,706	....
Den. & Rio Grande	159,400	12,900	....
Det., G. R. & W.	23,130	....	102
Dul., S. S. & A.	42,859	8,279	....
Evans. & Indianap.	5,046	....	188
Evans. & Terre H.	21,291	2,484	....
Flint & Pere Mar.	53,393	2,901	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	69,060	24,410	....
Fort W. & R. G.	7,166	2,890	....
Georgia	19,547	....	894
Georgia & Alabama	22,188	1,757	....
Gd. Rap. & Indiana	39,237	8,415	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	9,341	1,829	....
Traverse City	804	23	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,487	174	....
Grand Trunk Chi. & Gd. Trunk D., Gd. H. & M.	429,511	....	38,072
Intern. & Gt. N.	47,112	2,843	....
Iowa Central	32,921	8,649	....
Kan. & Mich.	11,374	2,525	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	73,785	2,248	....
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	25,517	9,042	....
Kan. City & Omaha	3,574	208	....
K. C., P. & G.	53,174	19,212	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,453	....	1,609
Lake Erie & West.	58,798	....	7,853
Louis., E. & St. L.	27,514	3,894	....
Louis. & Nash.	399,935	21,510	....
Mexican Central	255,082	1,694	....
Mexican National	113,208	2,880	....
Minn. & St. Louis	35,774	....	10,568
M., St. P. & S.Ste.M.	68,797	1,835	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	141,503	1,939	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	387,000	27,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	4,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	73,794	....	3,415
Norfolk & Western	167,917	....	18,392
Northern Pac.	369,218	42,961	....
Ohio River	20,066	....	165
Oregon R. R. & N.	146,798	38,878	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	14,293	....	98
Pittsburg & Western	75,565	4,863	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,012	912	....
Rio Grande Western	68,100	7,000	....
St. J. & Gd. Island	20,451	3,067	....
St. Louis & San F.	106,589	6,699	....
St. Louis Southw.	64,500	....	9,600
Southern Railway	356,227	26,951	....
Memphis Division	20,677	....	1,172
Texas Pacific	99,813	3,296	....
Toledo & Ohio Cen.	33,810	....	5,312
Tol., Peoria & West.	17,675	57	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	45,259	654	....
Wabash	250,959	38,064	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	50,500	....	4,000
Wheel. & Lake Erie	28,216	5,490	....
Wis. Central	106,884	17,681	....
Total (76 roads)	$7,136,190	$454,403	$182,615
Net increase (4.72 p.c.)	....	321,788	

THE BIG FOUR DEAL.

Apropos of what was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday regarding the acquisition of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville by the Big Four, which was subsequently denied by Monon officials, the following dispatch, received yesterday from Indianapolis, speaks for itself:

"Within sixty days the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad will pass into the control of the Big Four and become part of that system. Officials of both roads now admit that the purchase of the Monon by the Big Four has been about made and that the passing of checks and the formal transfer of the property remain to complete the transaction. The price to be paid by the Big Four is not known, but it is said to be a very handsome sum."

GENERAL ELECTRIC PLAN.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the General Electric Company it was decided to call a meeting of the stockholders for Aug. 10 and to then submit and recommend a plan for a reduction in the company's share capital, both common and preferred, of 40 per cent., cutting down the stock of each holder of 100 shares to sixty shares. Regarding this plan, it is officially stated:

"This settlement, while satisfactory to the common stockholders, is regarded as particularly favorable to the preferred shareholders, inasmuch as it will render unnecessary the taking of any steps for the liquidation of the company, in which event the preferred stockholders would receive only the same amount as the common stockholders, and no back dividends. The plan now adopted contemplates the payment, from the surplus earnings of the company as they are hereafter made, of the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. On the basis of the new capitalization, $1,275,000 will be required annually to pay 7 per cent. upon the preferred stock and 6 per cent. upon the common stock."

STATISTICS OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,027,083,492, a decrease during the month of $10,688,268.

This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand. The increase in the cash comes largely from the proceeds of the new bond issue:

The debt is recapitulated as follows. Interest-bearing debt, $847,367,470; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,262,680; debt bearing no interest, $384,112,912. Total, $1,232,743,062. This amount, however, does not include $563,788,083 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $202,825,048; silver, $515,029,906; paper, $77,477,795; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $40,133,817. Total, $835,466,667. Against this are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $629,808,997, which leaves a cash balance of $205,657,570.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total National bank note circulation at the close of business yesterday was $227,816,702, a decrease during the year of $3,839,424, and an increase for the month of $203,857. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to $197,078,092, a decrease for the year of $9,612,246, and an increase for the month of $922,157. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $30,732,610, an increase for the year of $6,072,822, and a decrease for the month of $718,300. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $220,201,400, and to secure public deposits, $30,851,500.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of June were $33,509,313 and the disbursements $47,852,281. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $14,555,729; internal revenue, $16,683,365; miscellaneous, $2,270,218. This shows a loss of about $7,000,000 in the customs and a gain of over $4,000,000 from internal revenue. The expenditures during June include $19,723,804 on account of the War Department and $9,506,021 on account of the Navy. The total receipts during the last year were $404,511,081, a gain over the previous fiscal year of about $57,400,000. The customs receipts decreased about $37,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts increased about $34,000,000.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Advance of 2 cents a gallon in the price of spirits by both the American Spirits Manufacturing and the Standard Distilling Companies.

Decrease of $8,193 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for May, but increase of $527,293 since 1st of July, 1897.

Increase of $234,721 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York this week, as compared with previous week, but decrease of $2,533,828, as compared with corresponding week last year.

The new stock of the reorganized Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company listed on the Stock Exchange.

Approval by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission of the lease of the New England Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Acquisition by the Southern Railway of the title to the Virginia Midland Railway and the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville previously controlled.

Listing by the Stock Exchange of Illinois Central $4,939,000, St. Louis Division, and terminal gold 3 per cent. bonds; $6,321,000, same division, 3½ per cent. bonds, and $14,320,000, Louisville Division and Terminal Mortgage 3½ per cent. gold bonds.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The second quarter of the year closes with most encouraging returns. Failures have been a little larger than in the first quarter of the year, whereas a decrease of 6.2 per cent. might have been expected from experience of the past ten years, but with that allowance a difference of only $3,500,000 can be charged to war and fears of war, whereas solvent payments through Clearing Houses for the quarter were over $15,600,000,000. In the very best years defaults range from an eighth to a fifth of 1 per cent. of such payments, and in bad times from a third to a half of 1 per cent. or more, but this year the proportion is less than a fifth. The quarterly statement given to-day shows an aggregate of $34,498,074, which is smaller than in the second quarter of any years since 1890, except one, and the average of liabilities defaulted to firms in business and to exchanges through Clearing Houses is also smaller than in any year, except one, of the past seven years. The remarkable decrease in failures for small amounts, and especially in failures outside the principal centres of credit and trade, deserve especial attention.

"It is judged by experts that about 90 per cent. of the cotton manufactory machinery is now employed, and yet the demand for goods is strengthening. The heavy stocks carried abroad indicate less than the usual demand for goods there, as do the shipments from Great Britain. The demand for wool has been almost wholly confined to needs for orders in hand, and yet there is good reason to look for a better demand for goods as soon as the new season has opened, while with Government contracts more than the usual proportion of machinery is employed, even at this dull season. Sales of wool have been only 3,011,200 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, and for the month 10,193,300 pounds, against 41,197,000 a year ago, and 29,595,000 pounds in 1892. The decrease in sales since the culmination of speculation in February has been most remarkable.

"The shipments of boots and shoes, a little smaller for the past four weeks than in corresponding weeks of four previous years out of six, only indicate that deliveries have been somewhat earlier than usual, since the aggregate to date this year is the largest in any past year excepting 1895. The manufacturers are seeking business with moderate advance in prices, which they consider rendered necessary by the advance in leather, but are just now receiving not many additional orders, though most of them have orders for some months ahead. The leather market is sustained by the demand for immediate use, while the market for hides has declined a little at Chicago.

"The iron industry shows some decline in prices, in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.25, and in Grey Forge to $9, with only $11 here, and $11.25 at Philadelphia for No. 1 anthracite, while shipments during the week have been made from Birmingham to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Great Britain, Australia, and Japan, though in the aggregate not large. But contracts for 12,000 tons of steel rails have been placed at Chicago, and pending contracts there for structural work are estimated at 25,000 tons, while the demand for implement and car material is still beyond all precedent, and in general it may be said that the markets west of Philadelphia are remarkably strong, with scarcely any indication of decline in the demand for finished products. Minor metals are quiet, tin at 15.3 cents and copper at 11.75 cents for lake, with lead steady at 3.95 cents, though tin plates are a shade weaker at $3.80 for full weight American, the corresponding foreign grades growing somewhat stronger."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"In a period, as usual, devoted largely to stocktaking, and with holiday and midsummer influences making for a narrow and restricted trade, there is little that is novel to be found regarding current distribution. Only a cursory glance at the first six months of the year, however, is sufficient to bring out the number of favorable features bearing upon the general situation. The first half of the year closes with a very satisfactory showing possible in many lines of trade, as evidenced by the returns of bank clearings, railroad earnings, reports as to the consumptive and distributive demands, and last, but not least, by that infallible barometer of the mercantile world, business failures. Harbingers of the future are found in generally favorable crop prospects, not only of cereals, but of cotton, fruits, and most products of agriculture and a continued heavy foreign demand for American products. A fiscal year of unprecedented export trade ends with quite a decided improvement in demand, manifesting itself as a result of the break in the practically prohibitive freight rates ruling for some time past. It is true that some interruptions and some exceptions to this generally favorable situation have been and are still presenting themselves. Uncertainty regarding the outlook as regards the present war undoubtedly acted as a check to trade this Spring, effects being most marked in the eastern half of the country. Here, also, unfavorable weather and a late and cold Spring operated to curtail seasonable demands. In the West and on the Pacific Coast, however, little or no complaint of this character was made, and with fairly good conditions South the showing for the country as a whole, consequently, is the most favorable made for years past, and, in fact, as regards volume of business done, though not in every instance, perhaps, as regards profits, compares creditably with that for any year on record.

"Just how favorable conditions have been this year is proved by statistics of business failures for the first half of the year. In spite of unfavorable features above enumerated, there were fewer failures, smaller liabilities, and consequently smaller assets this year than in any previous year for four years past. Business failures number 6,429, 8 per cent. fewer than a year ago, 15 per cent. less than in 1896, and only 3 per cent. larger than in 1893. Liabilities, too, are smaller, aggregating $72,120,341, 23 per cent. smaller than last year, 31 per cent. smaller than in 1896, 9.5 per cent. smaller than in 1895, and 57 per cent. below those of 1893. Increases in the number of failures are shown in the New England and in the Middle States, due largely to more numerous small failures in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and attributed to unfavorable weather depressing trade. In only one case are liabilities larger than a year ago, that being in the Middle States, where a few heavy failures swelled the volume of liabilities. Relatively the best conditions appear in the Northwest, where failures are 33 per cent. smaller in number and 73 per cent. smaller in liabilities. Other sections showing good conditions, however, are the Western States, with a decrease of 16 per cent. in number and 43 per cent. in liabilities; the South, with a falling off of 11 per cent. in number and 52 per cent. in liabilities, and the Pacific States, with a decrease of 9 per cent. in number and 12 per cent. in liabilities.

"Another measure of trade conditions is had in the bank clearings totals. The total for June is the largest ever reported in that month, while the same is true of the six months' total, which exceeds that even of 1893, heretofore the heaviest ever known. The total clearings for June at seventy-seven cities aggregate $5,493,888,379, an increase of 3 per cent. over May this year and of 23 per cent. over June a year ago, while only 8 per cent. smaller than in the month of January this year. The six months' bank clearings aggregate $32,940,291,838, an increase over last year of 31 per cent., over the low-water mark of 1894 of 50 per cent., and over the largest total on record, that of 1893, of 6 per cent. The feature of this exhibit, aside from the large gains in the grain-growing sections of the country and at the metropolis, is the fact that only two out of seventy-seven cities show a decrease as compared with the six months' period a year ago.

"Cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for this time of year. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 4,716,401 bushels, as against 3,799,479 bushels last week and compared with 2,778,848 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,601,096 bushels in 1896, 2,007,031 bushels in 1895, and 1,850,200 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a decrease from last week, aggregating 2,601,560 bushels, against 3,902,321 bushels last week, 1,923,938 bushels a year ago, 1,598,631 bushels in 1896, 388,863 bushels in 1895, and 539,100 bushels in 1894."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	5½
Kings County Inc.	8	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	101	102
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	32
Amsterdam preferred	75¼	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22⅝	23⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91½	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	58	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standad Gas, New York, ex div	138	140
Standard Gas preferred ex div	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	48	48½
Glucose pf.	102⅞	103½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	83	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	37	40
International Paper, pref., ex div	85	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	118½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1s pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅜
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Mechanics' & Trad.	115
Chatham	290	Mercantile	164
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	122	Second National	450
Garfield National	950	Seventh National	110
German American	112	State of New York	109
Greenwich	165	West Side	275

Sub-Treasury Statement.

Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhlemann issued yesterday the statement of the Sub-Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: Receipts—1898, $1,199,562,667.17; 1897; $1,215,808,324.32; payments—1898, $1,290,911,977.11; 1897, $1,194,811,170.88; customs receipts—1898, $105,573,061.46; 1897, $123,462,549.48; interest payments—1898, $27,061,427.38; 1897, $28,566,108.47; pensions—1898, $76,176,351.23; 1897, $75,786,119.20. Shipments of money out of the Sub-Treasury, (including mutilated currency to Washington and of coin to other points:) 1898, $127,933,305; 1897, $157,151,396.

Clearing House Operations.

July interests and dividends, and, incidentally, the war threes, were reflected in the Clearing House operations yesterday. There was $179,500,000 of exchanges and $13,750,000 of balances. The largest debit balances were: National City Bank, $6,496,000; Chemical, $1,445,000, and Western National, $1,223,000. The large credit balances were: Manhattan Company, $1,246,000; Bank of Commerce, $3,678,000, and Corn Exchange Bank, $1,823,000. The amount of interest and dividends paid out here at this half-yearly season will be about $100,000,000.

Value of Silver Increased.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The quarterly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during the last quarter the value of silver has increased from $0.56552 to $0.57776 per fine ounce, and hence the value of foreign silver coin has been increased in that proportion.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hallgarten & Co. announce that they have consented to accept deposit of the 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, under the mortgage of Nov. 21, 1885, and to act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage and preserving the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared and may be obtained either from the firm or from the Central Trust Company. A plan of reorganization will be formulated and submitted to the bondholders as soon as can be done with due regard to their interests.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
$11,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$5,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
100 shs. Tarrytown & Irvington Gas Light Co., (old stock.)
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
28 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
28 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 1st Mtge. Registd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. prefd. (hypd.)

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE COURT TO CLOSE A TRUST.
8 shs. Cesita Corporation Monguit, Mass.
$6,500 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1914.
$250 Denver Union Water Co. Scrip.
$9,000 Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
1,150 shs. Washington Real Estate Co.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1894, with interest.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Feby. 24, 1894, with interest.
$3,413.30 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1893, with interest.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:
$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)
Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared, and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking

REORGANIZATION.

At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 13, 1898, to and including July 16th, 1898, after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 23, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Securities of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; the AKRON AND CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, and the WASHINGTON CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Reorganization of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affecting the above-named securities has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the Plan. Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities within such time as may be fixed by the Managers.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London agency above stated.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.; Brown Brothers & Co.; Baring, Magoun & Co.; Vermilye & Co.; and Speyer & Co. of New York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and Speyer Brothers of London, have issued circulars to the bondholders whom they respectively represent, copies of which may be obtained from said bankers or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 29, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Holders of Securities of the COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY; CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY; SCHUYLKILL RIVER EAST SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY; WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND WINCHESTER AND STRASBURG RAILROAD COMPANY:

Referring to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM A. READ,
Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel.

BONDS.
$200,000
Long Island Railroad 4s . . . 1931
$50,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph 6s . . . 1911
$50,000
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 4 1-2s . . 1942
$15,000
Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton 7s . 1905
$15,000
Chi., Bur. & Quincy S. F. 5s . . 1901
$25,000
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chi. 6s . 1900
$20,000
Erie Railway 7s 1920
$30,000
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Convt. 5s . . 1916
$20,000
Chi., & West. Ind. Gen'l 6s . . . 1932
$20,000
Montana Central 6s 1937
$10,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 6s . 1910
AND OTHER CHOICE BONDS FOR SALE.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
18 WALL ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Default having occurred in the payment of the interest due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds above described, we have been requested and have consented to accept deposit of the bonds and act for the bondholders in devising and promoting a reorganization of the property covered by the mortgage, and preserving, protecting, and promoting the bondholders' interests. The bondholders' agreement has been prepared, and copies can be obtained either from us or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. In exchange for any bonds deposited with us under the agreement, we will issue and deliver certificates in customary form, which will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to whom the deposited bonds will be delivered by us. A plan of reorganization will be formulated, and submitted to the bondholders as soon as, in our opinion, it is possible to do so with due regard to the interests of the bondholders, and in the meantime we will act for the depositing bondholders under the authority conferred upon us by the agreement.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company,
23 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, June 30, 1898.
The limited partnership of HOLLISTER & BABCOCK expires this date.
H. H. Hollister, H. D. Babcock, } General Partners. G. G. Haven, S. D. Babcock, } Special Partners.

New York, June 30, 1898.
We have this day formed a limited partnership under the firm name of HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.
H. H. Hollister, H. D. Babcock, } General Partners. S. D. Babcock, Special Partner.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A note for $5,000, dated July 5, payable to Abbey & Imbrie at the First National Bank of Jersey City. All persons are hereby warned in regard to the negotiation of this paper. ABBEY & IMBRIE, 18 Vesey St., New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, June 27, 1898.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 18th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.

94th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
100th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 13, 1898.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1898.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32nd ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st, or any time later.

Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
George N. Birdsall, Treasurer.
Francis M. Leake, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America,
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1898, of

Two and One-Half Per Cent.

on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of Income stock on July 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Sixth National Bank, New York.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New York, June 29, 1898.

A dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The John B. Stetson Company,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half-year ending May 30, 1898, payable July 15th, 1898. The books will close July 9th and reopen July 16th.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, June 29, 1898.

The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City,
July 2, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid July 15. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. July 5, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Tradesmens National Bank,
Wool Exchange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
New York, July 1st, 1898.

The DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, June 28th, 1898.
Seventy-ninth Dividend.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Co.
1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The coupons of the above bonds, due July 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date, at the office of the Railway Co., No. 7 Wall St., in care of Thomas & Post.

EDWIN M. POST, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1830.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, 486 Broadway, New York, June 28th, 1898.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 28th, 1898.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until July 6th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6th, 1898.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Illinois Steel Co. Debenture Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 23 Wall St., New York.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.
25 Park Place, New York, June 25, 1898.

Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The State Bank,
378 Grand St.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Stock Exchange 5,000 Comstock Tunnel 4s sold at 4.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .46, 500 Brunswick at 11, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .22, 500 Iron Silver at .75, buyer 20 flat; 100 Ophir at .50 cash, 100 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 10,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002½, 800 Lagonda at .23¾@.24½@.24, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .06, 2,000 Sentinel at .007@.006½, 1,000 Waldorf at .05.

***

Closing bids for mining stock on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Hale & Norcross	.35
Alta	.02	Horn Silver	1.35
Belcher	.05	Iron Silver	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Kingst. & Pembroke	.22
Breece	.42	La Crosse	.10
Brunswick	.12	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.09	Little Chief	.18
Comst. Tunnel Co	.02	Mexican	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Phoenix Gold	.12
Crown Point	.05	Potosi	.05
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con	.08
Enterprise Min. Co	.35	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.05		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ophir	.10
American Coal	1.20	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.02	Potosi	.02
Best & Belcher	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Breece	.35	Quicksilver pf	2.00
Brunswick Con	.08	Savage	.01
Belmont	.10	Sierra Nevada	.40
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Standard	1.60
Chollar	.03	Small Hopes	1.15
Crown Point	.03	Union Con	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Utah	.01
Comst. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.03	Argentum Juanita	.22
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.10	Cripple Creek Con	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cr. Creek	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.45	Golden Fleece	.20
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.24
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.69	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pemb	.19	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.05
Leadville Con	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.13
Moulton	.20	Work	.03
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Elkton	.92½
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.11
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.24	Isabella	.26
Rocky Mountain	.05¾	Jefferson	.06
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02
Waldorf	.04¾	Lillie	.86
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02¾	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anaconda	.40	Portland	1.16
Anchoria Leland	.74	Sentinel	.006½
Cripple Creek Con	.08¾	Union	.17
Cannon Ball	.003	Work M. & M. Co	.03⅛
Copper Rock	.002		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
3d week June	$22,188	$20,431	......
Three weeks	58,998	56,149	......

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM for May—	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$423,906	$376,213	*$47,593
Operating ex	485,698	259,901	*25,797
Net earnings	138,208	116,312	*21,896
Prop. ex. to gross	67⅜	69	†1⅝
Total income	141,371	126,595	*14,776
Charges	118,081	118,268	†187
Surplus	23,290	8,327	*14,963
For eleven months—			
Gross earnings	3,202,157	3,856,934	*346,226
Net earnings	1,240,954	1,100,424	*140,530
Surplus	98,354	‡63,753	*162,107

Operating expenses were charged with $15,000 credited to reserve fund; ferry income was charged with $5,000, also credited to reserve fund.

Railroad alone for May:	1898.	1897.	
Gross earnings	$401,717	$348,141	*$53,576
Net earnings	134,169	116,829	*17,340
Prop. ex. to gross	66⅝	66¼	*⅓
Surplus	30,648	20,150	*10,498
For eleven months:			
Gross earnings	3,888,991	3,528,114	*360,877
Net earnings	1,143,125	1,037,281	*115,844
Surplus	125,600	‡4,761	*130,061

*Increase. †Decrease. ‡Deficit.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Gross earnings	1,851,649	1,684,035	1,602,014
Operating ex	1,328,674	1,152,867	1,135,091
Net earnings	522,975	531,168	466,923
Prop. ex. to gross	71⅞	68⅝	70⅞
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	20,116,293	18,711,657	18,742,324
Net earnings	6,553,515	6,026,222	6,406,993
MEXICAN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings	1,165,655	1,090,380	795,909
Operating ex	699,125	748,721	496,082
Net earnings	466,530	341,659	299,827
Prop. ex. to gross	60	68⅝	59⅞
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,635,036	5,486,948	4,098,887
Net earnings	1,778,977	1,875,791	1,459,700
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	39,555	32,533	37,789
Operating ex	17,593	18,241	26,713
Net earnings	21,962	14,291	11,076
Total charges	17,899	14,175	14,097
Surplus	4,189	258	‡3,021
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	389,084	365,718	446,682
Net earnings	176,831	156,891	219,674
Surplus	4,987	4,871	65,006

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅝	3	2½	3
Anaconda	40	50	40	46
Anchoria	77	80	77	85
Argentum	25	25¼	25	26
Battle Mountain	20	30	25	30
Consolidated	8¾	9	8⅞	9¼
El Paso	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8⅝
Elkton	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Gibson	20	21⅛	20	21⅛
Gold Coin	95⅝	96⅝	96	96⅝
Gold King	56	50	53	59
Golden Fleece	29	30	29	30
Garfield Con	10½	13	10½	12⅝
Isabella	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	26
Jefferson	5	7⅛	5	7⅛
Lillie	86	88	86¼	88
Matoa	21	21⅞	22⅞	23¼
Moon Anchor	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝
Pharmacist	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Portland	116	116⅝	117	117⅞
Rawlings	19¼	19½	19½	20
Rosa	11½	12⅛	12½	14
Union	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
Work	4⅜	4⅛	3⅞	4

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—No mining stocks to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Yonkers Baseball Association of Yonkers; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. D. Ely, J. J. Gerhardt, and Max Honeal, New York City.

Wharff Pharmaceutical Company of Lyons; capital, $6,000. Directors—M. B. Wharff, A. T. Sheldoor, Margaret E. Lyddon, and C. J. Phelps, Lyons.

Standard Electro Vapor Motor Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—S. W. Warner, B. L. Warner, and W. M. Warner, Yonkers.

Elmwood Improvement Company of Buffalo; capital, $18,000. Directors—C. E. Walbridge, W. G. Robbins, E. L. Duncan, C. B. Hill, and F. F. Williams, Buffalo.

Kings County Refrigerating Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert Hewitt, A. F. Cook, E. L. Nicoll, and W. H. Harris, New York City.

Manhattan Institute of Electro-Therapeutics of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry H. Goldberg and Ralph H. Goldberg, New York City; T. M. Buckley, Brooklyn.

Fletcher Point Land Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—R. C. Baldwin, Donald Fletcher, and George Cox, Jr., New York City; W. H. Malone, Yonkers; R. W. Baimbridge, Brooklyn.

John E. Sharsmith Building and Contracting Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Sharsmith, John Pype, G. H. McEntee, H. C. Babcock, Jr.; E. L. Nicoll, and W. H. Harris, New York City.

United States Correspondence Schools Company of New York City, to conduct a publishing business; capital, $250,000. Directors—F. W. Ewald, Adolph Weisser, and R. C. Warner of Brooklyn; C. W. Ackerman, New York City.

Lima-Honeoye Electric Light Company of Honeoye Falls; capital, $125,000. Directors—H. H. Sitell, R. L. Fryer, J. C. Conway, F. P. Miller, H. W. Box, A. L. Williams, A. M. Holdin, H. C. Gilbert, and Clarence McGregor, Buffalo.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 1, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	101	288	Adams Express	99	99	99	99	—1
20½	21½	225	American Cotton Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	......
73	74½	344	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1
23½	25	200	Am. District Tel	23	24	23	24	—½
14	14¼	1,883	American Spirits Mfg	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	+½
37½	38	242	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	—⅛
132	132¼	30,346	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132	133¼	130¾	132¼	—⅜
120¼	120⅝	5,880	American Tobacco	119¼	120⅝	119	120½	+½
119	121	915	Am. Tobacco pf	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	+⅜
35½	37	15	Ann Arbor pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	......
13½	13⅝	980	At., T. & S. F	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
33¾	33⅞	1,751	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+¼
14¾	15	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14¾	14½	14¾	+½
6¼	7	361	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+½
3½	3¾	300	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	......
55⅝	55⅞	24,363	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	55	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝	+1¼
..	..	100	Bur., C. R. & North	75	75	75	75	+½
13¼	13¾	500	Central Pac., ex div	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	—¼
22⅝	22¾	309	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22¾	22½	22¾	+⅛
158½	..	3	Chicago & Alton	157½	157½	157½	157½	......
105⅝	105⅞	5,725	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅛	105⅞	104⅝	105⅝	+¾
14⅛	14¼	1,700	Chi. Great West	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	......
99	99⅛	1,882	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	98½	99½	98½	99½	+⅜
148¾	149¼	2	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	......
125⅝	125⅞	600	Chicago & Northw	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	......
97	97⅛	3,647	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	97	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	+⅛
7½	8	104	Chi. Term. Trans	8	8	8	8	+⅜
27	31	5	Chi. Term. Trans pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	......
41¼	41½	300	C., C., C. & St. L	41	41¼	41	41¼	—½
15	15½	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14¾	15	14¾	15	+½
⅜	½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	½	½	½	½	—¼
5¾	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	—½
197	198	200	Consolidated Gas	197⅝	197⅝	197¼	197¼	+1¼
90	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf	91	91	91	91	+1
50½	50¾	360	Denver & R. G. pf	50	50½	50	50½	......
..	..	300	Detroit Gas	62½	62½	62½	62½	—⅛
35½	35¾	800	Erie 1st pf	35¾	35⅝	35	35	—¼
39⅛	39⅜	1,135	General Electric	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞	39	......
126	128	600	Gr. N. pf., ex d & rts	122	125	122	125	......
23½	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+½
105¼	105¾	881	Illinois Central	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	+¼
57½	58	50	Illinois Steel Co	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	......
16	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	16	16	......
50½	51	830	Laclede Gas	50	50¾	50	50¾	—½
70½	71¼	7	Lake Erie & West. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	......
52½	52⅝	1,085	Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+1
105½	105⅝	13,450	Manhattan Con	104¾	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	+1¼
159	159½	2,030	Metropolitan St. Ry	158	159⅞	158	159½	+1¾
71	73½	500	Minnesota Iron	74¼	74½	72½	72½	—1
33¼	34½	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	—¼
35⅛	35⅜	830	Missouri Pacific	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
34	34½	16	National Lead Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	......
93¾	94½	300	New Jersey Central	94⅜	94⅜	93¾	93¾	—¼
115⅝	115⅞	520	New York Central	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+⅛
190	191	30	N. Y., N. H. & H	188	188	188	188	......
51⅞	52	950	Norfolk & West. pf	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	......
5⅞	6⅛	1	North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
29¼	29⅜	1,205	Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	—⅛
69⅝	69¾	1,546	Northern Pacific pf	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	+¼
28	31	50	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	......
28½	29	200	Pacific Mail	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
115½	116	314	Pennsylvania R. R	116	116	115⅞	115⅞	—⅛
1½	1¾	600	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	......
99	99¼	7,965	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99½	98⅝	99	+¼
43¾	44½	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	+½
211	212½	6,943	Pull. Pal. Car Co	207½	212	207½	211¼	+4½
18⅞	19	220	Reading	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+¼
46¼	46½	900	Reading 1st pf	46	46½	46	46½	+¾
22⅞	23	800	Reading 2d pf	23	23	23	23	+¼
64	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	—½
60	60½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf., ex div	60½	60½	60½	60½	+1
61	62	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	+¼
28⅛	28½	20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	......
10¾	11	6	St. L. Southw. pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
75	76½	120	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76	76	76	—1
18¾	19¼	200	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	+¼
29½	30	210	Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+¼
25½	26	910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	—¼
12½	12⅝	400	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	......
23½	23¾	772	Union Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	......
59¾	59⅞	2,880	Union Pacific pf	59⅝	59⅞	59	59⅞	+½
6⅞	7	900	U. P., D. & G., t. r	6⅞	7	6¾	7	+⅛
7¼	7⅜	500	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
66⅝	66¾	1,040	U. S. Leather pf	66⅜	66¾	66⅜	66⅝	+¼
25	25¼	764	United States Rubber	25	25¼	25	25⅛	+⅝
88½	88⅞	230	U. S. Rubber pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+⅝
7	7⅜	10	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
19	19¼	805	Wabash pf	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	......
93¼	93½	1,500	West Chicago Street	92⅛	94	92⅛	93⅜	+1⅝
92⅞	93	2,475	Western Union Tel	92⅞	93	92¾	93	......
1½	1¾	20	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	......
Sales		143,112						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
4,000 ... 98½
500 ... 99
Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 ... 93¾
500 ... 94
At, T & S F adjst 4s
63,000 ... 67½
1,000 ... 67⅜
45,000 ... 67½
17,000 ... 67⅝
3,000 ... 67½
Gen 4s
4,000 ... 93⅝
10,000 ... 93½
500 ... 93¾
5,000 ... 93⅝
Registered
500 ... 93⅞
Austin & N W 1st
8,000xi ... 82
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
10,000 ... 109
6,000 ... 108¾
Registered
10,000 ... 108
B & O con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co certfs
50,000 ... 113½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
1,000 ... 110
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000 ... 92¼
5,000 ... 92⅜
5,000 ... 92¼
5,000 ... 92½
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 ... 112
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 102¼
19,000 ... 102½
6,000 ... 102¼
22,000 ... 102⅜
1,000 ... 102⅝
1,000 ... 102½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
10,000 ... 92½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
5,000 ... 105½
Canada So 1st 5s
12,000xi ... 108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ... 89½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ... 83¾
9,000 ... 84
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000 ... 112
Chi, M & St P cons 7s
2,000xi ... 143½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
3,000xi ... 104
Chi & Mo River 5s
1,000xi ... 113
I & D ext
3,000xi ... 142½
Terminal 5s
2,000xi ... 111½
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
7,000 ... 113⅝
25-year deb 5s
1,000 ... 108
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000xi ... 103½
8,000 ... 103⅝
2,000 ... 103½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000xi ... 85¼
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ... 95
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000xi ... 91
25,000 ... 90½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000xi ... 92½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
10,000 ... 108
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000xi ... 92½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
1,000 ... 105¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 ... 102
Galv, H & H 5s
5,000 ... 92
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ... 94
5,000 ... 94¼
H & Tex Cent con 6s
2,000 ... 109½
3,000 ... 110
Hos, E & W Tex 5s
3,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 90½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 101¼
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
2,000 ... 105
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 ... 101½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 ... 68⅝
L S & Mich So 3½s
11,000 ... 104⅝
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
5,000 ... 102½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
5,000 ... 101
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
3,000 ... 120
Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st
10,000 ... 105
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000xi ... 88
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000 ... 114
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 75
8,000 ... 75¼
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 ... 107½
4,000s20F ... 107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ... 89⅞
1,000 ... 90
Mo Pac 1st cons
2,000 ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102¼
Nash, C & St L con
10,000 ... 102
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh col 3½s reg
15,000 ... 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
7,000 ... 92¼
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 ... 115½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 ... 100
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000 ... 106
2,000 ... 106½
N Y, S & W G M
6,000 ... 91
5,000 ... 91½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000 ... 81¼
10,000 ... 81½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000xi ... 97⅜
30,000 ... 97½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 ... 62
Oregon S L, inc A 5s
2,500 ... 73¼
3,000 ... 73⅝
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
49,000 ... 106
Pitts & West 1st
1,000xi ... 87½
25,000 ... 87
Reading Co gen 4s
5,000xi ... 84¼
Rio Grande West 1st
23,000xi ... 88
2,000 ... 87½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000xi ... 78½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
9,000 ... 95¾
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000s15F ... 106½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000xi ... 64½
20,000 ... 65
So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000xi ... 105¾
4,000 ... 106
6,000 ... 106¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
7,000 ... 98¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000xi ... 93
7,000 ... 93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000 ... 105⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
11,000 ... 40
25,000 ... 40½
10,000 ... 40⅝
45,000 ... 40
3,000 ... 40¼
5,000c ... 40⅝
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 92
5,000 ... 92¼
10,000 ... 92½
Union Pacific 4s
1,000c ... 98½
84,000xi ... 96⅝
10,000 ... 96⅝
44,000 ... 96¾
10,000 ... 96⅞
2,000 ... 96¾
5,000 ... 96⅝
2,000 ... 96¾
20,000 ... 96⅝
20,000c ... 96⅝
500 ... 96⅝
46,000 ... 96⅞
500 ... 97
22,000 ... 96¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
60,000 ... 62⅜
6,000 ... 62¼
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 ... 110⅝
Det & Chi ext
9,000xi ... 102½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000xi ... 108¼
4,000 ... 108
3,000 ... 108¼
11,000 ... 108
18,000 ... 108¼
20,000 ... 108⅜
Registered
2,000 ... 107
5,000 ... 106¾
7,000 ... 107
W N Y & P 1st
5,000xi ... 107¼
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ... 41
5,000 ... 41¼
14,000 ... 41½
15,000 ... 42
3,000 ... 42¼
5,000 ... 42½
1,000 ... 42¾
20,000 ... 42½

Total sales ... $1,478,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del., L. & W	..	158	New Cent. C., new	40	50
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Den. & R. G	12	13	N. Y. Air Brake	40	43
4s, c., 1907, ex i	110½	111½	D. M. & Ft. D	16½	17½	N. Y., C. & St. L	12¾	14
4s, r., 1925	124	125	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	67	73
4s, c., 1925	124	125	Dul., S. S. & A	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	35
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8	N. Y., O. & W	14½	15⅛
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Ed. El. Il. of N.Y	126	130	Norfolk So	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln	107	110	Nor. & West	14	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Ont. Mining	3	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Ore. R. & N	49	51
			Erie	13	13½	Ore. R. & N. pf	71½	72½
Albany & Sus	180	..	Erie 2d pf	17	18	Penn. Coal	340	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H	25	26	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	125	130	Ev. & T. H. pf	48	52	Pacific Coast	34	36
Am. Malting Co	..	27	Green Bay & W	30	40	Pac. Coast 1st pf	87	91
Am. Malting Co. pf, ex dividend	75¼	77¼	Homestake	52	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf	58	62
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	111¾	113½	Ill. Central l. l	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	64
Am. Tel. & C	93¾	95	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..	P., Ft. W. & C	170	..
Ann Arbor	11	11½	Iowa Central	9	9½	Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Boston A. L. pf	104	108	Iowa Central pf	31	33	Quicksilver	1¼	2
B'klyn Union Gas	122	124	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf	5	8
Brunswick City	10	11½	Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P	20	30	Keokuk & D. M	4	5	Rome., W. & O	121¾	..
Buff., R. & P. pf	64	66¼	K. & D. M. pf	17	19	Rio G. W	26½	28
Canadian Pacific	82	83	Keokuk & West	30	35	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	7½	7¾
Chi. & Alton pf	172	..	Kingston & Pem	4¼	6¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	21¼	21¾
Chi. & E. Ill	58½	59¼	Laclede Gas pf	92	93	St. L. & San Fran	7¼	7¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	107	108	L. E. & W	14¾	15	St. L. S. W	4¼	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32	34	Lake Shore	186½	189	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	24	Lake Shore certfs	188	..	St. P. & D. pf	79	83
Chi. Gt. W. deb	71	75	Long Island	50	52	St. P., M. & M	141	143
Chi., Ind. & L	9⅜	10	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & O. pf	152	155
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	32	Md. Coal pf	48	52	Sil. bullion certfs	58¾	59½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex div	86½	88½	Mexican Central	4⅞	5½	Sixth Avenue	206	210
Clev., L. & W. pf	45	49	Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1	Southern Railway	8⅜	8½
Cleve. & Pitts	170	..	Minn. & St. L	28½	29¼	Standard R. & T	6	6½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1¼	3	M. & St. L. 1st pf	89	90½	Third Avenue	177	180
Col. Fuel & Iron	21	23	M. & St. L. 2d pf	59	60¾	Tol. & O. C	..	25
Col. F. & I. pf	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..	Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¾	6	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	16	..	U. S. Express	40	44
C., H. V. & T. pf	22½	24	Mo., K. & T	11	11¼	Wells-F. Express	120	..
Com. Cable	160	180	Mobile & Ohio	26	28	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	9¾	10
Consol. Coal	40½	..	Morris & Essex	171	172	Wis. Central	2	3
Consol. Ice	86½	88	Nat. Lead pf	106	107	Wis. Central pf	3	8
Colorado Midland	4	6½	Nat. Lin. Oil	16¼	17			
Col. Midland pf	14	17	National Starch	5½	6			
Del. & Hudson	107½	109	Nat. St. 1st pf	65	80			
			Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,310	Am. Sug. Refs	132	133¼	130¾	132⅜
180	Am. Tobacco	119¼	120½	119	120½
40	Am. Sp. Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
70	A. T. & S. F. pf	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
2,620	Brook. R. T	55⅛	56	54⅝	55⅝
2,210	C., B. & Q	105¼	105⅞	104¾	105⅝
1,060	C., M. & St. P	98¾	99	98½	99
370	C., R. I. & Pac	97	97¼	96¾	97¼
20	Chi. Gt. West	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
180	Gen. Electric	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
130	Louis. & Nash	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝
2,980	Manhattan	104¾	105½	104¾	105½
40	Mo. Pacific	35	35	35	35
120	Nor. Pac. pf	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼
730	People's Gas	99	99¼	98⅝	98⅞
20	Reading	19	19	19	19
100	Reading 1st pf	46	46	46	46
60	Tenn. C. & I	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
10	Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12
170	Union Pac. pf	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅝
40	U. S. Leather pf	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
30	West Union	93	93	93	93

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 1.—A rise of 10, to 575, in Calumet and Hecla was recorded to-day, and investment stocks generally were in good request. The Calumet price is the highest ever recorded, but not a new record, it having sold there June 2. Osceola lost 1, to 46, rallying to 46½. Butte lost ¾, to 24½. Montana lost ½, to 203½, thence rallying to 204½ at the close. Boston Elevated was ⅝ lower at 66⅛. West End Street Railway gained ½, to 85. Arcadian was 1 lower at 23, rallying to 23¾. United States Oil was ¼ better at 15¼. Call loans, 2½@3. Time money, 3@4. Commercial paper, 4@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	223	225
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	117	118
Fitchburg pf	98	99½
Old Colony	190½	192
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	84½	85

Mining Companies.

Aetna, quicksilver	..	4
Allouez	4¾	5
Arnold	3½	3¾
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Montana	204	205
Butte & Boston	24½	25
Calumet & Hecla	565	570
Centennial	13½	14¼
Franklin	13½	14¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	..
Napa, quicksilver	7	..
Osceola	46⅜	46½
Pioneer, gold	5¼	5½
Quincy	113	115
Tamarack	155	157
Wolverine	21½	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal pf	106	108¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	39¼	..
General Electric pf	92	..
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	.55	..
New England Telephone	130	..
Philadelphia Company	81	82
United States Oil	15⅛	15½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	58½	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22	23½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The feature of the market was the strength of the street railway stocks, all of them being well supported and in demand. Union Traction, which had been only steady for the last few weeks, took on renewed life, and rose to 18⅛. Philadelphia Traction sold at the highest price it has reached for some time; it advanced from 85⅛ to 86½. Electric and People's 4s acted in sympathy, and rose from 85⅞ to 87⅛. Consolidated Traction, while lightly traded in, advanced from 49½ to 50.

Owing to the holidays, there was little trading done in the industrial stocks, and at times there was evidence of some slight realizing. Welsbach, which had been the most active of this group, fell off from 61½ to 61. Marsden sold from 6½ to 6⅛. Electric Storage common was steady at 29. United Gas Improvement was firm around 108⅝. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was steady at 17⅝. Choctaw preferred was strong, and rose from 38½ to 39; the common held firm around 22. Lehigh Valley opened fractionally off, but rallied and regained the loss, holding firm around 21⅛. Pennsylvania was unchanged at 58.

The market closed firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21	21⅜
Northern Pacific common	29⅜	29½
Northern Pacific preferred	69½	69¾
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58
Reading	9½	9⅝
Reading 1st preferred	23	23¼
Reading 2d preferred	11⅛	11⅜
St. Paul	98⅝	99
West. N. Y. & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	159	160
Philadelphia Traction	86⅝	87
Baltimore	23⅛	23⅜
Union Traction	18	18⅛
Electric Storage	29	29¼
Electric Storage preferred	31¼	31½
United Gas Imp	108½	108⅝
Welsbach Light	60⅞	61¼
New Jersey Traction	49½	50
Am. R. E. L	3	3¼
Marsden	6¼	6⅜
Choctaw	21½	22
Choctaw preferred	38⅞	39
Penn. Mfg. 5s preferred	17⅝	17¾
Reading general 4s	84	84¼
E. & P. 4s	87⅛	87¼
Equitable general 5s	105	105¼
Philadelphia Elect. 5s	95½	*96
Consol. Traction, Pittsburg	14⅞	15½
Consol. Traction, Pittsburg, pf	48	48½

*Ex interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Biscuit common today opened at 29¾, declined to ⅝, and recovered to ⅞ at the close. The preferred was steady at 90. Steel and Wire common sold at 36. West Chicago was active. It opened at 92⅛, and advanced to 93½, closing there. Diamond Match opened at 136, and closed ⅛ higher. North Chicago opened at 210½, and closed at 215.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	60½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	134½
National Biscuit Company common	29⅞
National Biscuit Company pf	89⅞
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	48½
International Packing Company	10
International Packing Company pf	25
North Chicago Street Railroad	213¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	92½
South Side Elevated Railroad	60½
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Edward Tipping.—Schedules in the assignment of Edward Tipping, builder, of 253 Columbus Avenue, and Mount Loretta, S. I., filed yesterday, show liabilities of $80,785, nominal assets of $91,619, and actual assets of $17,006.

William J. Arkell.—Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed James A. Goodrich receiver in supplementary proceedings for William J. Arkell, publisher, in a suit brought by Samuel Bell & Sons, who on June 28 recovered a judgment for $2,009 against Mr. Arkell.

Seymour Paper Company.—The Seymour Paper Company, a Connecticut corporation, having an office at 540 Pearl Street, this city, made an assignment yesterday to Charles E. O'Hara, Jr., without preferences. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000. Dull trade and general depression in the paper business are given as the causes of the failure.

Out of Town.

Newton Darling.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan yesterday received an attachment for $1,068 against the property in this city of Newton Darling of Worcester, Mass., in favor of G. E. Bonham.

W. H. Gibbons & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received two attachments against the property in this city of W. H. Gibbons & Co., shoe dealers of Lynn, Mass., one for $3,904 in favor of the United States Leather Company, and the other for $913 in favor of the Massachusetts Leather Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMSTER, Samuel and Abraham Littman—F. Hoeninghaus and another	$617
BJORK, John A.—C. Bjork, costs	65
BOLEN, John—B. Weill	428
BRENNAN, Patrick—E. F. Kienle	293
BILLOTO, John and Mary—F. W. Schweirs	32
BLOM, Frederick L.—E. F. Kienle	113
BETTMAN, David and Marcus A.; also Henrietta B. Stettheimer—Salem National Bank of Salem	10,141
CHRYSTIE, John A., and Samuel M. Janney—American Surety Company of New York	2,363
COHEN, Alfred S.—F. Simms	70
COMMEAU, Theodore—G. W. Haight	88
DENIKE, Mary A.—Henrietta M. Marvin, as executrix, &c.	1,245
FROST, Andrew L.—J. Heidelberger	126
GOODMAN, Harry—Charles Dubman and another	261
GROSSMAN, Morris—F. Baumeister	106
GARRISON, Clarence C., and William T. Monroe—E. F. Kienle	341
GEELAN, Bridget—S. E. Cooke	58
HAAS, Henry W.—Herman Batjer and others	329
ISERMAN, Samuel—G. Thunn	1,215
JOHNSEN, Amund—Lee Construction Company	406
KOENKE, Bernhard—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	215
KEMP, George—J. Dreicer and another	1,368
KELLY, John—Charles C. Brainerd, as assignee	432
LACONSTEINE, Henry—A. Bousquet	258
MAPES, Marion J.—William T. Urquhart and another	437
MOLLER, A. Theodore—H. Batjer and others	1,656
NEWMAN, Samuel—William Simpson, costs	96
OPOCENSKI, Samuel—V. Gaus	31
OPPENHEIMER, Samuel—The H. B. Claflin Company	1,028
OAKLEY, Henry A.—H. Kelly and another	36
PELS, Siegfried—Theodore Haebler and others	741
RINGROSE, John and Mary—F. W. Schweies	24
ROBERTS, James G.—E. F. Kienle	418
ROSENBERG, Max—Bernard Fauser	12
RUTHERFORD, Adam W.—P. McCormick	17
STEPHENS, George W.—W. W. Finn	114
SCHEER, Ottilia—Standard Varnish Works	189
SENTILE, Raffale—F. Deutsch, costs	151
STEPHEN, George—The J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	122
SMITH, Mary M. H.—Armour Packing Company	145
SMITH, John B., James S. Drinker, McNab & Harlan Manufacturing Company, Andrew Beers, Frank Haas, and Henry E. Stevens—Caroline A. Cabot, costs	146
THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY—The Communipau Company	1,424
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE Company—Anna H. Messmer	1,679
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Joseph B. Bloomer and others	516
ENGELHARDT, A. F., COMPANY—William H. Busey	176
TOWNS, Charles B.—Lutie W. Benton	557
TAYLOR, James A.—F. W. Schweirs	310
VENNER, Clarence H.—F. Strauss, costs	332
VENTURA, E. Bona—Agostino Costa and another	223
VALENTINE, Emma—Henry Kelly and another	26
VAN DUSEN, John—F. W. Schweirs	38
WOODEND, William E.—A. C. Foster, administrator	268

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.88
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.90
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.60
Butter, creamery, Western	.16½

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour quiet; special brands, $5; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@82c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24¼c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley, 31@34c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per barrel, $9.45@$9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.32; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.85; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

COTTON.

The continued favorable average of crop and weather news had a depressing influence on the market, inasmuch as it inspired liquidation of old long stuff and selling by the more confident shorts. In sympathy with a weak set of English cables, the market opened easy, with prices 1@4 points lower. Southern and foreign selling orders came to hand soon after the call, and before midday the decline had been increased to a matter of 5 points on the more active positions. There was a partial reaction early in the afternoon on covering by the more timid shorts, who were indisposed to take chances of conditions continuing favorable throughout the holidays. Later, however, further lines of long cotton were unloaded, and prices gradually went off to the lowest point of the session. At the close the local market was barely steady at a net loss of 4@6 points. The total sales of futures were 73,800 bales, and included 13,800 bales on the opening call.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Savannah, 5⅜c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6⅛@6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.06	6.06	6.05	6.03@6.04
August	6.09	6.09	6.04	6.04@6.05
September	5.97	5.98	5.95	5.95@5.96
October	5.96	5.98	5.95	5.95@5.96
November	5.94	5.95	5.93	5.93@5.94
December	5.97	5.97	5.95	5.95@5.96
January	6.00	6.01	5.98	5.98@5.99
February	..	..	..	6.02@6.03
March	6.07	6.07	6.06	6.06@6.07
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.11

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d. December and January, 319s; January and February, 319s; February and March, 319½b; March and April, 320½s; April and May, 321b; July, 322b; July and August, 322v; August and September, 322s; September and October, 320½b; October and November, 319½b; November and December, 319s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79⅞	83¾	79	83½
September	73	75⅛	73	75⅛
December	73⅛	75¼	73⅛	75½
Corn—				
July	35½	36¼	36⅛	36¼
September	36¾	37¼	36⅝	37¼
December	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	25½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	73	77¼	73	76½
September	68¾	70¾	68 7-16	70¾
December	69⅛	70⅞	68½	70⅞
Corn—				
July	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32⅛
September	32¼	33	32¼	33
December	33	33⅞	33	33⅝
Oats—				
July	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅞
September	20⅛	20⅝	20	20¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

There was a pronounced bull demonstration, prices being higher all around, speculation of a fairly active nature, and sentiment quite strong on the serious crop outlook reported in numerous sections and believed to be genuine by many, although received in a more or less skeptical way by others in the trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—July, 84½c; September, 69¾c; December, 68⅝c; No. 1 hard, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, 85¾c; No. 2 Northern, 83¾c.

DULUTH, July 1.—No. 1 hard, cash, 86½c; July, 86½c; September, 71¾c; December, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 83½c; No. 1 hard, 86½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 88c; September, 72⅛c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26¼c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 28@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51½c, free on board, afloat; 46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 33@34½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5; Winter straights, $4.45@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.65, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 68@69c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oilmeal, $24@$25; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Flour—First patents, $4.60@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.60@$3.80; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅛@3⅜c. LARD—5.60c; city lard, 4.75@4.80c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 6c; Brazil, kegs, 7.60c; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c, nominal; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 29s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 25s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 36s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

Operations on the Coffee Exchange were conducted on exceptionally narrow lines, with the professional element in control. Total sales for the day were limited to 8,250 bags, chiefly small lots, well distributed through the list. The feeling on the opening call was steady, but quotations failed to vary either one way or the other. The close was steady at net unchanged prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.45@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.75
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
February	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
March	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@5.95
April	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.05

Foreign Markets.—Santos—Good average, 7$300. Hamburg ¼ pfennig net higher. Sales, 3,000 bags. Havre unchanged. Total sales, 17,000 bags. January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7, 7$500.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer, yellow, 24c; off Summer, yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter, yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip, combing, 32@36c; Port Philip, clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand, clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.83½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

WILMINGTON, July 1.—Turpentine, 23@23½c; resin, $1@$1.15.

SAVANNAH, July 1.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—Turpentine, 23c; resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; copper, lake ingot, 11.85c; tin, 15.45c; lead, 4c; spelter, 5c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.15; tops, $5.30; oxen and stags, $3@$4.75; bulls, $3@$4.35; cows, $2.90@$3.85; cable firmer; live cattle, 10½@11½c, dressed weight; live sheep, 9@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾@9c.

CALVES—Veals, $3.50@$3.75; buttermilk calves, $3@$3.50; Westerns, $4; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $4.75@$7; 1 car fancy, $7.25.

HOGS—$4@$4.40.

NATIONAL BANKS PROSPEROUS.

Controller of the Currency Reports a Largely Increased Business.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, to-day made the following statement regarding the general condition of National banks at the close of the fiscal year:

"The past year has been one of growth and expansion in the business of the National banks of the country, as reports of their present condition, compared with former reports, clearly indicate. The individual deposits of the banks, which, on July 23, 1897, were $1,770,480,536, reached on May 5, 1898, the sum of $1,999,308,438, and the five statements called for during the past year show that the rate of gain was quite uniform. The declaration of war did not stop this gain, the increase between Feb. 18 and May 5 of this year being $16,647,505, and the individual deposits of the National banks of the United States now stand at the highest point in the history of the system.

"The expansion in loans since May 14, 1897, has been $173,728,365.

"The concurrent expansion in the loans and individual deposits of our banking system is the best possible evidence of growing confidence in the business and banking world. Increasing deposits with contracting loans or decreasing deposits with increasing loans are conditions which may exist without being considered as necessarily indicating prosperous conditions; but the conjunction of a steady increase in loans with a steady increase in deposits is, almost without exception, the evidence of marked increase in the activity of profitable business exchanges of the country and its general prosperity."

WHEAT HIGHER IN CHICAGO.

The Market Is Affected by Disastrous Crop News.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Disastrous crop news, together with a great effort by shorts to cover, pending the double holiday, boomed wheat to-day. Some of the crop reports were quite alarming, in many cases announcing total loss.

The latter, it was claimed, were true as to large sections of the crop in the best wheat lands of the Southwest. The market was run by those reports, there being nothing else of a decidedly bullish or bearish character in the other news of the day.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The University of Wisconsin has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Henry M. Palmer, President of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that the receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association and the Berkshire Health and Accident Association are not compelled to make payments to those who have filed claims under the disability clauses of their certificates.

The Bayerische und Hypotheken Wechsel Bank of Munich, Albert Willcox & Co., United States managers, which has for some time been preparing to enter New York State for the purpose of transacting a reinsurance business with fire companies, has practically completed the preliminary steps, its charter having been approved by Superintendent Payn. The formal application for examination and license will be made in a few days, at which time the necessary deposit of $500,000 will be made. The United States Trustees of the bank are Ernest Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank, and William S. Opdyke of Opdyke, Wilcox & Bristow. The bank enters the United States as a reinsurance company largely through the efforts of James A. Silvey, formerly Vice President of the German-American Insurance Company.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association is threatened with disruption. As a result of the charges filed against A. Loeb & Son and Fry & Sheldon, twenty-three charges have been preferred against eighteen members. The offices affected are C. W. Drew & Co., (two cases,) R. A. Waller & Co., (two cases,) Davis & Requa, H. H. Brown & Co., E. B. Case & Co., Cowan & Van Every, R. S. Critchell & Co., (two cases,) W. J. Hemstreet & Co., Louis Hasbrouck, (two cases,) A. D. Kennedy & Co., (two cases,) John Naghten & Co., Nathan Klee, Louis Becker, James I. Loeb, C. M. Rogers, H. N. Kelsey, Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, and W. F. Brann. This particular set of charges is said to have been brought solely with the intention of testing the construction of the following rule of the association: "No rebate shall be allowed, unless expressly stated on the rate sheets, and in all cases where policies are canceled to be rewritten for a new term at a lower rate, with no promulgated improvement in the hazard, the policies shall be canceled at short rates." This rule has been customarily disregarded on the ground that a reduction in rate argued a sufficient improvement in the hazard to justify a pro rata cancellation.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

A Large Crowd Turned Out to Help Swell the Red Cross Society's Fund.

TARAL RECEIVED AN OVATION

When He Finished in Front with Peep o' Day in the Handicap the Crowd Cheered Him Enthusiastically.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday tells the story of a shattered idol, for it was made manifest after the finish in the Red Cross Handicap who is really the favored of the jockeys with the racing public. Fred Taral's honest, able efforts in the saddle brought for him long ago a warm spot in the hearts of racegoers, but since the Sloan craze attacked some of the racing crowd Taral's picture has faded away from the memory of some. It was recalled, however, when the public learned yesterday of the interference of Sloan, which caused Taral to break off his contract to ride for Marcus Daly.

When Taral landed Peep o' Day a winner in the handicap there went up from the visitors a cheer such as is heard when the jockey riding the winner of a Suburban is lifted into the floral horseshoe. There was no occasion for the cheer because of any special brilliancy in Taral's riding, for Peep o' Day was easily the best horse in the race and won cleverly enough, but it was evidently a cheer to assure Taral that their sympathies were with him. It was a happy moment for the honest "Dutchman," and he glanced around in triumph at Sloan, who finished third on Royal Stag, beaten a neck by the light-weighted Kitefoot.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme, which was an extra one, made up for the benefit of the Red Cross Society's Fund, was attractive and brought out about 5,000 visitors. Complimentary badges were not recognized, for the association wanted to add as much as possible to the fund. Besides the substantial sum taken in at the gate, the bookmakers of the Metropolitan Turf Association subscribed $500, and even the "dead-line bookies" added their subscriptions of from $2 to $5 each. Detective "Bob" Pinkerton gave $50, Fred Taral the $25 he earned by riding Peep o' Day, and Clerk of the Scales H. G. Crickmore $25. While the racing was not strictly high class, it was, nevertheless, interesting, and some good finishes resulted.

Isidor won the first event in a drive from Hanlon, and Decanter won in the same way and by the same distance in the second. "Eph" Snedecker came very near making a big coup in the third race with Maid of Harlem, but Bergen was unable to do the filly justice, so Snedecker and his friends who had played her across the boards at 30, 8, and 4 to 1 were obliged to be content with second money, first honors going to the tired Miriam Claire. Kirkwood easily defeated Tyrshena in the fifth race, and Sir Gawain won as easily in the sixth from Mount Washington and Charentus, who ran a dead heat for the place.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 140 pounds, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5..(Hamilton)
2—Hanlon, C. H. Hughes's br. g., 5, 117, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5....(Murphy)
3—Kinnikinic, William Laimbeer's br. h., 4, 136, 7 to 2....(Irving)

Reprisal, 107, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Bastion, 105, 30 to 1, (Songer;) Atlantus, 113, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and Slasher, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:47 1-5.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., by Deceiver-Maudlin, 106 pounds, 1 to 2 and out..(Sloan)
2—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 107, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5....(Doggett)
3—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 106, 5 to 1....(Dupee)
4—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's br. f., 101, 20 to 1..(O'Connor)

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

1—Miriam Claire, R. C. Doggett's b. f., by Hanover-Aurania, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5..(Doggett)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Bergen)
3—Saccharine, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 112, 8 to 5....(Taral)

Bettie Gray, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Islington, 112, 5 to 1, (Murphy;) Etona, 112, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Kosteletzkri, 112, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Sunny Stream, 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Red Cross Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Taral)
2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 3, 98, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(O'Connor)
3—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5, 126, 11 to 5....(Sloan)

Previous, 115, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Dr. Black, 100, 8 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by half a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.

1—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 103 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5....(Spencer)
2—Tyrshena, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 102, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Sloan)
3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 4 to 1.(O'Connor)

Great Neck, 97, 20 to 1, (Rowden;) Diminutive, 99, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Gaze, 100, 10 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Russella Walden, 106, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile on the turf. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Sir Gawain, J. A. Bennet's br. c., 3 years, by Gallantry-Zitella, 107 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5....(Doggett)
*—Mt. Washington, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 4, 116, 8 to 5 and 8 to 5....(McCafferty)
*Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 113, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5....(Taral)
*Dead heat for second place.

Tanis, 113, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) and Tinkler, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; dead heat for the place.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rotterdam	128	Aurum	117
Mainstay	128	Nosey	117
Mt. Washington	125	Commercial Traveler	112
Lambent	128		

SECOND RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

High Degree	122	Loiter	108
Onondaga's Pride	120	Rock Dove	108
Caoutchouc	115	Lepida	108
Whiplash	110	Tender	108
Nell Dale	108		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, on the turf.

Thomas Cat	126	Squire Abingdon	110
Sir Vassar	121	Dutch Skater	108
Defender	116	Sifflour	102
Latson	114		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Half Time	117	Gen. Mart Gary	103
Himtine	117	Sol	102
Royal Maiden	114	Effervescent	102
Handcuff	109	Dr. Fitzsimmons	97
Duke of Baden	107	Sagasta	94
The Gardner	105	Loiter	94
Strategist	103	High Born	94

FIFTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ornament	129	Handball	100
Semper Ego	117	Thomas Cat	100
Ogden	117	Buela	97
Lehman	117	Caldron	96
Tragedian	105		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Two miles, over seven hurdles, on the turf.

Forget	163	Brown Red	137
Bobby Bill	146	Trayant	135
Sir Lawrence	140	El Cid	133

The Coney Island Steeplechase.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, over the full course, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Monday:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	172	Ingomar	138
Red Pat	160	Bergen	137
Royal Scarlet	156	Marcus	137
Woodpigeon	156	Beaufort	136
Trillion	158	Hats Off	135
Forget	152	Risque	135
Snowdown	149	Waterman	135
Big Strive	147	Kinvarra	135
Captain Piersall	143	Colonel Thompson	135
Prize	143	Valorous	135
Sir Lawrence	142	Rifler	135
Mars Chan	142	Amus	135
Decapod	139		

Racing at Newmarket Meeting.

LONDON, July 1.—At to-day's racing of the Newmarket first July meeting, a two-year-old selling plate was won by Lady Sneerwell. Mr. W. Rhodes's brown colt Guerrilla finished second and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Allegory was third. Ten horses ran.

THE SALE OF YEARLINGS.

Julius Bauer, Jr., Gives $1,600 for a Bay Colt.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Adelbert, Beaumont, Glenwood, and other studs, in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was not productive of high prices, the top notch being reached when Julius Bauer, Jr., paid $1,600 for a bay colt by Order-Hattie B. The yearlings that brought $200 or over were:

Chestnut colt, by Albert-Hoodoo, by Darebin; Julius Bauer, Jr.	$1,100
Bay colt, by Albert-Leda, by Kingfisher; W. H. Clark	800
Bay colt, by Albert-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; Tod Sloan	500
Bay colt, by Order-Gladys, by Glenelg; Peter Clinch	450
Chestnut colt, by Order-Palace, by Macaroni; Julius Bauer, Jr.	900
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Formosa, by Longfellow; J. A. Bennett	800
Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Rosemont, by Sir Modred or Kyrle Daly; M. F. Dwyer	500
Bay colt, by Bramble-Miss Nailer, by Longfellow; Sydney Paget	1,300
Brown colt, by Albert-Dutchess May, by Virgil	800
Bay colt, by Albert-Luminous, by Rayon d'Or; M. F. Dwyer	400
Chestnut colt, by Harry O'Fallon-Opal, by Onondaga; M. F. Dwyer	850
Bay colt, by Order-Hattie B., by Pat Malloy; Julius Bauer, Jr.	1,600
Bay colt, by St. Savior-Carissima, by Catesby; T. J. Healey	750
Bay filly, by Albert-Iroquena, by Iroquois; J. A. Bennett	200
Chestnut filly, by Albert-Entricia, by Enquirer; E. Graves	350

RECORDS OF CHESS PLAYERS.

Vienna Tournament Contests Resumed After a Brief Rest.

VIENNA, July 1.—After two days of rest the chess players met at the local club to-day in order to contest the twenty-first round of the international chess tournament in this city. Play began at 10 o'clock, the order of play being as follows: Alapin vs. Burn, Tarrasch vs. Trenchard, Schiffers vs. Baird, Janowski vs. Caro, Pillsbury vs. Lipke, Showalter vs. Halprin, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, March vs. Steinitz, Walbrodt vs. Tschigorin, and Blackburne a bye. When an adjournment was made at 2 o'clock Schiffers had beaten Baird, Janowski had worsted Caro, and Schlechter and Maroczy had drawn. Showalter and Steinitz had superior positions at the adjournment, but the other games stood even.

The game left unfinished between Tarrasch and Tschigorin on Friday evening was concluded yesterday, when Tarrasch won the game.

During this afternoon and evening sessions the following additional results were recorded:

Showalter beat Halprin, Steinitz beat March, Walbrodt defeated Tschigorin. The games of Alapin vs. Burn, Tarrasch vs. Trenchard, and Pillsbury vs. Lipke were drawn.

The scores of all the players up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	11	9	Pillsbury	15½	4½
Baird	4	16	Schiffers	8½	11½
Blackburne	9	10	Schlechter	10½	9½
Burn	10	10	Showalter	8	11
Caro	6	14	Steinitz	12½	7½
Halprin	8	12	Tarrasch	15½	4½
Janowski	14½	5½	Trenchard	3½	16½
Lipke	10½	9½	Tschigorin	12	8
Marco	9	11	Walbrodt	10½	9½
Maroczy	10½	9½			

The pairing for the twenty-second round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows: Steinitz vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Showalter, Halprin vs. Blackburne, Lipke vs. Janowski, Caro vs. Schiffers, Baird vs. Tarrasch, Trenchard vs. Alapin, Burn vs. Walbrodt, Tschigorin vs. Marco, and Pillsbury a bye.

FATAL FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Persons Are Killed and One Is Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Two lives were lost and one person was seriously injured as a result of a fire which occurred early this morning in the house of Patrick H. Flannery at 3602 Locust Street, West Philadelphia.

It is believed by the police that Mrs. Flannery in a fit of insanity scattered kerosene in all the rooms and then set fire to the house.

The flames spread rapidly and a child was burned to death before it could be rescued. Flannery was fatally burned while attempting to rescue other members of the family and died shortly afterward.

During the progress of the fire Mrs. Flannery disappeared. It was thought she, too, had been burned to death. Later, however, she was found lying in the street near the house. The woman had become crazed by the loss of her child, and while wandering through the streets was struck by a trolley car and is also thought to be fatally injured.

TRANSFER SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

Staten Island Midland Railroad Makes a Change Which Excites Anger.

The Staten Island Midland Railroad, which controls about one-half of the electric railroads on Staten Island and has almost exclusive control of the streets on the south shore toward the interior, has abolished the system of transfers provided for in its franchise, and hereafter every one wishing to change from one branch of the road to another must pay a second full fare. The abolition of the transfers is held to be a direct violation of the conditions of the franchise granted to the company by the old Richmond County Board of Supervisors.

Steps have already been taken by prominent residents of Richmond Borough to test the right of the company to abolish the transfers. The first step will be to file a complaint with Mayor Van Wyck. If redress cannot be obtained from the City Government through the Mayor, the matter is to be carried into court for a forfeiture of the franchises. The merchants of Stapleton have pledged a considerable sum of money to fight the matter.

Large Post Office Receipts.

The receipts of the New York Post Office for the year just ended were $8,424,045.18, as against $7,837,738.86 for last year, an increase of $586,306.32, or 7 per cent. This is the largest increase ever made for a single year in the receipts of the New York Post Office. The receipts for the quarter just ended were $2,087,216.03, as compader with $1,948,998.18 for the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a gain of $138,217.85, or 7 per cent. The receipts for June were $710,404.86. The receipts for June of last year were $637,915.09, showing an increase of $72,489.82, or 11 per cent. This is the largest increase for any single month in the history of the office.

Object to Use of Soft Coal.

There was a special meeting of the Health Board yesterday morning to take action on a report made by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Lusk of Queens Borough, who has been investigating complaints from residents of towns and villages of that borough regarding the use of soft coal on the Long Island Railroad Company's locomotives. Dr. Lusk reported that he and four Inspectors had made 100 investigations. He recommended that the matter be placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel for the prosecution of the company unless the nuisance is stopped.

Michael McDonald Convicted.

Michael McDonald was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree by a jury before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was remanded for sentence on Thursday. McDonald shot and killed Stephen Titus on May 4.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Borgfeldt Building on Wooster Street Sold—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Gutwillig Brothers the eleven-story structure known as the Borgfeldt Building, occupying the entire block front on the east side of Wooster Street between Third and Fourth Streets. The buyer's name could not be learned, but it is stated that several uptown parcels are given in part payment. The total amount involved in the deal is reported at $1,400,000.

Francis J. Schnugg has transferred to Randolph Guggenheimer the property known as Proctor's Pleasure Palace, on Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, at a valuation of $500,000. Besides $50,000 in cash and five first and second mortgages on realty in this city, Mr. Guggenheimer gives in payment his residence at 1,041 Fifth Avenue, eighty lots with a hotel at College Point, and an acre of land at Hollywood, N. J. Frederick F. Proctor holds a fifteen-year lease on the building, with twelve years yet to run.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Byam K. Stevens to the Standard Oil Company, for about $98,000, the five-story building 56 New Street, 20 by 60.

Weil & Mayer have purchased from the German Evangelical Reformed Church its property 97 and 99 Suffolk Street, 50 by 100. The buyers will erect modern tenements on the plot.

W. W. & I. M. Hall are the buyers of the plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Cordelia Simpson to Mrs. Charles E. Sprague the three-story dwelling 353 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to William J. Hargrave, for $36,000, about twelve lots on the west side of Creston Avenue, 370 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 by 242 by 224 by 252. A building loan of $35,000 is made in connection with the sale, and the buyer will erect nine detached frame dwellings.

It is reported that Martin & Brother have bought the four-story dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

Neubeck & Rusher have sold for Lorenz F. J. Welhe, Jr., to Mrs. C. B. Stocker the five-story brick flat 974 St. Ann's Avenue. A plot at the southwest corner of Brook and Elton Avenues is given in part payment.

George W. Ruddell has sold the dwelling 138 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 56 by 100.11.

Among the recorded transfers will be noticed one by Edmund A. Hurry and others to Robert Goelet, involving the Winchester apartment house, 1,224 Broadway. The consideration is given at $300,000.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Caroline A. Weber to a Mr. Lyons, the two-story brick stable 699 Bergen Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mabel Slade, for $24,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 68 Convent Avenue, 24.11 by 94.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 25.11 by 80 and 25 by 61, Julius and Gus J. Fleischman of 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, same owners and architects; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 281.11 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 24.7 by 83.10, Thomas J. McLaughlin of 418 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $78,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 73.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for six four-story brick flats, 28.5 by 73.8, Bernard Havanagh of 469 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; John P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Sixteenth Street, between Avenue C and the East River, to a two-story disinfecting building; the city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,400.

No. 2 Washington Square North; to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. M. Tilden of Madison, N. J., owner; F. X. O'Connor of 201 West Forty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 35 West Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick office and studio building; W. C. Demarest of 60 Liberty Street, owner; J. O. Bruce, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 46 and 48 Bloomfield Street, to a two-story brick market; Samuel Fleck & Co., owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 478 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement; H. Gunther of 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $460.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 1.

BROADWAY, e s, 22 ft n of 31st St, 83.9 x104.7x78.2x74.8; Edmund A. Hurry and others to Robert Goelet	$300,000
FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 104, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; John Harjers, Jr., and wife to Catharine C. Hill	50
SUMMIT AV, w s, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, 25x87.6; Hannah Griffen to Emily D. C. Culver	1
1ST AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 35th St, 24.5x75; Eliza Boenke and others to Charles Steinmuller	Gift
2D ST, w s, n part of Lot 1,132, map of Wakefield, 25x105; per August Johnson and wife to Filomena Cipolla	600
4TH ST, 311 East, 21.5x96; Gabriel Endlich and wife to St. John Baptist Foundation	14,350
7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Maria L. De Faria to C. Lindo	1
9TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 39.6x100; John H. Cole, referee, to John A. C. Gray	37,000
17TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; 17th St, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Augustine Monroe and others, executors, &c., to Joseph A. Renwick, trust deed	Nom.
17TH ST, n s, 306 ft w of 5th Av, 27x92; Abram Kling, referee, to Frances T. Lord	35,000
20TH ST, 48 West; Samuel S. Phoebus to Florentine Stanfield and another	250
23D ST, n s, 385 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9; Emil Block and wife to E. H. Cushman	100
32D ST, 432 West, 40x98.9; Clara I. Divine to Bertha W. Chatterton	1
58TH ST, s s, — w of 3d Av, —x— to 3d Av x—; Francis J. Schnugg to Randolph Guggenheimer	450,000
58TH ST, s s, 106.3 ft w of 4th Av, 17.3 x100.5; William A. Coff, executor, to Ellsworth S. Warner	1
102D ST, n s, 383.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; James Stanley and wife to Hannah M. Hynes	1
148TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 190 x99.11; 148th St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 25x99.11; Charles W. Schlatter and wife to Christopher E. Hertlein, all right	30,000
169TH ST, centre line, adjoining Harlem River, Plot 1,010, map of Jumel estate, n of 159th St; Kate Bell and another to Clark Bell	1

Note.—The above transfers were filed yesterday, June 30.

Recorded Mortgages.

CULVER, Emily D. C., to Hannah Griffin; w s of Summit Av, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, installments	$600
HAMILTON, Elizabeth M. M., to Charles T. Emery; e s of Brook Av, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, one-quarter year	500
HERTLEIN, Christopher E., to Charles W. Schlatter; s w corner of Brook Av and 148th St; 148th St, s s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, one-half year	50,000
HOLZDERBER, Charles P., and John P., individually and as executor, &c., to William P. Gardiner; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 128th St, 5 years	5,580
KUTNOW, Teresa, to Ernest Ehrmann; s s of 58th St, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years	7,000
LYMAN, William, and Jennie to William H. Baker; 245 East 122d St, 1 year	1,000
LYMAN, William, and Jennie to William H. Baker; 151 East 112th St, demand	1,000
REGAN, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Av, 313.9 ft s of 165th St, 1 year	700
SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., and Sophie to G. De Witt Clocke, executor, &c.; s s of Brookline St, 42.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 1 year	3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Clark, to Helene S. Bell	Gift
HINRICHS, Marie J., to Anna M. Kretzner	$2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

EDENWOOD AV, e s, 400 ft n of Saint James St, 21x100; Skelly Tile and Grate Company against Lillian R. Chatterton, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor	72
HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 100.6x85.10x74.6x182; Patrick F. Dickinson against Robert Kelly, owner; Joseph Coar, as attorney and contractor	200
INTERVALE AV, w s, 353.10 ft s of Home St, 25x100; McDougall & Potter Company against Josephine Vingaprova, owner and contractor	50
NAPIER AV, n w corner of 235th St, 50x100; William H. Van Dusen against Mary Kane, owner and contractor	235
4TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 100x114, Wakefield; Pinelli Brothers against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; William H. and Ida B. Lamphear, contractors	251
4TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 100x114, Wakefield; Liberato Pinelli against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; Pinelli Brothers, contractors	108
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Progress Marble Works against The Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor	1,461
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Hyde Brothers against The Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor	423
66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; F. B. Irvine against James B. Baird, owner and contractor	449

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 14th St, 24x69; 14th St, s s, 69 ft e of Avenue A, 27x51.9; Abbi J. Ferdinand against John E. Ferdinand and others, (partition;) attorneys, Burr & De Lacy.

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Pl, 19x61.8x19.10x67.4; the Bank for Savings of the City of New York, against Manuel Perez and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.6; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against Harris Lewis, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

WEST ST, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22x93.9x 21.5x87.10; Elizabeth Benham against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Irish.

27TH ST, 112 West; Harriett A. Sanchez against Emmet Edgerton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Pierce.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.—George R. Draper. At 10:30 A. M.—Bernard Hughes, Charles E. Kampmann, Emma Merges, Clara Lewenberg, and Louis Levy.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Horwitz vs. Cohen—Charles L. Hoffman. Townsend vs. Johnsen—S. L. Ward. Grinnell vs. McKelvey—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

MR. ASIEL TO BUILD SCREENS.

He Objects to the Windows of a Newly Erected House Which Adjoins His Premises.

Solomon Davidson has just completed a five-story flat at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eightieth Street, fronting on the street and extending along Lexington Avenue to the centre line of the block. The adjoining house, 140 East Eightieth Street, is owned and occupied by Jacob Asiel. It is not over 50 feet in depth, so that along one side of the back yard the wall of the flat rises to a height of about fifty feet. Near Mr. Asiel's house in this wall there is a window on each floor; fifteen feet further to the rear there is a double row of windows, extending from the ground to the top floor, and near the end of the side wall there is still another row, making in all twenty windows, which, Mr. Asiel fears, future tenants of the flats will use to throw things on his premises and otherwise disturb him.

Appeals were made to the owner of the flat building. But protests and appeals were unavailing, and the result was that plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for three screens, each forty-five feet high, to be erected by Mr. Asiel, one extending up to the roof in front of the windows nearest his house, another in front of the double row, and another in front of those at the rear of the flat. The screens will be made of corrugated, galvanized iron, and, although they will not quite touch the wall of the flat, they will be close enough effectually to shut out all light and air. M. J. Engel of 437 Third Avenue, who will have charge of the work, estimates that it will cost Mr. Asiel about $1,050 to be free from annoyance by his neighbors.

SCOLDING LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Caroline Jansen, a Young Brooklyn Girl, Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Caroline Jansen, a sixteen-year-old girl, committed suicide yesterday at her home, 28 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, by drinking carbolic acid. She was of an over-sensitive nature, and was depressed because her father, Louis Jansen, had reprimanded her. On Thursday night Jansen told his daughter that she had been going out at night in disobedience to his orders and scolded her severely.

Yesterday morning the girl went into the bathroom, and when found some minutes later she was lying on the floor with a half-empty bottle by her side. She was just able to gasp out that she had taken the poison because of her father's reprimand when she lapsed into unconsciousness. Ambulance Surgeon Fitzgerald of St. Mary's Hospital responded to a call, but the girl was dead when he arrived.

CHANGES ON SOUND LINES.

O. H. Taylor Becomes General Passenger Agent for All of Them.

Changes on the official staff of the Sound lines of steamers owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were announced yesterday.

O. H. Taylor, who has been the General Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of all the Sound lines, including the Fall River, the Providence, the Norwich, and the Providence and Stonington Lines. Capt. S. A. Gardner, who has been Superintendent of the Fall River Line, has been made General Superintendent of all the lines.

Beginning yesterday, the Providence Line steamers Plymouth and Rhode Island touch at Newport en route to Providence. The Fall River Line steamers will run through to Fall River direct, daily, except Sundays, when they will make the Newport stop.

Elevated Road Changes.

Extensive changes on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines are rapidly nearing completion. These will result in most of the north-bound trains running over the Second Avenue bridge to Tremont. About every other train of the Third Avenue line will pass over the bridge. The others will pass around the new loop at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and continue down the Second Avenue tracks. The majority of Second Avenue trains will continue north to Tremont. In making these alterations, it was necessary to tear down nearly an entire block of houses. New trestle work has been erected where they formerly stood, with the addition of two long station platforms.

Doctor Injured While Bicycling.

While Dr. George M. Maduro, twenty-five years of age, of 16 West Eighty-fourth Street, was riding a bicycle at Seventy-ninth Street and Central Park West yesterday he was run down by an express wagon and seriously injured. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in an unconscious condition. Three of his ribs were broken and his left side was badly lacerated. The driver of the wagon escaped, and the police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct are now looking for him.

Two Prisoners Escape.

While John Donnelly of 558 First Avenue and Walter Connors of 307 East Ninety-seventh Street were being transferred from Blackwell's Island to Hart's Island in the steamer Fidelity yesterday morning to be set to work they jumped overboard, swam to Hallett's Point, L. I., and escaped. Both men were sent to the Island a week ago for disorderly conduct.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 889 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPTEMBER; superior teacher of piano, organ, and singing for first-class boys' school; must be single and an American. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE, LIGHT APARTMENTS;
RENTS, $750 TO $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartments of two and four rooms and bath, suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; Rents, $360, $600.
All-night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

BICYCLES.

STANDARD PRICES
CRESCENT BICYCLES
SOLD BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE

The hardest bicycle to build successfully is the Juvenile type, because it must stand the hardest tests, the roughest usage. That's one reason why so few manufacturers make juvenile machines. Another reason is CRESCENT Competition.

Crescent Juveniles

have been built for many years; have WORN WELL so many years, and have sold at such reasonable prices that they have practically had the field to themselves. They still have it. No others can successfully compete in appearance, service or price.

$20, $25 and $30.
CRESCENT CHAINLESS ($75)
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Art Catalogue Free.
Western Wheel Works, Makers,
36 WARREN ST., N. Y.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS.... ....CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—For the German Hospital Dispensary in the City of New York, a Superintendent and a matron. Applicants, stating full particulars as to career, &c., will please address Hospital, Post Office Box 2,885, New York City.

WANTED—Agents for "Our Naval War With Spain"; splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., 114 5th Av. N. Y.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. pier 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn 9.00, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St. 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

FOURTH OF JULY OUTING
To Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Switchback Gravity R. R.
OVER THE SCENIC LINE OF THE
Central R.R. of New Jersey
MONDAY, JULY 4.
A special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for round trip: Adults, $2.25; Children, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

SAVE HALF HOUR.
Shortest and Quickest Route to
CONEY ISLAND,
MANHATTAN BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON,
AND
SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK.
38 MINUTES ACTUAL TIME VIA
39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry,
From foot of Whitehall St., at Battery. Terminus of all Elevated Roads, Broadway, and Belt Line Cars.
CONNECTING WITH
LONG ISLAND R. R.,
CULVER, & MANHATTAN BEACH DIVISIONS.
ROUND TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND, 20c.
ROUND TRIP TO MANHATTAN BEACH, 40c.
ALL STEAM EXPRESS TRAINS.
NO STOPS. NO CROWDING.
BOATS EVERY 20 MINUTES.

4 OF JULY. '98
NIAGARA FALLS
ROUND—$8.00—TRIP
Tickets going July 2 and returning any time to July 5.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at 8:20 A. M., 7:00, 8:00, and 8:30 P. M., foot of West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., 6:50, 7:40, and 8:20 P. M. Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., 7:45 A. M., 6:30, 7:30, and 7:50 P. M.
OR
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, AND SWITCHBACK,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH,
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND—$2.25—TRIP
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Special train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M. Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:45 A. M.
For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 Broadway.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

Spend 4th July at Saratoga.
The Grand Union
offers special inducements to persons seeking a brief vacation for health and recreation. Address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air. shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations; special rates over the Fourth. Mrs. EVERITT.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2'

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

"SUMMER HOMES," a beautifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding-houses in Catskill Mountains and Northern New York and Vermont. Send 8c. in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, Genl. Eastn. Passr. Agt., West Shore Railroad, 363 Broadway, New York, or free upon application.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,890; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars at facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and
LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE, Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE, G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain,
ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL
Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.
MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15.
LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

THE ALGONQUIN,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 208 Broadway, New York.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 208 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LAFAYETTE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special rate for July 4th, Saturday until Tuesday, $5.00. I. S. HINKSON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May [illegible], 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my7-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

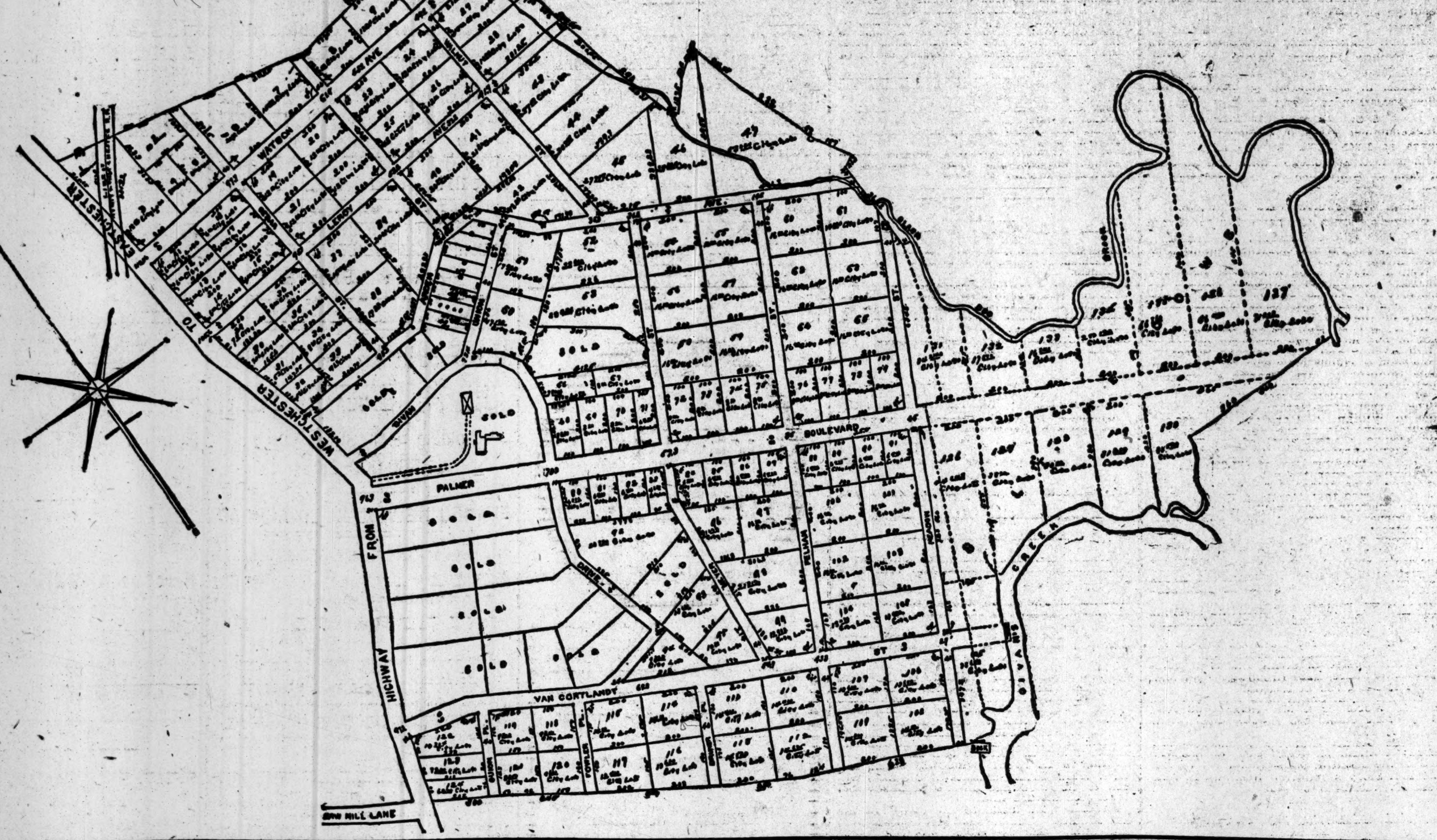
The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $30,425.33, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,052.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, April 18th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW York Church of Christ, Scientist, of the City of New York, State of New York, a domestic corporation, whose corporate property is situate, and whose certificate of incorporation is filed and recorded in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof to be held in Part I. in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the New York Second Church of Christ, Scientist.—Dated New York, N. Y., June 16th, 1898. THE NEW YORK CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, of New York, N. Y. By Wm. D. Baldwin, President. By William Hale Parmenter, Clerk. je16-1aw6wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. [illegible], Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1898. ANDREW [illegible], Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap29-1aw6mSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 85 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mSat

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f5-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to William Whitewright Stuart, one of the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward King, John P. Duncan, and Walter Watson, Jr., of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy2-1aw6wS

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee. ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's, 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 87th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, Tdh.L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c.
4 Union Sq., East... Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w.wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Greuner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's............102 East 14th St., a la carte
Agassiz Rest., 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin........57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W.De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

Grand Fourth of July Trips
On Same Schedule.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. On July 4th will leave on Saturday's time.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE,

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 23, Noon
Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, Aug. 6, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM | Kai.W.d.G.Aug.16, 2 PM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen....................Thursday, July 14, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai.W.II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller.......Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems......July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30P.M.
Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Westernland.....July 6 | Noordland..........July 20
*Berlin ....July 9 | *Chester..............July 23
Kensington.......July 13 | Friesland.............July 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOHAWK....................................July 2
MOBILE......................................July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.........................July 16
MANITOBA...................................July 23
MINNEWASKA...............................July 30
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Touraine.....July 9 | La Gascogne.....July 30
La Bretagne.....July 16 | La Bourgogne.....Aug. 6
La Navarre......July 23 | La Bretagne.......Aug. 13
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23, 9 AM
Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda..........July 2 | Boadicea............July 28
Victoria.............July 16 | Alexandra...........July 30
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu................Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..............Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.................Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,234 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; Due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9.30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.4 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights, Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., New York; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9.00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9.15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2.00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited—Fast mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9.15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 127 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From Foot Liberty Street 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12.50 p. m. week-days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily,) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

STAMP TAXES IN EFFECT

Various Provisions of the War Revenue Law Now in Full Operation.

FRICTION IN SOME QUARTERS

The Scarcity of Proprietary Stamps Complained Of by Manufacturers, Who Say Their July Trade Will Suffer Seriously.

Each person who undertook to get a check cashed at a bank, or who sent a telegraph message, or bought a stick of chewing gum, or a seat in a parlor car, yesterday, was brought to a personal realization that the stamp tax is abroad in the land. All of the provisions of the war revenue law, which did not take effect on June 14, became operative yesterday except the clauses relating to mixed flour, and they are to take effect about the middle of August.

Owing to the delays in the distribution of the tax stamps this speedy enforcement of the new law was the cause of more or less friction in certain quarters, and of vigorous complaints from some of the manufacturers who were unable to get the necessary stamps which the law says must be affixed to certain kinds of goods on and after July 1. A score or more of manufacturers who have been clamoring at the internal revenue offices in this city for the past week for proprietary stamps informed Collectors Treat and Eidman that they would lose an important part of their July trade because they could not get sufficient stamps to enable them to fill their orders.

Although the sale of the new tax stamps was conducted briskly at both the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices, all of yesterday there was still an aggravating scarcity of proprietary stamps, and some of the denominations most in demand were not on sale at all. The 1¼-cent stamps cover articles that sell for 50 cents and 2½-cent stamps cover the $1 articles. Manufacturers and wholesale druggists complain that they have not been able to get adequate supplies of the stamps of these denominations. They have been obliged to accept instead small quantities of the lower denominations which has necessitated their sticking three and four stamps on a package, when only one stamp ought to be there. "This not only takes a lot of extra time, but it disfigures our small packages," said a manufacturer of perfumery.

Business Men Cheerfully Comply.

So far as could be ascertained, the enforcement of the numerous features of the stamp tax law in the business centres was acquiesced in with much good nature and patriotic cheerfulness. This stamp tax affects a large number of transactions and documents which are an essential part of the enormous banking and exchange business of this great financial centre. In many respects the affixing of the tax stamp is an annoyance, but the New York business man as a rule makes light of the annoyance. His chief concern is to know exactly what the new law requires and he proposes to obey the law.

The tax on bank checks apparently caused very little trouble, especially in the down-town banks, where ample supplies of stamps were on hand. Most of the large banks of discount have adopted the policy of affixing stamps to the unstamped checks sent in by forgetful depositors, and charging the cost to the depositor's account. When strangers presented unstamped checks to be cashed yesterday they were usually directed to the stamp window, where they were able to buy the necessary two-cent stamp.

Some of the up-town banks neglected to supply themselves with the tax stamps, and consequently their patrons were put to considerable inconvenience. A woman went into a bank near Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue in the forenoon and, presenting a check drawn on that bank to her own order, asked for the cash.

"This is July 1, Madam," said the teller, "and you will have to put a two-cent internal revenue stamp on that check."

"Very well," said the woman, "will you please sell me a stamp?"

"We haven't an internal revenue stamp in the bank," replied the teller, "and I do not know where you can get one unless you go to an internal revenue office. The unfortunate check-bearer searched for four hours before she could find a tax stamp for her check. The officers of the bank in question said that they "had a man in line" at the Third District internal revenue office, but that he could not get any bank check stamps.

In another up-town bank, where especial pains is taken to cater to women's custom, there was a plentiful supply of tax stamps, but it was found necessary to detail a clerk to direct the female customers how to use them. In most cases the women did not know where to put the new stamps, and they were slow in learning how to cancel the stamps. Many of them remarked that they "could not see any sense" in writing their initials on the stamps, and it was "too much bother, anyhow." The tax stamp being a new feature, was the first thing to receive attention from the female check drawers. After they had affixed the stamp they filled out the check, and in numerous instances made mistakes in spelling, or in dates, which necessitated making out a new check. Then came up the perplexing question of how to remove the tax stamp and put it on another check. This was a task that engaged a large part of the specially assigned clerk's attention.

Druggists in a Quandary.

Some of the retail druggists were in a quandary because they could not get the necessary proprietary stamps to put on all of the taxable articles in stock. The law requires that every medicinal proprietary preparation shall be stamped, but comparatively few of the retail druggists have been able to obtain the proprietary stamps. One Broadway druggist of well-known name remarked:

"I have done my best to get the stamps, and shall continue to send for them, but if I can't get them I cannot put them on my bottles and boxes. If a customer comes along and wants anything I have got he can have it for the price, stamp or no stamp. My patriotism isn't strong enough to impel me to close up my store because 'some one has blundered' in the distribution of these tax stamps."

The looked-for large consignment of proprietary stamps did not reach Collector Treat's office in the Tract Society Building, Nassau Street, yesterday, consequently still further disappointments were experienced by scores of applicants, some of whom stood in line four and five hours. Several members of the Stock Exchange called upon Collector Treat during the day to confer with him about the payment of their special taxes. Some expressed the fear that their private business matters would be disclosed by their observing the strict letter of the law, but Mr. Treat assured them that their business affairs would be treated as confidential, and all secrets would be protected.

Replies to Questions.

A large part of the time of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city is taken up each day in replying to questions relating to different phases of the stamp tax law. Chief Deputy Collector Wendell, in the Second District, and Chief Deputy Collector Sparks, in the Third District, have each spent many years in the Internal Revenue Service, and they are regarded as excellent authorities in such matters. Each has already had occasion to interpret for various inquirers nearly every clause in the new war revenue tax law.

Deputy Collector Wendell furnished the answers to the following questions yesterday for the benefit of correspondents of this newspaper:

Q.—Can two or more proprietary stamps be used where the exact denomination is not possessed by the manufacturer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does flavoring extract for culinary purposes require stamping. A.—No, not unless it is a proprietary article.

Q.—Is "1898 J. S." sufficient cancellation for proprietary stamps? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do receipts for money, such as rents, &c., require stamps? A.—No.

Q.—Does the tax on express receipts in schedule A include local companies, such as Fuller's, Paterson, Wescotts, Dodds, and Childs Metropolitan Delivery Company? A.—Yes.

A committee from the Produce Exchange spent an hour with Collector Treat yesterday afternoon going over certain points in the new law which are puzzling to commission brokers.

Stamp Cancelers Scarce.

An incidental feature of the operation of the stamp tax law is the boom in the cancellation stamp industry. The law requires that each stamp used shall be plainly canceled "by writing or imprinting with a hand stamp." There are about half a dozen concerns in New York devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hand stamps, which are usually of rubber, and these half dozen concerns now have a great deal more work than they can do. The demand for hand stamps has been sudden and imperative. Apparently this demand far exceeds the expectations of the manufacturers of hand stamps, for most of them have been caught without the facilities for handling their increased orders.

The head of one firm in John Street said: "We have taken orders for between 4,500 and 5,000 hand stamps, but we cannot begin to turn them out as fast as they are wanted. We are now about two weeks behind, and so long as the urgent demand continues we see no chance of catching up. Of course, everybody is in a hurry, and we are working day and night. Our full force will also be kept busy on the Fourth of July."

These hand stamps cost from 50 cents to $5. The ordinary cushion stamp with dates is usually supplied for $1.

NEGLECT OF THE BRONX.

Only Tobacco and Beer Stamps Obtainable at the Willis Avenue Office.

There were no proprietary or documentary stamps obtainable at the sub-office of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street yesterday. This is the district for the Bronx and Westchester, and the authorities in Washington have not yet thought it worth while to send anything but tobacco and beer stamps to this office.

A great many questions have been addressed to the clerks in the Willis Avenue office about proprietary and documentary stamps, but the clerks can only reply: "We have received no instructions from Washington regarding them."

TROUBLE ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Secretary Ely Kept Busy Answering Questions of Brokers Perplexed by the War Tax Law.

There was a constant stream of brokers and brokers' clerks, each in a hurry and not in angelic humor, at the office of Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange yesterday. All wanted information, advice, or ruling on rocks on which they had split in endeavoring to transact business under the war internal revenue law. Mr. Ely declined to make rulings, but gave many explanations from his point of view.

The principal item of inquiry was in regard to the payment of the $2 tax on the sale of 100 shares, par value. How should they pay it? In or ex Clearing House? Was the tax on par or market value? In such case Mr. Ely showed the following ruling of the Governing Committee and said that to him it seemed plain enough:

> On and after July 1, 1898, all deliveries for sales of stock must be accompanied by a sales ticket, stamped in accordance with the United States tax law, whether the delivery be made by "Clearing House delivery ticket" or by certificate of stock.

Then, again, many wanted to know what the law meant by tax on contracts. The information was that, for instance, in case of a contract, "seller 30," it required a tax stamp. But a notice to a customer that stock has been bought or sold does not require a stamp.

A knotty point was found in: "Is there a tax on loans of stock?" The seeker for information was told that some companies held that there was and others to the contrary; that some were charging, others not. An officer of the Exchange said that there was no doubt that the determining ruling would be that loans of stock are not taxable.

"Let me illustrate," he added. "You sell me 100 shares, seller pays tax on bill of sale and seller executes an assignment and power of attorney on the back of the certificate, thereby making it the property of the buyer. This is the transfer of the stock. The transfer at the office of the company is simply a perfunctory act whereby owners of stock can transfer in their own name, and there is no reason that the company transfer should be taxed, the transfer tax having already been paid."

Action of Some Banks Ridiculed.

Several of the inquirers made it known that some of the banks and trust companies were going so far as to charge $2 for substituting stocks deposited as collateral, holding that they were a new deposit of collateral. This was pronounced absurd.

Many brokers said that, while acting in entire good faith, they had been unable to procure the new revenue stamps, and so had met the emergency by agreeing that as soon as they procured stamps they would forward them and give a memorandum to this effect. Their action was considered legal, in the circumstances.

The question, "What is a banker?" came up frequently and was much discussed. "It's making 'em guess hard," said a member of the Exchange. "Collector Treat said he was in no hurry to decide the question, and that the matter would adjust itself, so he would let it go for several days. When he decides to settle the doubt, he will say who shall take out bankers' and brokers' licenses. A great many men in Wall Street, who call themselves bankers, have no capital, do not receive deposits subject to check, and grant no interest, yet receive stocks for sale, which, on a liberal interpretation of the war revenue law, makes them bankers."

One question asked was: "Stocks are delivered to-day—they were sold prior to to-day. Should they be taxed?" The answer was: "No. The tax is on all stocks sold to-day and after."

Position of the "Room Traders."

Of "room traders" a Wall Street authority said yesterday:

"It is among the so-called room traders that the tax will cause trouble. Just what the effect on this class will be is where opinions differ mostly. A room trader is one who jumps into the market on the slightest provocation and out again with equal alacrity, in his efforts to scalp fractional profits of one-quarter or one-eighth of 1 per cent. on trade. He pays no commissions and is beholden to no one for his actions. He is supposed to be sharp, shrewd, and alert to take advantage of every fractional movement in a stock.

"As a rule he limits his losses to the proverbial one-eighth of 1 per cent. either way, though he is quite ready to hold on for larger profits if the market moves his way. With the tax of $2 on each 100 shares, however, he is handicapped at once, to some extent. A broker who is in and out of the market a dozen times a day, and to the extent of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of shares, on the chance of making a profit of one-eighth of 1 per cent, at a time, or $12.50 on a hundred shares, is likely to stop to think for a moment if he becomes liable for an extra $2 on every transaction he makes.

"Just what the effect of the tax will be, however, cannot be known until it has been operative for a few days, and the brokers have had a chance to find out practically how business under the new conditions can be transacted."

The operations of the stamp tax and its doubtful or unexplained future were discussed everywhere in the Wall Street district yesterday, and dealings on the Stock Exchange were influenced as much by it as by the investment of Santiago de Cuba. Those who dealt in stamps reaped a harvest on the 1 per cent. commission. At the banks the general complaint was lack of documentary stamps. Of check stamps there were a plenty. All bank officers were of the opinion that yesterday took the edge off the situation, and that with no Exchanges open to-day, and a consequent diminution of business with brokers and customers on a half day, the intervening Sunday and the Fourth holiday, business would go on very smoothly on Tuesday.

In the case of foreign bankers, who need stamps of large denominations on bills of exchange for large amounts there was complaint that the highest stamp procurable was $1, and that for sums over £1,000 the placing of the necessary number on a bill would obliterate. The story was current that to meet the difficulty many bills of exchange were written on paper much larger than the engraved blanks to make room for the stamps.

TAX DODGINGS BY BROKERS.

Opinions of a Stock Exchange Officer and an Outside Operator.

"There'll be more tax dodging both here and on the Stock Exchange than is expected," said one of the most prominent of the curbstone brokers yesterday. "You can't stop it. It will be based on reputation as a dealer and general good faith. A story of tax dodging in the British East Indies just after John Company got out illustrates the situation. Taxes were imposed on dealings at the marts, which are on a par with our Exchanges. The law was carefully drawn, and the imposts were graded. The merchants got their shrewd heads together and agreed to do away, not only with written memoranda, but with speech. They learned a finger code, and invited dealings by signs. Two would get together, clasp hands under a mat, and transactions involving lacs of rupees were consummated without a word or a scrap of paper. They beat the tax.

"The system is bound to grow both in the outside market and on the Exchange, but the thing is new and not fully understood as yet. Those who propose to dodge the tax will soon 'get on to its curves.' Many, however, say that the tax on sales is the easiest for collection yet devised. It doesn't improve the appearance of the certificates, however. I saw one to-day for 400 shares. It had on it eight one-dollar stamps, and looked like a circus poster. The principal evasion will be by men who understand and trust each other, and who will even up a day's transactions with as little cost as possible. It will be about the same as a game of roulette, with a player of unlimited credit. His chips are constantly handled and replaced without a word, and he does not settle until the end of the game, if a loser, and always takes the word of the croupier. So with stock dealings.

"There'll be less acknowledgments on paper than before until actual delivery of certificate takes place. The verbal comparison will come in in place of many written documents, bills of sale, for instance. Take the case where you can't make actual delivery of stock and engage to deliver in three or four days. It has been the custom to give a due bill or acknowledgment of stock due. Now it will be a question of verbal mutual agreement."

"Tricks? Of course there will be tricks in the matter of the new war tax law," said an officer of the Stock Exchange. "But, mind B-U-T, the rascal, the criminal, will be, as always, the one who's caught. I've no doubt there will be evasion of the revenue tax, and to detect the evaders will be no easy task. I have heard of some of the plans to avoid payment of the $2 a hundred shares tax. One is 'giving up.' If I sell you 100 shares of stock you go to a third party and sell and come to me and say, 'delivered to so-and-so.' You pay the tax. But in such a case there must be close collusion, a binding pact.

"Then there's 'pairing off.' I'm trading in the market all day, and have several hundred shares of stock at par, and I pair them off. This is simply on a mutual agreement not to report business. For instance, I sell 500 shares of St. Paul at 95, and you sell and 'Nothing done' is reported. The wider and greater the dealing the greater the difficulty of adjustment—and detection; and I repeat that it's a crime to be found out. Bad ethics, but it's so."

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Many Brokers Are Unable to Get Stamps, but Collector Bidwell Accepts Their Entries.

The imposition of the stamp tax yesterday at the Custom House was attended with comparatively little friction, although many of the brokers were forced to become debtors of the Government until they could obtain the needed supply. Considering that this omission was not the fault of the brokers, Collector Bidwell had given orders to that effect, and no broker, so far as is known, had his application for entries refused.

When business began at 9 o'clock over 100 brokers had lined up in the Second Division, of which Deputy Collector Quackenbush is the chief. A few minutes later the complaints of "No stamps" had begun to roll in from the unlucky ones, but they were soon reassured. Many of the brokers had had messengers or clerks in line all the day before at the internal revenue offices, but the supply of the higher denominations—twenty-five and fifty cent stamps—had given out early, and there was nothing on hand but the ones and twos, which manifestly could not be used with any convenience whatever on the documents calling for stamps of from 25 cents to $1.

The lack of stamps, of course, made extra work at the receiving desk of the division, but Mr. Quackenbush, anticipating this, had placed a clerk there whose sole business it was to record the data necessary for the extension of Government credit.

Late in the day Mr. Quackenbush threw several brokers into a state of extreme nervousness by hinting that to-day no business would be accepted without stamps. This terrifying threat was subsequently modified by the statement that business would go on as usual, Mr. Quackenbush having in the meantime heard from Washington that $5,000,000 worth of stamps were about to be shipped and would be ready for delivery in this city this morning. It is understood that the Deputy Collector stated that, while he expects the brokers to be supplied with the necessary stamps to-day, a failure to have them will not in itself restrict business.

"In other words," Mr. Quackenbush is reported to have said, "a customer on whom I can depend can get perhaps $100 or $200 in credit here to-morrow. That is public policy, and we must use our good judgment in a case of this kind."

That portion of the new law relating to Custom House entries, so far as it affects the Second Division, where all entries are made, imposes a stamp tax of 25 cents on import entries not exceeding $100 value, 50 cents up to values of $500, and $1 on those entries exceeding the latter figure. On warehouse entries the tax is similar, and where bonds of any amount are required, a fifty-cent stamp must be affixed. Withal, the Custom House schedule relating to the different divisions is in itself somewhat extensive, embracing thirty or more fee items for the replenishing of Uncle Sam's Treasury in war times.

It was a matter of some surprise to the officials that the volume of the day's business of 400 entries was not larger, but as it was there was no confusion in the Custom House, and had it not been for the uncertainty of mind on the part of many of the brokers over to-day's business, the first day of war-tax collections in Collector Bidwell's district would have passed quietly enough.

The brokers, however, had a grievance. Some enterprising persons in the vicinity of Broad and Nassau Streets had managed to secure a good block of twenty-five and fifty cent stamps. These they proceeded to sell throughout the early part of the day at a premium of 11 per cent. to those Custom House men who were bound to have stamps at any price. C. S. Devoy, President of the Custom House Brokers' and Clerks' Association, filed a verbal complaint with Deputy Collector Quackenbush. Mr. Quackenbush replied that he had nothing to do with the enterprise of individuals, but he was sorry. He did not, however, he told Mr. Devoy, blame the stamp brokers for "making hay while the sun shines."

REGISTER'S OFFICE PLAN.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Deeds in the Absence of Revenue Stamps.

The new war taxes caused a great deal of inconvenience to persons who had mortgages, deeds, conveyances, or certificates to file yesterday at the Register's office. A majority of these persons could not get the new revenue stamps, and had to use postage stamps indorsed by the internal revenue office. Several persons who recorded mortgages for such large sums as $50,000 and $75,000 were obliged to use postage stamps, which were pasted on extra sheets attached to their papers. One man with a fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage had several stamp-covered sheets attached to his papers. They looked like crazy quilts. The tax on this mortgage amounted to $24.50, and a good many of the stamps used were of small denominations.

Only twenty-seven papers were received at this office yesterday, although 905 were received the day before. A good many persons yesterday could not understand why the city did not put the stamps on to save trouble. Some of them wanted to know if they had to pay a tax if the title to the property concerned had passed before the law went into effect. They were told that the law stated very plainly that the tax was to be paid when the papers were recorded, without reference to the date when the title passed. The representatives of the big conveyancing firms and title companies were almost the only persons who seemed to have a thorough understanding of the matter.

At the County Clerk's office, where the tax applied to certificates recorded, there was very little trouble.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' MEASURES.

The New Tax Law Causes No Delay in the Sending of Messages.

Senders of telegraphic messages found the officers and employes of the Western Union Company disposed to make the observance of the stamp tax law as easy and convenient as possible. Each of the 200 sub-offices of the Western Union Company in the New York District had a supply of the internal revenue stamps, and in six cases out of every ten persons sending messages had to be reminded of their duty under the new law and supplied with the necessary 1-cent stamp.

The extra charge was usually paid by the individuals without comment, but in certain instances the opinion that the company ought to pay the tax was vigorously expressed. This sentiment that the burden of the tax should rest on the company prevailed to a large extent among down-town business men who send a large number of messages daily. Inquiry at the principal Western Union offices elicited the assurance that the stamp tax had not delayed the transmission of messages and had not curtailed the usual amount of business.

The regulation first made by the Western Union Company that the sender in each case must cancel the tax stamp was modified yesterday. A large proportion of the company's business patrons are accustomed to sending in batches of messages during the day by clerks and district messenger boys. Such messages reached the down-town Western Union offices during the day with most of the tax stamps uncanceled. Rather than send the messages back to the busy senders, the manager of the telegraph office in each case canceled the stamps with a hand stamp and sent the messages along.

"We shall cancel all tax stamps with our own hand stamp after this," said the manager at the main office, Broadway and Dey Street, "and it, therefore, will not make so much difference whether the sender of the message cancels them or not. Our patrons will be requested whenever occasion will permit to cancel the stamps themselves. We do not want business delayed on that account, however."

One of the questions that the receiving clerks in the Western Union offices got tired of answering was, "Where shall we put the stamp?" The usual reply to this query was: "Put the stamp anywhere on the face of the blank, so long as you do not obscure your message or the date."

George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, has issued a circular requesting that company's customers to affix tax stamps in accordance with the law to all messages handed in at the Commercial Cable counters or sent to the offices by messengers. Mr. Ward especially calls attention to the fact that the law provides "that the person using or affixing the stamp shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used so that the same may not be used again."

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RAILROADS

The Stamps That Must Be Paid for by Shippers of Freight.

There was but little friction apparent yesterday at the freight depots of the various railroad lines. All the big trunk lines were operating under arrangements made previously by the Trunk Line Commission, and circulars had been sent out to shippers in advance, explaining the provisions of the new tax as applied to railroad freight packages.

The companies will furnish the stamp for one bill of lading, shipping receipt, or live stock contract when the same covers points in the United States, but should shippers desire additional copies they will be required to furnish the stamp therefor. Shippers will be required to furnish the stamp for the original as well as the duplicates when carrying shipments to foreign points, including points in Canada. A warehouse receipt will not be accepted as shipping instructions unless such receipt has affixed to it a stamp of the value of 25 cents. Certificates or affidavits covering claims for loss or damage must have a revenue stamp of 25 cents value affixed before presentation. In fact, all taxes relative to the shipment of goods are put upon the shipper, except that for the original bill of lading.

C. W. Bullen, one of the Trunk Line Commissioners, said yesterday that all the trunk lines with terminals in this city had been well provided with stamps, and that there had been no congestion in any of the stations.

"We all recognize," said he, "that the law is loosely drawn, and while we do not know that the railroads are expressly made liable for the payment of any part of the stamp tax on the transportation of freight, we thought it best to meet the consignors half way, and have had no complaint thus far."

The Long Island Railroad put the stamp tax for prepaid freight on the shipper and for freight sent to collect on the consignee.

STEAMSHIP LINE TICKETS.

The War Tax, It Is Understood, Will Fall on the Traveling Public.

No definite decision has yet been reached by the big steamship companies regarding the war tax on passenger tickets, and the business done yesterday in the shipping district was largely of the "go-as-you-please" order. The representatives of the leading passenger lines have held frequent consultations during the past few weeks regarding the matter, but had reached no unanimous agreement yesterday when the law went into effect. In some offices the companies were paying the tax, but it is generally understood that within a few days an agreement will have been arrived at whereby the tax will fall on the traveling public.

There have been two methods discussed for meeting the tax. One was to sell all cabin and steerage tickets at the regular rates and charge the purchaser extra for the tax stamps; the other method was for the company to pay the stamp tax on all tickets and raise its scale of prices to include the price of the stamps. Both these methods were in vogue yesterday in the steamship offices. The foreign ticket tax ranges as follows: $1 for a passage costing under $30; for a passage costing between $30 and $60, $3, and for tickets costing $60 and over, $5.

At the offices of the Hamburg-American Line it was stated that the company would assume the tax, but would increase the price of all its tickets accordingly. A steerage passage will cost $1 more, a second cabin $3 more, and a first cabin passage will cost $5 more than heretofore.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was selling tickets at the usual rates, but placing the extra tax on each ticket upon the customer. General Passenger Agent Treyveaux said that no complaint had been made by any of the intending passengers. The North German Lloyd Company advanced the steerage rate to Italian ports $1, and to Bremen $3, and on first and second cabin tickets the rate remained the same, but the tax stamp was charged to the purchaser.

At the offices of the American, White Star, and Cunard Lines tickets were being sold at the usual rates, the companies paying the war tax on all tickets. It was admitted, however, that this was only temporary and pending a general agreement between the companies. Some decisive conclusion is expected to be reached by Monday. A prominent official of one of the big lines said yesterday that there was little doubt that the price of the tickets will be increased on all the lines to equal the amount of the tax.

The passage ticket for which tax is required to be paid by the new statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger "by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port." When, therefore, to such ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger after his arrival at the foreign port to transportation to various points in Europe and elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to the stamp tax.

The question of foreign bills of lading on which a ten-cent stamp is imposed has been settled by all the lines, which have agreed that the shipper must stand the tax. No bills of lading were signed by any of the lines yesterday unless they were stamped by the shipper. The consignors delivering at the various piers yesterday all paid the tax without complaint, and there was no congestion at any time.

The steamship lines engaged in the coastwise trade centring at this port were yesterday assuming the one-cent stamp tax on all original bills of lading. On duplicate copies, however, shippers or consignees had to pay the tax.

STAMP TAX ON MARINE INSURANCE.

Underwriters Advised of a Special Ruling as to Open Policies.

A special meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday to discuss the stamp tax imposed upon marine insurance policies under the terms of the Revenue act. The meeting was called upon the report that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington had decided to rule that in regard to open policies the marine men would be allowed to file a monthly certificate in regard to the amount of premium due upon all policies closed during the month, the necessary stamps to be affixed to these certificates, and suitable bonds to be furnished for faithful performance in making the returns.

An adjournment was taken until the return of Herbert L. Satterlee of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, counsel for the companies, who has been in Washington looking after the adjustment of the difficulties arising from the method of levying the tax.

DIME MUSEUMS HARD HIT.

Some Places of Amusement on the Bowery May Have to Close.

The men most weighed down by doubts and gloomy forebodings concerning the war tax provisions yesterday were the proprietors of museums and small concert halls on the Bowery and Eighth Avenue. The clause of the revenue law applying to amusement places is somewhat sweeping in their case, providing that all proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 25,000 population shall pay $100 license for the year ending June 30, 1899.

While the proprietors of regular theatres and large up-town places of amusement are perfectly willing to pay the license and can readily afford to do so, the museum and concert hall men of the Bowery say that they are patriotic and willing to pay their share of the expenses of the war, but think they should have been taxed in proportion to their receipts.

"This is the very dullest season of the year with us," said the manager of one of the Bowery museums yesterday, "and the payment of $100 at the present time is going to squeeze some of us very hard. We have not paid our tax yet, and will wait until the revenue people get after us before we do. Then I suppose many will hustle around and raise the amount, but I'm afraid some of us will have to close up for the Summer."

The tax will have the effect of closing up many of the concert saloons in the district where the proprietors are also burdened with the increased beer tax.

While some uncertainty existed yesterday among the managers of up-town theatres, roof gardens, and places of amusement concerning the application of the tax, many of the proprietors paid the tax.

RESULT OF NEW TAX ON TOBACCO.

Packages of Smoking Mixture Will Be Lighter and Cigarettes Slimmer.

Retail tobacco dealers had not begun to feel the full effects of the new tax yesterday, and their business was carried on without any change in price or weight. Nearly all of the dealers, anticipating the increased tax, laid in a large stock in advance, but these have had to meet the provisions of the retroactive clause. They have, however, large stocks on hand, and will not be compelled for some time to purchase at the increase in price made by the manufacturers of cigarettes.

These have already been advanced from $3.35 to $3.70 per thousand by the makers. The retailers say that this advance will have to be borne by them, as the public will not stand an advance on cigarettes. The manufacturers have come to the aid of the dealers in the matter of smoking tobacco, however, by making the packages one-sixth of an ounce lighter. A few days hence the smoker who before bought a two-ounce package of his favorite brand will get the same package apparently, but in reality he will get only an ounce and two-thirds. It is hoped also to make cigarettes a little slimmer and shorter hereafter in order to get as much of the tax out of the consumer as possible. Cigars of the good sort, the dealers say, will not be advanced in price, but of the cheap stock the very small margin of profit heretofore existing in their sale is more than wiped out by the tax, and the price will certainly be advanced to some extent.

TEST CASE UNDER TAX LAW.

It Will Be Instituted by the Merchants' Association Against the Express Companies.

The controversy between the Merchants' Association and the express companies which arose over the announced decision of the latter, carried into effect yesterday, to require the shipper to pay the amount of the stamp tax upon the bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt, and forwarding, issued by the carrier to the shipper, was continued yesterday. The Merchants' Association has decided to bring a test case as soon as papers can be prepared to ascertain legally who should pay the stamp tax on express receipts.

There are an average of about 40,000 packages going out of New York by express each working day of the year, and the tax is 1 cent on each receipt. Counsel for the Merchants' Association advised the officers of that organization that it was the intention of the law that the stamp tax should be paid by the express companies. The express companies hold that they are not liable to pay this tax, and that it must be borne by the shipper or consignor, and that they will adhere to their position unless the courts decree to the contrary.

The counsel for the Merchants' Association advised the organization and its members that pending a decision in this matter they had better pay the express tax under protest, and he prepared a form of protest, which has been printed, and copies of which can be obtained by members of this association at the rooms of the association.

The President of the Merchants' Association yesterday saw the leading officials of the express companies at a conference at the office of the Adams Express Company, and these officials agreed not to place any obstructions in the way of obtaining a decision in this matter, and agreed to instruct their counsel to that effect, so that as speedy a determination as possible may be had of the points at issue.

All of the express companies yesterday refused to pay the tax for the receipts or bills of lading. Nearly all the big companies were supplied with the revenue stamps sufficient to last two days. The drivers of the wagons had been assembled the night before and provided with an ample supply of stamps for use during their collecting tours yesterday. The general agents of nearly all the lines reported yesterday afternoon that, as far as they were able to judge, there had been no appreciable falling off in business. Protests were, however, reported in many of the offices, and in a few instances goods were taken away from the offices. Some shippers had provided themselves with rubber stamps, with which, on every package forwarded by express, was stamped a vigorous protest against having to pay the tax.

E. A. Stedman, General Agent of the Wells-Fargo Company, speaking yesterday of the suit to be brought against the express companies by the Merchants' Association, said:

"We claim that the express companies bear their full burdens of the war tax by the payment of the various other taxes that fall on all corporations alike. The effects of the paying of a receipt tax would fall with greater weight upon the express companies for several reasons. One is that of late years nearly all of the express business consists in the carrying of small packages, the charges in thousands of cases being as low as 10 cents. Under our contracts with the railroads we are obliged to pay a percentage varying from 40 to 50 per cent. of our entire gross receipts as compensation for our express facilities. In other words, the railroads and express companies, so far as our business is concerned, are joint partners in a certain line of business, and in this case the losses would all fall with crushing weight upon the junior partner, so to speak. We believe that this particular tax was not intended to be borne by the companies, but by the people."

Revenue Stamps for Bank Checks.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In view of the general pressure from all the large cities of the country for the privilege of imprinting internal revenue stamps on bank checks, it has been concluded to extend the privilege by designating at least one in each of the larger cities, provided suitable persons or firms apply, willing to incur the expense of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent; to give the required bond, and to conform to the requirements of the Government under the rules and regulations governing the conduct of such agencies.

War Taxes at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The following resolution in regard to the war revenue provision applying to brokers, commission men, and scalpers, was adopted to-day by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade:

> Resolved, That in regard to the provisions of the revenue law of 1898 applicable to transactions at the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, it is the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a uniform memorandum of sale be used, to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and that the Secretary be authorised to suggest to the members of the board such form of memorandum of sale to which the adhesive stamps, according to law, may be affixed.

WAR BOND PROPOSALS.

They Aggregate Now $790,000,000 for the Loan of $200,000,000—The Popular Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Inquiries at the Treasury Department elicit the information that the total proposals for the new Government loan of $200,000,000 aggregate $790,000,000. Of this amount there have been received and absolutely accepted in subscriptions of amounts of $500 and less, $40,000,000.

Subscriptions in amounts over $500, subject to future allotment, $250,000,000.

A proposal for a round lot at a premium of 1 per cent., $100,000,000.

Two syndicate propositions for any part or all of the bonds offered, $200,000,000 each, $400,000,000.

These syndicate offers and this offer for bonds at a premium are not in the regular form, although they came from entirely responsible sources, and no allotment will be made in either case. It is expected that heavy subscriptions will increase in number with the beginning of the new month. Savings bank deposits probably will be utilized to a considerable amount, as the six-month interest period is July 1, and withdrawals now can be made by the depositors without sacrificing any interest.

SATURDAY
ONE
O'CLOCK

"Don't shove, don't push," just because we close at one. The stocks are so large, the salesmen so many, that all of you can get what you want and get away on time.

Any part of any man or boy's body covered, whether ocean voyaging, mountain climbing, surf swimming, riding, driving, scorching, at the links, down on the farm, or only idling the hours away at home.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

W. W. DURANT ARRESTED

Charged by His Sister with Withholding Her Share of a $1,500,000 Estate.

FEARED HE WOULD GO ABROAD

She Says He Lived in Luxury on Board a Private Yacht and Left Her Penniless—Demands an Accounting.

William W. Durant, reputed to be worth over $1,000,000, and who is said to spend most of his time on board his private yacht in European waters, was arrested late Thursday evening by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by his sister, Mrs. Heloise H. Durant Frethey. She sues for an accounting of the estate of her father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died intestate, leaving property estimated to be worth $1,500,000, and demands one-third of this estate as her share.

The order of arrest fixed bail at $10,000, which Mr. Durant furnished immediately upon his arrival at the Sheriff's office. He said he had been residing at the Waldorf-Astoria, and denied that he owed his sister any money, as he had accounted to her for all that she was entitled to from her father's estate.

The plaintiff's name in the papers appears as Heloise H. Frethey, but in the petition for her brother's arrest she sets forth that her first husband, Arthur B. Frethey, died on Aug. 29, 1891, and she later married her present husband, Charles H. M. Rose. In support of her petition, she alleges that her brother was about to leave the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, and for that reason any judgment she might obtain against him would be of no value. She submits a long affidavit, giving the details of the litigation with her brother. Her father, she says, was a contractor and builder for many years, and died on Oct. 5, 1885, at North Creek, N. Y., leaving an estate worth about $1,500,000 and consisting largely of bonds and stocks of the Adirondack Railroad Company and bonds and stocks of the Adirondack Land Company. The only heirs were the mother, son, and daughter.

Shortly after her father's death, Mrs. Rose further declares, she, her brother, and their mother held a conference relative to the disposition of the estate, Dr. Durant having died intestate, and it was agreed that her brother should have the management of the estate, which, he said at the time, was worth considerably more than $1,000,000. The defendant, she says, agreed on his part to divide the estate into three equal shares, and she was to receive her share as soon as the property was sold. In accordance with this promise she executed to her brother a power of attorney to act for her in the settlement of the estate. A short time afterward she went to London, where she lived for several years, and during that time received from her brother what she terms "a monthly pittance of $100 to $200 a month."

Continuing Mrs. Rose tells of her brother's life in Europe in 1896. She says he traveled in his private yacht, and lived with his family in high-priced hotels. He appeared to have vast wealth at his command and moved in the most exclusive circles of European society. She learned at the same time that her brother had disposed of the stocks, bonds, and other securities for more than $1,000,000, but when she called upon him for her share of the proceeds of the sale of the estate, she says he became furious and declared that if she were a man he would shoot her. He threatened, in addition, to have her arrested and leave her penniless.

She then came to this city and began a suit against her brother for an accounting, whereupon he cut off her allowance and forced her to become dependent upon friends.

Mrs. Rose's suit came up before Justice Stover in December, 1896, but was dismissed on technical grounds. The Appellate Division, however, recently reversed the decision made by Justice Stover and ordered a new trial. Fearing that her brother would leave the country she had him arrested.

THE HOTTEST OF THE YEAR.

Yesterday Was a Veritable Scorcher, 93 Degrees Being Registered—Prostrations Reported.

The hottest July 1 since 1872 and the hottest day of the present year was yesterday. The highest mark reached by the mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer was 93 degrees. As usual the temperature down in the street was much higher. One street thermometer registered 106 degrees at 3:30 P. M. The humidity, fortunately, was low. It was measured at 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., but it fell steadily as the temperature went higher, and when in the afternoon the heat was most intense the humidity was in the forties. The highest temperature as officially recorded heretofore for the year in this vicinity was 89 degrees, reached on Saturday and also on Sunday last.

It took no weather sharp to predict yesterday morning that the day would be a scorcher. The temperature at 6 A. M. was 70 degrees; it jumped up 10 degrees in the next three hours, and still 10 more during the following five hours. It reached its maximum between 2 P. M. and 3 P. M., and kept to the top figure, 93, till after 4 P. M. It fell to 89 by 6 P. M., and at 10 P. M. it was 84, the humidity still being low, fortunately, at about 40 per cent.

Weather Bureau reports showed that it was hot pretty much all over the country, but this vicinity was caught in the very centre of a hot wave and suffered from the worst of it.

The July 1 of 1872 was remarkable for a maximum temperature of 95 degrees.

Two deaths reported due to heat occurred yesterday. The victims were:

John O'Neill, forty-five years old, of 167 East Forty-second Street, who was overcome at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, whence he was taken to Flower Hospital, where he died.

Charles Browne, forty years old, of 1,559 Third Avenue, overcome at his home, where he died.

Twenty-six prostrations were reported.

Drinking Fountain in Union Square.

A drinking fountain has been placed at the northeast side of Union Square by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Animals also may be watered there.

Disturbed breathing, and all the unpleasant symptoms accompanying a "fresh cold," can be speedily removed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band To-day 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Adm., (Except Saturday & Sunday,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in El Capitan, Excep. Sun. 9 P.M. Sat. Mat., 4 PM
July 4th, Special Concert Performance
GRAND AMERICAN FANTASIE.
All the national airs and Star-Spangled Banner, with artillery accompaniment, 2 P. M.
Pain's Patriotic Fireworks and Manila, 8 P. M.

LENOX LYCEUM Mad. Ave. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.
BANDA ROSSA & FLORENTINE QUINTETTE.
SUNDAY NIGHT | DAN GODFREY'S | BRITISH GUARDS BAND.
SEATS AND BOXES NOW ON SALE.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Adm. 50c "Telephone" MATINEE TO-DAY!
In THEATRE TO-NIGHT! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL!
On Roof To-Ngt! 2d Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts!
July 11—New Xtrvgnza "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Capt. Bob Evans on the Deck of the Iowa. Orchestral Concerts.
EDEN Musee
WORLD IN WAX. New To-day; Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Francesca Redding, Sweet, Papinta, Al. Leech and 3 Rosebuds, Merri Osborne, Biograph.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus.

Koster & Bial's. Adm. 50c
MUSIC HALL. Burlesque. COOK'S TOUR. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—Rogers Bros. & others.

Intercollegiate Championship Baseball game, YALE vs. HARVARD, Polo Grounds, To-day at 3:30. Reserved seats for sale at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

COLUMBUS. Last two performances. Mat. To-day at 2:15. To-night at 8:10.
Eagle's Nest.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Jockey Club.
Sheepshead Bay. June Meeting, 1898.
June 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 2, 4. Rain or shine.
First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.
TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40 (Parlor car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall st., via 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20. Trains leave Flatbush av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Brooklyn Elevated Trains leave Brooklyn Bridge, EVERY 15 MINUTES from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M. All Nassau Electric roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS returning from track.

SOME CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

Money Voted for Various Purposes by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided to give the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners $28,245.66 for current expenses. The Mayor, when this allowance was made, remarked: "Apparently the appropriations for this commission will have to go on to the end of time."

The board received the plans of the proposed zoological garden in Bronx Park, and also a letter from ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, President of the Zoological Garden Society, in reference to the matter. A request was made for an appropriation of $100,000 for the garden. The law provides that the Trustees first raise $125,000 to stock the garden before the appropriation is made by the city. The Trustees have now raised the sum required. The request for the appropriation was referred to the Controller.

The sum of $296,514 was appropriated to supply furniture, and heating and ventilating apparatus for fifteen new school buildings which are to be completed this year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. As the Controller said that no new bonds could be issued, the amount was added to the budget for the year.

A request was received from the Board of Education for the issue of bonds to the amount of $4,389,406 for new school houses in Manhattan and the Bronx, and for $1,020,000 for new school houses in Brooklyn. The request received no attention.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New York requested $20,000 to hire an annex and to employ additional teachers. The request was laid over for investigation. The Trustees also requested a $250,000 bond issue to begin the work of constructing the new college buildings. This request was also laid over.

The board appropriated $124,828 for lighting in the Borough of Richmond, and $17,450 for volunteer firemen in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The board allowed the Health Department $1,950 for a corps of volunteer life savers.

THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

Fifteen New Members Are Appointed by Mayor Van Wyck.

The Mayor appointed fifteen members of the Brooklyn School Board yesterday. There are forty-five members in the board, and one-third of this number retire on June 30 of each year. Those appointed yesterday will serve three years. They are as follows:

John J. P. Fagan, A. J. Dower, Henry C. McLean, John Greene, Ira L. Bamberger, John R. Thompson, George E. Nostrand, Adolph Kiendl, Thomas M. Farley, John J. Colgan, John J. Cashman, Andrew T. Sullivan, Herman A. D. Hollman, Michael Murphy, and Thomas J. Farrell.

There were five women among the Commissioners whose terms expired, and the Mayor did not see fit to reappoint any of them. He did, however, reappoint Messrs. McLean, Bamberger, Kiendl, Thompson, Nostrand, Colgan, and Farley. Andrew T. Sullivan, one of the new Commissioners, was formerly Postmaster of Brooklyn.

The Richmond Election Case.

The mandamus commanding the members of the old Police Board to recanvass the statements made by the local Board of Canvassers of the Borough of Richmond and to issue a certificate of election to the successful candidate for President of the Borough of Richmond was served on Chief Clerk Kip yesterday morning. Of the members of the old board, Lieut. Col. Andrews is at Tampa, nobody seems to know where Mr. Parker is, and Mr. Smith is a Brigadier General. Even if the entire board should convene, Chief Clerk Kip does not think that Frank Moss could sign the certificate as President, as he has gone out of office. Mr. Kip has asked Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion.

Building Department Appointments.

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Buildings: Charles P. Moore, Confidential Inspector at a salary of $1,000 a year; Charles J. Reilly, Inspector at a salary of $1,200 a year, and John Lewis, Inspector at a salary of [illegible] a year. The salary of Richard Dawson, a clerk in the department, has been raised from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. William Miller, an Inspector, has been dismissed.

Fire Captains Promoted.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday promoted Capt. Thomas A. Kenny of Engine Company 7 and Capt. Richard W. Callaghan of Engine Company 26 to be Chiefs of Battalion. Chief Kenny goes to Brooklyn and Chief Callaghan remains in Manhattan.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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Sixteen Pages.

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Books Received.

The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Does New York Society Read Novels?

In the first of a series of papers on "American Literary Centres," written for Literature by William Dean Howells, the novelist says that New York society apparently does not care for New York novels, society or other. It does not seem to an unprejudiced critic that this is the case. "The Anglomaniacs" surely was read largely by society during its anonymous serial career in The Century, and when published in book form was financially very successful. Edgar Fawcett's earlier works, were they not read by society as well as by the general reading public?

Of late years, however, New York society has had few really strong novels whose characters were Manhattaners. Why should local society read or care for "George's Mother," "His Father's Son," and the "Vignettes of Manhattan," well written though they are? Does Mr. Howells wish society to believe that these books contain literature of high quality? Should these and other books, many of them attempts, imitations, or failures, receive applause?

Mr. Howells should not despair. "New York is a vast mart," he says, "and literature is one of the things marketed here; but good society cares no more for it than for some other products bought and sold here; it does not care nearly so much for books as for horses or for stocks." If this is true, perhaps it is because the quality of literature has been indifferent, and if the quality were raised who should say that an appreciative audience would be lacking?

George Moore's Personages.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] can give vogue to a novel which seems to have been [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], and padded without much regard for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ing things have already been said of it, even that it presents "a sane and hopeful view of life," which might be said with equal truth of Fielding's "Jonathan Wild" and Thackeray's "Catharine." In The Musical Courier, James G. Huneker, who is believed to be something of a decadent himself, though he looks more like a golfer, writes with characteristic brightness and information of Moore and his book. Mr. Huneker is not ashamed to say he has read everything that Moore has written, and few others can say that. One who knew him first through "Celibates," for instance, would not be likely to read any of his other books.

Mr. Huneker finds the influence of Huysmanns, Joris Karl, and Bourget in "Evelyn Innes," as well as that of Balzac, Flaubert, and the Goncourts. He makes some interesting guesses as to the originals of some of the personages. Mme. Savelli, of course, is Mme. Marchesi—everybody could guess that much. Lady Duckle goes unidentified, but Lady Gremalkin is Lady De Grey. Innes is something like Arnold Doltmetsch, who plays the harpsichord and spinnet and has been "liberally boomed" by the "advanced" critics. Sir Owen is "one side of George Moore himself," perhaps, and something like the Earl of Dysart. Huneker, who is a sound and variously informed musician himself, thinks Moore deals sanely with music, and that some of his criticism is "acute." Much of it, however, is mere padding.

The excavations made by the Society of Antiquaries in England have thrown much additional light on the old Romano-British city which once existed in the parish of Silchester. A number of what were once detached houses have been found. Some of them have heating arrangements, "hypnocausts," regular furnaces, which had flues for warm air, and as many as six of these openings have been found in one house. Evidently the Roman did not take kindly to the damp and fog of the island. Some curious finds were tubs of great size, over six feet high. One of these, it is believed, came from Italy, and had once held wine. Implements and ornaments of bronze, iron, and bone have come to light, with rings, bracelets, necklaces, and surgical probes, hair pins, fibrilae, and coins. Much broken glass was found, and of a fine color. The pottery included many forms, and well ornamented. One find was that of oyster shells, showing that the Romans were fond of the bivalves. So far about 100 acres of the old city have been carefully worked over and about as much remains to be examined. The leading objects are now on exhibition in London at Burlington House.

The Academy of London, in introducing a pretty tribute to Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "The Man Without a Country," which has just been republished with a new preface by the author, says: "The interest shown by Americans in their first foreign war has led to the reissue," &c. "Their first foreign war" is very good. In fact, it is so good as to disabuse one of the idea that a bit of irony was indulged in. The writer in The Academy may be forgiven for regarding, as he evidently does, the wars of 1776 and 1812 as civil conflicts—mere domestic disturbances in the Anglo-Saxon family. But if the Anglo-American bond is to be a very durable affair, it is to be hoped that the educated Englishman in completing his process of discovery may run across some data concerning our wars with Tripoli and Mexico, not to mention our not altogether bloodless disagreement with France in 1811.

The title of the Philippines book by Joseph Earle Stevens, which Charles Scribner's Sons will probably publish on the 16th of this month, has now been definitely decided upon. It will be called "Yesterdays in the Philippines." Mr. Stevens is a young Bostonian who went to Manila in charge of an important business enterprise several years ago and lived there for nearly two years. His letters and journals during that time, from which the book is written, give with great vivacity a picture of a typical foreign experience in the Philippine capital, and so tell practically just what everybody at this moment wants to know about the conditions and surroundings of life there. Mr. Stevens is a skillful amateur photographer, and the book is to be illustrated with more than thirty full-page pictures.

Among the Meissonier paintings bequeathed by the artist's widow to the Louvre are: "La Madonna del Bacio," "Le Chant," two portraits of Meissonier, (dated, respectively, 1872 and 1878,) ("La Messe à la Chapelle de la Vierge Miraculeuse à St. Marc à Venise," "[illegible] [illegible]," "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]," "Cava-[illegible] [illegible], en Route," "Jean Jacques [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]," "[illegible] Com-

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, June 15, 1898.—Mr. George Moore's new novel, "Evelyn Innes," appeared last week, and was promptly placed on the index expurgatorius by Messrs. Smith & Co., who, as every one knows, have the monopoly of all the railway news stands in England, and assume to exercise a censorship over new publications in the ostensible interest of the morals of the British public.

There is not the slightest excuse for scenting immorality or even impropriety in "Evelyn Innes," except that in certain of Mr. Moore's earlier books he shocked Mrs. Grundy by a gratuitous plainness of speech, the unwisdom of which he long ago perceived. "Evelyn Innes," like "Esther Waters," is distinctly on the side of morality, and there is nothing in it that ought to offend the most fastidious person. But the Smiths do not like Mr. Moore, and therefore they boycott his books. I am told that a good many people do not like Mr. Moore personally, but how that affects the quality of what he writes I fail to see. Because Mr. Moore was justly indignant when the Smiths boycotted one of his recent books, and thereupon expressed his opinion of their conduct in terms that were far from flattering, the Smiths now take the ground that they will circulate no books written by the man who wrote "The Mummer's Wife" a dozen years ago. Of course they have it in their power to injure very materially the sale of a book. There are thousands of people who buy books at the railway stands, and when the Smiths refuse to permit a book to be sold at their stands it means a loss of the sale of thousands of copies.

The gross injustice of the boycotting of "Evelyn Innes" is shown by the fact that the Smiths circulate books which are far more objectionable than anything that Mr. Moore has ever written. They found no fault with Mr. Le Gallienne's "Quest of the Golden Girl," and it never occurred to them that the title of the same writer's book, "If I Were God," was at all blasphemous. Among all the books that have been published in the last three years, I do not recall one of any consequence that the Smiths have banished from their book stands except the books of Mr. Moore. They do not like the author, and therefore they refuse to sell his books, and either openly or by implication assert that the books are immoral. Mr. Moore has, of course, no remedy, but it cannot be that the British public will permanently tolerate the censorship which the Smiths arrogate to themselves.

As for "Evelyn Innes," I do not think that it will prove to be a popular book. It is written with the utmost care, and no one can read it without the conviction that the writer is not only a man of genius, but also a master of his craft. But I have found it on the whole tedious. It is too long, and it is too full of musical lore. No one admires Mr. Moore more than I admire him, and I fully appreciate the very great merits of his new book, but it is far too long to be read at a single sitting, and the interest of the story is not sufficient to induce the average reader to persevere until the end is reached.

There was a special matinée performance last week of a play by Messrs. Bret Harte and Max Pemberton, called "Sue." It is to some extent a dramatization of Mr. Harte's story "The Judgment of Bolinas Plain." Its success was very marked, and some of the criticisms of the play were fairly enthusiastic. When it is finally placed on the stage here—for last week's performance was, I presume, simply in the nature of a "copyright" performance—it will probably enjoy a run as successful as that of Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister." What with Mrs. Craigie's "Ambassador," Mr. Harte's "Sue," and Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister," no one can complain that the work of writing for the stage is left to mere literary hacks. Some years ago if a novelist wrote a play it was nearly certain to be a failure. Our dramatists were men of no particular literary ability, who contented themselves with "adapting" French and English plays for the stage. To-day we not only have dramatists who write plays of marked literary merit, but of late the novelists who have attempted play writing have, with one or two exceptions, proved brilliantly successful, which seems to show either that the public taste in plays has greatly improved, or that novelists have a better sense of dramatic construction than their predecessors had. Perhaps both explanations are true.

Mr. John Morley has denied the truth of the rumor that he was about to enter the Church of Rome. Anything more improbable could hardly have been invented. It is true that, judging from experience, the agnostic who accepts any form of Christianity is likely to accept the Roman Catholic doctrines because [illegible] [illegible] that in case Mr. Morley, whose agnosticism led him to spell "God" with a little "g," when he wrote his "Life of Rousseau," should ever embrace Christianity, he would become a Roman Catholic. But it is safe to say that Mr. Morley will never change his views as to religion. He is apparently congenitally incapable of belief in anything except that which he can cognize with his senses. The average Chinaman is not a more hopeless subject for missionary effort than is Mr. Morley.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new book "Helbeck of Bannisdale" has for its theme the conflict between agnosticism and religion, but the author makes the mistake of assuming that because an agnostic sometimes leaps from agnosticism to Romanism there is no half way between the two. It is a curious fact that most men and women who write novels dealing with Christianity, and aiming to show its alleged weaknesses, know very little of the subject. Why should Mrs. Ward imagine, as she evidently does, that there is nothing between agnosticism and Romanism that is worthy of attention. Her acquaintance with the Anglican Church must be of the very smallest. Probably she thinks that a High Churchman is a person with an abnormal love for vestments, and that an Evangelical is one who longs to pray without a book. Of the two schools of thought, which are as distant from one another as either is from Rome or from agnosticism, she is apparently profoundly ignorant. I do not like novels that deal either with religion or irreligion, but if an author feels impelled to write a novel in which he or she discusses the claims of Christianity, the least we can ask is that the author should have some knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is at work on a second volume of "Idle Thoughts." In thus reverting to his earlier manner he is acting wisely. It is the fashion with certain critics to ridicule Mr. Jerome because he is a "cockney," and because his humor is alleged to be of the type that is called "new." Although Mr. Jerome is a "cockney," or in other words a Londoner, he has nevertheless written some of the most thoroughly humorous things that have ever appeared in print. Very likely they are part of the "new humor," so called I presume to distinguish it from the good old humor which consists in wearing a false nose on the way home from the Derby. That false nose was considered to be a joke by the last generation, and consequently will be considered humorous for generations to come by the sort of people who regard Jerome's humor as new, and therefore bad. No humorist is always amusing, and Jerome, like Mark Twain, sometimes tries to be funny and fails. But I, for one, owe Jerome the two most hearty laughs I have enjoyed in the last ten years, and I found them in "Three Men in a Boat." The book is not precisely a classic, and at the Anglo-American dinners of the future it is improbable that the speakers will declare that America and England should form an alliance because both nations can read "Three Men in a Boat" without a dictionary. Nevertheless many thousands of people have enjoyed the book, and will be glad, too, when Mr. Jerome gives them another equally good.

Mr. Hardy is working on a new novel of Wessex life, but it will not be ready for publication before Christmas. The Smiths do not boycott Hardy. Of course it would be preposterous if they did, but Mrs. Grundy could secure many more satisfactory shocks by reading "Tess" and "Jude" than she could by reading "Evelyn Innes." But then Mr. Hardy has never quarreled with the Smiths, wherein he is wise in his generation.

The town is placarded with advertisements of Harmsworth's Magazine, which is to appear on the 12th of July. The poster is of a bright yellow color, which is good reason for believing that the new magazine will also have a yellow cover. Experience has shown that the most important element of success in a magazine is its cover. Blue and yellow are the two colors that command success, and of these the yellow is undoubtedly the most efficacious. The Cornhill owes its long career of prosperity chiefly to its yellow cover, and when Pearson's appeared in yellow the news-stands hastened to lay in a large stock of it, knowing that a yellow magazine cannot fail. The blue of The Strand probably secures more readers for the magazine than are secured by its articles and illustrations. The French publishers long ago discovered that novels in yellow outsold novels in any other color, and the enormous circulation of the "yellow newspapers" of New York is another proof of the potency of yellow. But Harmsworth's Magazine will have to be very yellow indeed if it is to succeed in paying its expenses at 3d. a copy. It will have to secure at least double the number of advertisements which The Strand and Pearson's have secured, and it remains to be seen if the British advertiser can be converted to the belief that a monthly magazine is the best place in which to advertise.

The death of Mr. Eric Mackay about a week ago was quite unexpected. He was comparatively a young man, and an exceptionally vigorous one. While he was in no sense a great poet, he had written many verses that were deservedly popular. Mr. Mackay never wore long hair, and in his writings carefully avoided both blasphemy and indecency. Hence he was never credited with the originality and genius which are supposed by some people to be the property of certain other minor poets, but no one will deny that there were passages of great beauty and true originality in his "Love Letters of a Violinist." Mr. Mackay was not married, and his devotion to his adopted sister, Miss Corelli, was complete and thoroughly unselfish. In his later poems he had never quite equaled his Violinist letters, but he was still young enough to have a future before him.

Of course Mr. Gladstone's death has been followed by an abundant crop of biographies and reminiscences. The "Life of Gladstone," which is to be edited by Sir Wemyss Reid, is a new departure in biography. It will be written by half a dozen well-known men, and, as each one will naturally give us his own estimate of the great man, we shall have a many-sided, and therefore presumably accurate view of him. Among the Boswellian literature dealing with Mr. Gladstone a fund of interesting anecdotes have already been published, and so far they unconsciously emphasize the fact that Mr. Gladstone had no apparent conception of humor. He was so intensely in earnest that he had no patience with anything except downright assertion, and the slightest trace of levity in another statesman filled him with disgust.

It is hardly consistent in The Daily Chronicle to praise Mr. Gladstone for his extreme sincerity and at the same time to find fault with the Queen because she did not profess the same grief for Mr. Gladstone's loss that she undoubtedly felt and professed for the loss of Lord Beaconsfield. Her Majesty's telegram to Mrs. Gladstone said everything that could have been said in the circumstances, except that it did not speak of Gladstone as the Queen's beloved friend. It is well known that the Queen, in common with at least half of her subjects, felt an unbounded admiration for Mr. Gladstone's personal character, and none whatever for his statesmanship. Doubtless to her, as to thousands of honest and intelligent Englishmen, the Home Rule bill was an attempt to break up the British Empire. Whether this view was right or wrong is not the question. If such was the Queen's view, she could not look on Gladstone as she looked on Beaconsfield, and if she had manifested the same degree and quality of sorrow for the loss of each of those great men, she would have shown an insincerity which Mr. Gladstone, could he have known it, would have been the first to condemn.

Ouida, who periodically uses The Fortnightly Review to display the vast extent of her ignorance of all things Italian, tries to show in the last number of The Review that the Italians have no sense of beauty. In proof of this assertion she rehearses the familiar complaint that the Italians are destroying all the architectural beauty of their historic cities by wantonly pulling down old buildings and putting up new ones. Why a nation that is suffering so keenly from poverty as are the Italians should incur vast expenses for the sole purpose of destroying all that is beautiful among them has never yet been made plain. Of course, the simple truth is that the sanitary measures which were indispensable, if the great Italian towns were to be rid of typhoid fever and diphtheria, have in a few cases involved the destruction of picturesque bits of mediaeval architecture, but the losses thus incurred are infinitesimal compared with the benefits obtained. Naples, that used to be a hotbed of typhoid fever, is now so entirely free from the disease that in a population of nearly 800,000 there is ordinarily only one death per week from typhoid. But one can hardly expect a woman who has lived for many years in Italy, and who, nevertheless, cannot write a page concerning Italy without misspelling some simple Italian word, or some perfectly familiar Italian proper name, to do justice to the improvements that have been made during the last twenty-five years. Among those improvements should perhaps be ranked the compulsory sale of a debtor's household effects for the benefit of suffering tradesmen. The debtor, however, may not like such a proceeding, but he—or she—should not, therefore, accuse an entire nation of ignorance of art, and hatred of beauty.

There has lately been an issue of cheap editions of well-known books. These are printed in diamond or nonpareil type and sold for sixpence. Each successive volume is hailed with delight by the opticians and oculists, and if the scheme of inducing the British public to ruin their eyes at sixpence per pair is successful, an Englishman without spectacles will soon be as rare as a German without a similar adornment. I have often wondered why those excellent people who insist that other people shall be forbidden by law to drink wine or beer do not undertake an agitation against small print. If the law has a right to step in and forbid a man to ruin his stomach with alcohol, surely it has a right to forbid him to ruin his eyes with small print. Probably some such agitation will be begun before long by men and women who believe that the world can be made moral and healthy by legislation. We may yet see a woman's crusade against publishers of small-print editions, and an effort made to secure the passing of a prohibitory small-print law. A prayer meeting held in a publishing house by a dozen devoted women might perhaps soften the heart of the most hardened publisher and induce him then and there to commit his small-print editions to the flames.

Mr. Guy Boothby, who in the last three years has become one of the most popular of English story writers, has just given his admirers a new book, dealing with the further adventures of Dr. Nikola. Those who like Dr. Nikola will doubtless be pleased to renew their acquaintance with him, but other people are beginning to wonder why Mr. Boothby, who is certainly a clever man, persists in working a vein that was never a remarkably rich one. Dr. Nikola was well enough at the start, but when we come to the fourth or fifth book of his adventures we grow rather tired of him. Mr. Boothby is an Australian, and at one time, when it was the fashion for every country to have its own Kipling, he was called the Australian Kipling. Next to Anthony Hope, he can crowd more adventure into a square foot of paper than any other novelist. It is a pity he does not kill Dr. Nikola in some deservedly painful manner, and then devote himself to legitimate rather than cheaply sensational writing.

The demand for "The Nigger of the Narcissus" continues. I had occasion to get a copy the other day and could not find one. Every bookseller to whom I applied said that he had just sold his last copy, but would have a new supply in a day or two I understand that the book is equally successful in America, although it is there known by another title. Whatever that title may be, I am confident that it is a mistake. "The Nigger of the Narcissus" is the only title that could possibly fit the book, and the author ought not to have consented to change it. I take a special interest in the success of Mr. Conrad, as I was the first man who discovered "The Nigger of the Narcissus" during the period when it was buried in the obscurity of a heavy monthly review. It is curious to note the infinite distance between the modern sailor as photographed by Mr. Conrad and the conventional sailor of the days of Cooper and Michael Scott. Mr. Conrad has shown us that there is as much true romance in the realism of to-day as in the idealism of the last generation.

W. L. ALDEN.

Art Topics of the Week.

A tour of the dealers' galleries, and especially of the print and engraving shops of New York just at present, and even at this usually dull period of the art season, will be found interesting and instructive to the historical as well as to the art student or lover. In deference to the continued public interest and excitement over the war with Spain, the dealers and print sellers are exhibiting numbers of pictures, engravings, and etchings having war or battles for their subject. Portraits of distinguished naval and military officers and heroes of all lands are also to be seen on all sides. Many of these pictures have been brought to the dealers and the print shops by their owners, who desire to have them shown, even when they are not for sale, and some really valuable pictorial contributions to American history, which have been found in or brought from old country houses, are now to be seen by the public for the first time.

One of the most important and interesting of these war pictures is now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, and is none other than the painting, famous in its day, of "Washington at Trenton," by Emanuel Leutze, whose "Washington Crossing the Delaware" now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The canvas was painted in 1859, and, although old-fashioned and academic in treatment, has fine spirit and action and much truth of historical detail. Gen. Washington himself is depicted leading the charge of the American Army up the hill, over whose crest the British soldiers are retreating. The canvas is crowded with figures, all fairly well drawn, and the likeness of Washington is excellent. The canvas is a large one, and is in many ways quite as interesting as its more famous companion by the same artist.

There is also at the Knoedler Galleries a three-quarter-length portrait by Harper Pennington of Capt. A. T. Mahan in full naval uniform. The portrait is a little stiff, but is good in color and an excellent likeness of the distinguished sailor and author. Bierstadt's lurid panoramic "Entrance to the Golden Gate" is in the inner gallery at Knoedler's. It hardly seems possible to believe that this picture was only comparatively a few years ago considered a masterpiece. It certainly gives a theatrical idea of the entrance to San Francisco Harbor, with sea lions roaring in the left foreground, an impossible rainbow spanning the heavens, and far off ships sailing in a golden "light that never was on sea or land."

Frank Eugene has recently completed two portraits, respectively, of Anton Seidl and Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer, which are now on view at the Knoedler Galleries. The portrait of Seidl is a three-quarter length, and depicts the dead maestro standing, his right hand holding a baton and resting lightly on a piano, while he looks out toward the spectator. There is fine and truthful expression in the face and eyes, the head is well placed on the shoulders. Joseph Jefferson as Caleb Plummer, garbed in an old green coat and trousers, is depicted seated in an old workshop, with paint brush in his right hand. The light which falls from a window on the left is well managed, and the pose is natural and easy. Both portraits are broadly painted—almost too much so—and, while they are strong, have more promise than fulfillment.

Walter A. Clark has come into the front rank of American illustrators by his admirable and artistic work in the July number of Scribner's Magazine in the series of illustrations which accompany the article on Smith College. Mr. Clark's clever drawings have before this received attention, but in these last he strikes such a high note of sustained power that he has surprised even his admirers. His drawings are full of suggestive poetry and are refined in treatment and extremely appreciative. They are a great relief from the flood of process photograph reproductions which is pouring through the magazines and weekly newspapers.

Relieved from the ruinous craze for reading newspapers brought about by the Dreyfus case, the Zola trial, and their attendant contingencies of newsy literature, the Parisian publishers are pouring upon the market a vast array of fiction that had originally been announced to appear last Winter or Spring. Among those volumes that are now on the shelves of Meyer Brothers or are about to make their appearance there are "Un Nid Dans les Ruines," by Léon de Tinseau; "Les Façades," by François de Nion; "Eva et Lélian," by Pierre Mael; "Un Gueux," by F. Champsaur; "Comédienne," by D. Lesueur; "Le Chercheur de Tares."

Novels of 1897.

Comments on Seven of Them Chosen as the Best.

A paper which attracted considerable interest and favorable comment at the Philadelphia conference last July of the American Library Association was one dealing in a general way with the fiction of the previous year and mentioning more particularly the best novels published during that time. The author of the paper was Miss Helen E. Haines, now Recorder of the American Library Association, and her criticisms on some of the popular novels were characterized by a pungency and originality that were decidedly refreshing.

No paper on the fiction of the year will be read at the coming Chautauqua conference, as the programme has been arranged with special reference to other subjects. Miss Haines, however, recently read a paper discussing the fiction of 1897 at a joint meeting of the New York State Library Association and the New York City Library Club, and it is similar in treatment to the one read last year. As there will be no such paper at the big meeting this year, her list of what she considers the best novels of the past year, with her critical reasons, are of considerable interest, as the seven novels which she ranks as the best of the year have all enjoyed a high degree of popularity. That portion of her paper dealing with these seven works is given in full:

From the library point of view, the fiction statistics of 1897 will probably be regarded as altogether satisfactory. There were recorded in this country last year but 713 new novels, as against the 1,012 published in 1896. This is the smallest number on record since 1894, when 573 novels were published, and if it might be taken as an indication that writers and publishers had begun to realize the importance of quality rather than of quantity, we might feel that the millennium was advancing. Unfortunately, however, this abstinence, like most others, seems to have been caused by financial depression rather than by moral elevation, and the tide of book production shows no signs of permanent abatement.

Among the novels of the year one special type has been prominent to a really remarkable degree. It is hardly necessary for mo to name it; we may call it the Washington Pie Type. As a general rule the recipe for its construction is as simple as it is effective. Take a fair and haughty heroine, with Tory environment—a Tory brother preferred, and a bluff and patient hero with sturdy American convictions. Stir each rapidly in opposite directions. Mix in a second lover—British, if possible; season with treachery, patriotism, and locol color; throw in a handful of Generals and other real historic persons as final flavoring. Let it settle, and serve warm to the accompaniment of distant cannonading. Flavoring and ingredients may be varied to suit tastes and circumstances, but the esenstial principles are generally the same.

The Washington pie is not largely represented on the present list, for to be good it needs a deft hand, and so many of them were slack-baked or badly mixed that they were proved unavailable; but brief mention of the flavorings used in different specimens will show how largely they have predominated during the year. We have had Yorktown, Saratoga, Cornwallis, Benedict Arnold, Valley Forge, Old New York; Captain Kidd, French and Indians, Ticonderoga, Lexington, Bacon's Rebellion, Revolutionary Virginia, Revolutionary Kentucky, the War of 1812, the Pennsylvania Whisky Insurrection, and at least a dozen other manifestations of what, if we are properly dignified, we will recognize as the revival of American Historical Fiction.

With the exception of this surprising development, there is no special tendency to be observed in the novels of the year. The slum story is still with us, but it waned perceptibly toward the end of the twelvemonth; to the "problem" novels there is but one notable addition to record, and the books on the present list cover almost all times, scenes, and subjects, and have little in common except their general excellence. For the list, as a whole, is capital. Of its 110 books, there are hardly a dozen that could well be spared, and there are but three or four that I should add to it.

As to choosing the best novels of the year that is something that, within certain limits, one must do for one's self, and even in a wider selection the personal equation must finally tip the scale. Yet it is not difficult to group the best half dozen novels of the year and let each one settle individually their respective degrees of merit.

Taking up the first division, I should name as the best novels of the year "On the Face of the Waters," "The Gadfly," "The Choir Invisible," "Captains Courageous," "The School for Saints," "St. Ives," and that biggest, best, and supereminently good Washington pie, "Hugh Wynne."

Of Mrs. Steel's book it is hardly necessary to speak. It is by all odds the finest story of the Indian mutiny that has yet been written, and even were it stripped of the adventitious aid of a subject that cannot fail to inspire it would stand alone for its character drawing and truth to life. In all Mrs. Steel's writings her intimate knowledge and comprehension of Hindu life and character is a controlling force, and in "On the Face of the Waters" she has fused this knowledge with a careful, patient, and conscientious study of historical facts. Indeed, her constant historical insistence is the weakest point of the book, for it confuses the dramatic unity, and in the attempt to attain absolute impartiality belittles the terrible difficulties that confronted the English in retrieving the empire that was so easily lost. This impartiality also gives a certain coldness to the book that is strengthened by the dominance throughout the story of the idea of fatality—of an unalterable destiny that has woven the tangled web in which the men and women [illegible] were recently told, the work of a woman, and not of a man, as was commonly and naturally supposed—news that is less surprising when one recalls in a book that seems almost wholly masculine certain womanlike touches, notably in the insistence upon the superlative in suffering and in emotions. "The Gadfly" is so strong, so vivid, so heartrending, that it is hard to find comparisons for it. The story is set in Italy in 1835-48, when the country was in the first throes of the struggle to overthrow the rule of the Church. It tells of a gentle, affectionate, and trusting nature suddenly plunged into a realization of a double betrayal by those to whom his deepest love and faith had been given, and then tortured and distorted, by suffering, bodily and mentally, so that love and reverence are transformed into hatred and contempt, and the gentle, devout boy becomes "The Gadfly," the bitterest of satirists and most deadly of enemies, striving for the overthrow of all that he had loved most dearly. It is pitiful, impassioned, terrible throughout; and the deepest pathos of it all lies in the fact that the Gadfly's fiercest hate is, after all, but love—distorted, crushed, unrecognizable, masking as hate, and still the one supreme force of his ruined life. It was objected that "The Gadfly" was hardly suitable for this list, and that it was not a novel to recommend to libraries that spent school money in the purchase of books. It is certainly not a book for children. It may by some be considered sacrilegious, (I do not think that it is,) but it is certainly a book to be placed in a public library and that deserves to be read.

There could hardly be a greater contrast to the Gadfly than "The Choir Invisible." Delicate, poetic, yet strongly human, it combines the double charm of spiritual and natural beauty. The story is so slight that it can hardly be said to have a plot, yet its simple clarity makes it wholly real, and its pictures of old Kentucky, of the forests, sky and sunlit country, have an almost magic beauty. It has the Esmond atmosphere of chivalry and self-devotion, and I do not know any better way to characterize it than to say, as of Chaucer's knight, that it is "a vary gentil parfit" book.

The book that follows naturally in order is "Hugh Wynne," and I am sorry if I ever seemed disrespectful to him. We cannot yet see Hugh Wynne in fair enough perspective to know whether it really is the best American Revolutionary novel, but I fancy most of us think it is. At any rate, we need not ask for a better one. It is so placid and grave a narrative that one wonders to note how vivid are the effects it produces and how strong is the impression it leaves. It possesses the reality and naturalness that are the prime essentials in a historical story, and it maintains to an astonishing degree the atmosphere of the times it deals with.

It is a very different picture of American life that is given in Kipling's "Captains Courageous." This is a story of the fishing fleets that swarm off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland in the cod fishing season; it is full of the breath of the sea, of wind and spray, and swift energy. It tells of a type of "Young America" at its worst—the spoiled, unhealthy, blasé fifteen-year-old son of a millionaire, who falls overboard from an Atlantic liner and is picked up by a Gloucester fishing smack. None of his rescuers believe or understand his tales of money and reward; he is kept as a hand on the smack during the fishing season, and the hard work, rough discipline, and hearty friendliness of the life make a man of the boy and return him at last to civilization in a very different frame of mind and body. It is a good and thrilling life to read about, but "Captains Courageous" does not incline one to taste actually of its joys, and I am quite sure that if it was a question of choice between drowning and spending a working season on a Gloucester fishing smack, I should prefer to drown neatly, peacefully, and immediately.

"The School for Saints" is John Oliver Hobbes's second long novel, and it is many degrees above anything she has yet written. It is not a well constructed story, but rather a biographical narrative, artistic, brilliant, varied, and so full of an ingenious reality that the reader is almost convinced that the book is the real memoir of a real Robert Orange. There is a vivid account of the Carlist struggles in Spain, Disraeli is a prominent character; Gen. Prim and other real persons are introduced, and politics and religion—or, rather, religion and politics—are the dominant notes in the story. It is probably the strong religious element—an enthusiastic Catholicism—that gives the book its greater strength, for though, like all her writings, it sparkles with epigrams, it lacks much of the caustic satire and cold surface glitter of its predecessors and has a softer and deeper human touch. It is not finished, but the hero and heroine are left in temporary happiness, ignorant of the miserable awakening that is preparing for them in the sequel.

Stevenson's "St. Ives" is almost as truly a fragment as "Weir of Hermiston," and I think most of those who care for Stevenson would have preferred that it should have been given to them frankly as a fragment. The earlier part—the true Stevenson portion—written before the flagging spirit was dulled, holds its own with anything he ever wrote. St. Ives, the French prisoner of war, debonair and gallant even in the misery and humiliation of his captivity, facing all dangers with a gay and careless courage, impetuously plunging into perils and rising from them through sheer lightheartedness, is one of the most fascinating of companions, while the descriptions of the French prisoners in Edinburgh Castle, of the duel in the dark, of the midnight escape and the perilous flight, are equal to the deeds of Allan Breck at his best. The latter part of the story would have been better left untold; to be sure it assures us of St. Ives's final happiness, but it turns a brilliant romance into a succession of impossible and sometimes ludicrous incidents. Mr. Quiller-Couch's continuation and completion of the story has been done as well as such a task could be done, and one hesitates to judge it, knowing that in this case comparisons are doubly odious.

Among the other novels of the year worthy of mention Miss Haines calls brief attention to a score or two. Regarding Hall Caine's "Christian," which receives somewhat fuller treatment than the others, Miss Haines says:

The critics have buried it under vituperations and anathema, and the great public has gone steadily on buying it and reading it, and weeping over it, and recommending it to its mothers and its sisters and its aunts and all its feminine relations. No one can deny that the story is absorbing. It holds one from start to finish. It is theatrical, often spectacular; its emotions are hysterical, its facts generally exaggerations, but it has energy, a sure self-confidence, and much that strikes strongly at surface emotions. Its purpose—to show the pharasaism of fashionable religion and the hollowness of modern [illegible] passion is earthly love, not spiritual exaltation, and that his fulminations against the wickedness of the world are passionate vagaries indulged because he cannot have the worldly happiness he wants. That strikes away the very foundation stone of the structure and turns what might have been the accents of stern conviction into a clamor of sounds and fury signifying nothing."

Howells's "Landlord of Lion's Head" comes in for fair criticism and is called almost equal to his "Silas Lapham" and not far below the best of his earlier novels, save in lack of humor.

It is a calm laboratory investigation of a coarse-grained nature, forced to accept opportunities for culture and refinement, passing through them unchanged, and reverting at once to its normal condition of thick-skinned shrewdness and money-making ability. Like all investigations conducted through the Howells microscope, the object analyzed inspires only calm scientific interest and awakens no deeper emotion, but the present investigation is most interesting, and for its sake we will pass quickly over the banalities of "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," in which a shadowy youth and an idealess maiden are gently propelled into an anaemic flirtation after some 200 pages have been wasted in the propelling process.

The following criticism of one of the recent novels of Richard Harding Davis may prove interesting to his admirers as well as to those not in that class:

"Davis's 'Soldiers of Fortune' was written for the matinée girl. It is a 'sweet' book, with a 'charming' hero, who has such thrilling adventures, and is always brave and immaculate and calm, and who flicks his cigar ash nonchalantly away while half a dozen cannon take aim at his snowy shirt front—he always wears evening dress after 6 o'clock. Of course, he comes through his adventures in peace, and wins a heroine fully worthy of him, and we are all grateful to him for giving us several hours of pleasant sensationalism that is socially and morally correct in all its details."

Miss Haines considers that "The Story of Ab," by Stanley Waterloo, has not received the attention it deserves, and quotes from Mr. Crunden of the St. Louis Public Library, who said: "I have tried it with great success on my seven-year-old son, on my mother, who is nearly seventy, and have read it with pleasure myself, so that I think its interest to all ages is pretty well established."

Some of the other books in this list are Crawford's "Corleone," Mrs. Barr's "Prisoners of Conscience," the story of the dog "Diomed," by John Sargent Wise; "Diana Victrix," by Florence Converse; "Jimty and Other Stories," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe; Charles Grant's "Stories of Naples and the Camorra," Miss French's "Missionary Sheriff," the Kentucky stories by John Fox, and Miss Montresor's "At the Cross-Roads."

A Primer of 1753.

What an extraordinarily Good Boy must have been the owner of a particular copy (recently seen by the writer of this article) of "The Royal Primer Improved: Being an Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading." When this wonderfully nice boy read that long title 144 years ago did he accept the qualifying words "Easy and Pleasant"? He never could have cried over the book, for there are no accidental water marks blurring the leaves of this Royal Primer. He must have been a tidy boy, too, for he never could have held his little book with soiled fingers, for there are no smudge marks. He was cautious in the handling of "The Royal Primer." There is no leaf of it showing crease or fold, and there is not a dog's ear. And how did he ever manage to keep the binding in such an excellent condition?

It is a primer, then, 145 years old, for at the bottom of the title page can be read "Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by James Chattin, in Church Alley, 1753," and on top of the page the Lion and the Unicorn are rampant, supporting the crown and the arms of England.

The book is bound in calf, the leather of which still retains its particular brown color, like a well-baked griddle cake, and the double line of tooling on front and back are still plainly visible. For condition this primer is in a state of wonderful preservation. Somehow the fates have been propitious and have cared for this opuscule, and so it is one of the few primers which have not been thumbed out of existence. You may not call it a fossil of a long former educational formation, for it is quite active, alive, to-day, and if you only took the fifth page and repeated over and over again, say, for a day or two, "Cha, che, chi, cho, chu, cia, cie," or "gra, gre, gri, gro, gru," or "kna, kne, kni, kno, knu," or "wra, wro, wru," you might become a dabster speller and never have any occasion to bother either with the Century Dictionary or Funk & Wagnalls's or with the Rev. James Stormonth's.

The primer is just of that proper size to be slipped in a little boy's pocket, being 4 by 3 inches. Possibly, with that profundity and acumen which are the special qualities of the archaeologist, he might calculate that the little Colonial boy of 1753 had a pocket in his jacket, say, 6 inches deep by 5 inches wide. School satchels could not have been of the time of this primer, or the binding would have shown some chafing.

On the title page there is written in a most legible hand, the ink only a little reddened, "Thos. Pearsall—His Book. 1754." The writing is too positive and well formed to have been penned by the boy who owned the book, and so it must have been an inscription made by the father of the lad, [illegible] chased a year or so after James Chattin printed and sold it, in Church Alley, Philadelphia.

Turning to the last page of the primer there is an advertisement. You learn that there is "Lately published and sold by the Printer hereof The Youth's Instructor in the English Tongue, or a Spelling Book. * * * First designed for the Author's own Scholars, and now made publick for general Benefit, by J. Owen," and to this edition there was added "A Practical English Grammar by Thomas Dilworth, Schoolmaster in Wapin." This information is presented with fine typographical display, italics and full capital letters arresting attention.

Right off come in on Page 2 the proper admonishments, and these are impressed by means of a very small (2 by 1½ inch) and a very rough wood cut. Under the picture is the title, "A Good Boy and Girl at Their Study." Evidently the caution printed in verse is mainly directed to the Girl, who is fashionably attired:

"Attend ye sprightly Youth, ye innocent Fair,
Awhile be Arts of Dress your slightest Care."

And there are in all six lines to this effect. Then follow, after more of the "bag, cag, fag, gag, hag, nag, bog, fog, gog, hog, dam, ham, ram," business, what are called "Easy Lessons," these taken from Scripture texts. That wretched imp, who always is playing his tricks, often got the better of the typesetter in that Royal Primer, and you may read "and by the Worp of the Lord all was made," the "d" having been set upside down. We know what the imp can do, so he has had it printed so and so "shall come to pais." And how these mistakes must have bothered the little boys and girls of almost a century and a half ago and made them cry.

The first real poem is called "A Divine Poem, wrote by the excellent Addison," and very pretty is the use of the term "excellent." Then follows "A divine Song for a Child, by I. Watts."

Delightful are the chunks of wisdom thrown in, all of which have their respective pictures. The Parrot is a very short-legged bird, with an exaggeration of bill, and the verse reads:

"The Parrot prates,
He knows not what,
For all he says
Is got by rote."

"The Parrot is a chattering Bird; he talks a great deal, yet knows not what he says, and is therefore not unlike some silly Boys, who prate without thinking and learn their Lesson without looking at their Book." The Ass figures, and his peculiarities are thus dilated on:

"The Ass, though mean,
Will by his Bray
Oblige thy Horse
To run away."

"Tho' this animal makes such a mean figure, yet Samson, with the Jawbone of an Ass, slew a thousand men," &c.

One delight of the man of to-day with nautical tastes will be to look at the craft of the past, for in the Royal Primer you have the pictures of "a ship," "a brigantine," "a scow," "a schooner," and "a sloop," and very queer vessels are they. The poetry accompanying these vessels is particularly sad and depressing, and the verse maker tells how "Waves on waves and Gulphs on Gulphs O'ercame the Pilot's art."

Looking up James Chattin, the careful Isaiah Thomas informs us that Chattin was a Philadelphia printer in 1752, and that his "Printing House was in Church Alley, next to the Pipes." Chattin does not seem to have been successful, for in 1755 he offers his books at reduced prices. Of course, the great authority on early American primers is Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, whose work on this interesting subject was fully noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 14, 1897.

This "Royal Primer" just described has always been in the possession of a family in Brooklyn, who trace their lineage direct from the small boy who once owned the book, and that accounts for its perfect condition.

That fascinating chronicler of United States Army life, Capt. Charles King, once more on the active list, will, as has been asserted in recent war news, accompany Gen. Merritt to the Philippines as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Gen. King began his literary career about sixteen years ago with a clever bit of fiction entitled "The Colonel's Daughter." Since then his pen has been in great demand. It is not generally known that the soldier author is a native of Albany and a great grandson of Rufus King, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He enlisted as a drummer boy in 1861, thereby giving up a career at Columbia College that had been planned for him. The next year, however, as an appointee of President Lincoln he entered West Point.

Among the volumes of the new edition of Eugène Guillaume's works which have recently been received from Paris by Meyer Brothers & Co. is the well-known study that the recently elected Academician has made on "Dante Comme Artiste." Starting with the idea of the universality of art in a single person and showing that the special phase of art is developed along the lines of least resistance, M. Guillaume, through the aid of the Boccaccio memoirs and other contemporaneous matter and by the fragments left by the Florentine himself, shows that the poet of the "Divina Commedia" might, under certain [illegible]

David Dudley Field.

A Biography of Him by His Brother, Dr. Henry M. Field.*

Dr. Field frankly declares himself "a layman, as unfamiliar with the mysteries of the law as of medicine," but, in dedicating this work to Justice Field, he expresses his conviction that "if the picture be wanting in some professional details it will at least be drawn by a loving hand." The book comprises a memoir of David Dudley Field, which avoids as far as possible all the bitter controversies and contests of his life, and pictures him as serene and triumphant as a god on Olympus. It is such a work as might have been expected in the circumstances, and can be fairly said to lack neither veracity nor dignity; but it would be folly to accept it as a work of authority in regard to Mr. Field's labors in legal reform. A reader of Dr. Field's biography, possessing no previous information of the efforts made in this century to simplify methods of legal procedure and codify the common law, would be led to believe that no mind ever grasped the problems of legal reform and codification excepting that of David Dudley Field, that he was, single-handed, a pioneer in the work of codification. This, indeed, was, with some little modification, the view entertained and proclaimed when occasion offered by some of his relatives and friends during Mr. Field's long career.

But the sum of Mr. Field's labors was not small; he was wise, energetic, and potent, and justly esteemed for his learning here and in England. Of Puritan ancestry, he inherited a stout constitution, firmness of purpose, and invincible faith in himself. He was the first of a country preacher's large family, and was born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805, fourteen years before the paternal Field settled in Stockbridge, Mass. He died, in his ninetieth year, April 10, 1894. He was educated at Williams College, and though he never was graduated, (for some reason which, Dr. Field does not hesitate to hint, was not creditable to the President of the college,) yet his name was closely associated with that venerable institution throughout his life, and his gifts to it were considerable. He studied law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker, in Albany, and came to this city to enter upon a partnership with Robert Sedgwick. In 1829 he married Jane Lucinda Hopkins, who died six years later. He started on the first of many voyages to Europe in May, 1836, and on his return contributed to The Democratic Review, "Sketches from Over the Sea." His efforts to simplify methods of legal procedure began in 1839. Dr. Field says:

> "When David Dudley Field began the study of law it was with a feeling of reverence amounting almost to awe. The libraries were filled with books giving the laws of England and of all the European States, illustrated by thousands of cases, which showed how the law was applied, not only in the familiar relations of life, but in every case that was possible or conceivable in human society. These mighty tomes, dark with age, embodied the wisdom of past generations—the wisdom of all countries and all times—the priceless inheritance from all the past to the present and to the future in secula seculorum—an inheritance which it was almost sacrilege to touch.
>
> "Such was the feeling with which this seeker after knowledge and wisdom entered upon the study of the law. Nor was it a feeling that he ever fully got over. He was never, as some have supposed, an iconoclast who would break down all ancient traditions. On the contrary, he would conserve, not only 'with judicious care,' but with religious care, all the treasures of wisdom and of learning that have come down from the past. Beginning the study of the law with this feeling, the first thing which he attempted was to make himself master of the practice, and so hard did he work that he had reason to say that 'if ever there was anything which he understood, it was the practice at common law and in equity as then established in the courts of New York.' But he had not gone very far in his studies before he began to have misgivings as to whether the law as 'received from the fathers' was absolutely ideal in its perfection. The more he studied it the more did it seem to him a very artificial structure—complicated by a multitude of legal technicalities that made of it almost an occult science, to be understood only by the initiated."

Mr. Field was nominated for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1841, and was defeated at the polls, according to his brother by deliberate Catholic interference, but probably because the Whig candidate received more votes. Nevertheless, no fewer than three bills looking toward legal reform, drawn by him, were introduced that session, and got as far as the Judiciary Committee. He also began a series of articles in the already venerable Evening Post, edited by his college mate, Bryant, on his favorite topic, and partly through his zeal the subject of revision of the code and simplification of practice at law and in equity was placed conspicuously before the Constitutional Commission in 1846. A pamphlet by him on this subject was issued in January, 1847, and a memorial to the Legislature, which he had circulated, led to the appointment of a commission to act in this matter. Nicholas Hill, David Graham, and Arphaxad Loomis were the Commissioners, but in September Mr. Field took Mr. Hill's place. This commission, in February, 1848, reported the first installment of a new Code of Civil Procedure, and the complete Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were reported in January, 1850.

There the matter ended for the time being, and seven years more of newspaper argument—in preparing which, on subjects of interest to them, the whole Field family were ever tireless—of tracts and pamphlets and addresses, elapsed before an act drawn by Mr. Field was passed authorizing the appointment of Commissioners "to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law." These Commissioners were Mr. Field, William Curtis Noyes, and Alexander W. Bradford. Austin Abbott, B. V. Abbott, and Thomas G. Shearman were among their assistants. Their labors lasted many years, and the results of them were not promptly or fully accepted. The Code of Civil Procedure adopted in the late seventies, for instance, was prepared by Montgomery H. Throop, whose name appears once in this biography. The Code of Criminal Procedure was adopted in 1882.

Dr. Field devotes much space to his brother's political attitude during the civil war, which was consistent and dignified, but had small influence on the course of events. He tells of David Dudley Field's generous treatment of his younger brothers, but the biography is not "intimate," and the formal dignity of the figure painted by Hardle for the Albany Capitol, which is reproduced in photogravure, is carefully preserved in the narrative.

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*THE LIFE OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. By Henry M. Field. 8vo. Pp. XV.—361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

America's Reply

TO ALFRED AUSTIN.

Greetings Britain! Glad the welcome
  We extend your noble song.
Let the tale be now forgotten
  Of our early childhood's wrong.

Meet our hands across yon ocean,
  Firm in grasp of Kinsman's love,
Back to back, then, let us struggle,
  'Neath our Banners twined above.

Knit we gladly broken heartstrings,
  Severed many years ago,
For the land which was our mother
  Hold we dearer than you know.

Shamrock, Thistle, Rose, and Feather!
  From the Eagle's pinion swift,
May they lie in close alliance,
  Spreading ever Freedom's gift.

Should the Teuton, Slav, or Latin
  Ask what means our joinèd hands,
Say the Unit, Anglo-Saxon,
  Holds again two mighty lands.

Such a race shall grow amongst us,
  Men of iron, men of thought.
None will dare oppose the power
  Which in union both have sought.

H. A. WISE WOOD.

Written in London, March 30, 1898.

Gladstone's Will as to His Papers.

The Daily Chronicle of London has given great prominence to the following: "Mr. Gladstone's will is a document which must have a tender interest for the English people. When it is published it will probably be found that all his papers are left absolutely to the guardianship of his family. The direction is that they shall deal with them according to their discretion. Such a trust naturally implies a great responsibility, and in the discharge of it Mr. Gladstone's family may be expected to take into consultation those who were his most intimate friends. Mr. Gladstone, during his whole career observed a most precise method in respect to the arrangement and custody of his official papers. He brought a like exactness to bear upon what was important in his general and private correspondence. Then, in his later years, he passed the order of his papers in review. However, it is obvious that much work remains to be done in respect to so large a mass of documents.

"The questions will be asked, 'Who is to write Mr. Gladstone's biography?' and 'Will it be written within a measurable number of years or not for many?' Clearly there can be no answer to these questions at this time. They imply matters which themselves belong to the future.

"A second point that the public may find in Mr. Gladstone's will, when it comes to be published, is this—an expression of his religious faith. This entry is short, yet ample in its indication of that 'impregnable rock' on which Mr. Gladstone built his actions and his hope as to the future.

"The conditions Mr. Gladstone laid down on the subject of his funeral have, of course, already become common knowledge. It is enough to recall them—that the funeral should be very simple, that no laudatory inscription should be placed over his grave, and that he and his wife should occupy the same grave.

"In a general way the details now given indicate the portions of Mr. Gladstone's will likely to be of most interest to the public. The other contents chiefly concern his private affairs, as, for instance, Hawarden Castle and its belongings. Yet he had actually completed so many arrangements—take, again, St. Deiniol's Library and hostel—that it was unnecessary to treat of them in his will.

"The will, it may be added, is in Mr. Gladstone's own handwriting throughout, and its date is subsequent to his retirement from politics. Probably it was his second or third will, for the earlier ones would have been superseded by the march of time."

Reviews of Books.

Coventry as An Old English Town.*

One of the earliest legends connected with Coventry is the well-known one of Godiva, by whom the people were delivered from a grievous tax. The order of St. Benedict, to which the Coventry monks belonged and with which the early history of the place is associated, was established in the sixth century and found great favor among those wishing to withdraw from the world and to embrace a religious life. One of the main features of a monk's life was its well-ordered monotony, so congenial to many. For everything there was a time and a season in a monastery. On certain appointed days, for instance, the brethren were bled or had their hair cut. Complete submission was required from the brethren at large by the higher officers of the convents. Many hours of the day were passed in the regularly recurring services of the church. At midnight the brethren rose and went to matins and lauds. Prime was celebrated at 6, tierce at 9, sext at 12, nones at 2 or 3, vespers at 4, and compline at 7. After tierce the duties of the day began, and each went to his appointed task. Those not otherwise occupied sat in the cloisters, taught the children in the school, or copied manuscripts.

There were frequent consultations in the chapter house, and on Sundays, before prime or tierce, the Abbot sat in the cloisters to hear the monks' confessions and appointed to each the penance due to his fault. The inhabitants of Coventry were not, however, all monks, neither were they all soldiers, although both had representation in the population. There were tillers of the ground, retailers of food and clothing, farmers, bakers, butchers, cobblers, weavers, and the like. It was they who won such liberties of trading and self-rule as helped to make their city rich and famous in after days. The common people bargained with their lord for charters and rights, so that the Barons of England who gained Magna Charta from John in his need and weakness found astute if humble imitators among the men of Coventry. Still, although they were not entirely at the mercy of their feudal superiors, the citizens of Coventry had in the beginning no voice in the town government.

The modern Grand Jury method found in the semi-annual Coventry "Jury" a direct ancestor, and step by step the system was introduced, until it has been developed to the point we now have it, and which now stands as the most workable method yet discovered whereby a more or less unbiased verdict is obtained in any suit. The townspeople grew rapidly rich, and soap manufacture as early as 1300, the making of woolen cloth, and hotel keeping were the bases upon which the early wealth rested. Under Edward I. they were able to pave their city. They also returned two members to the Parliaments of 1295.

The attention of Edward II. was drawn to the flourishing borough, and he asked the inhabitants for a loan of 500 marks for the prosecution of the Scotch war then raging. The belief in the practice of witchcraft prevailed, and one of the earliest trials that took place in all England for witchcraft was held at Coventry. Those old days were curious ones, and when we read, as we do in the present volume, that the municipal authorities decided of what material a man's house was to be built, even of what ingredients his food was to be made, whether he should starve in case of famine or have grain supplied by the city storehouses, at what hour a man should buy or sell in the market and who were to be his customers, what clothes he should wear, the wages he took, the profits and losses of his trade, and many other of the common occurrences of daily life, we are inclined to say that our times are far in advance of those times, and there are few indeed in our day who would go back to the Middle Ages if they could.

Guilds flourished, one of the earliest of which was the Trinity Guild. A few of the leading Coventry men controlled local affairs. During the earlier part of the Wars of the Roses Coventry and its neighborhood became the chosen home of the Court circle. Coventry held a very prominent position among clothmaking towns of England, but in 1578, due perhaps to foreign competition, trade was very much depressed and the weavers and fullers were crying out for work. The mediaeval trader had his troubles and was well inured to inconvenience. Noise did not distract or bells impede the course of trade, and a motley crowd jostled one against the other in the noisy throng.

The name of John French, the alchemist, appears in the Leet Book, only to disappear again directly from its pages, so that we may not know how many years the alchemist spent in his fruitless labors to secure "transmutation" of metals. There were many sights in a mediaeval city to remind us that men cared not to cloak their brutality in those days. The stocks, where offenders were held by their feet, the pillory, where they were held by the head and hands, stood conspicuous, where all might see, probably in the neighborhood of the guild hall.

The great punishment lay in the shame of exposure, and the criminal stood for hours unable to move, a target for the derision and jests of the unthinking multitude. The same conditions surrounded the ducking stool, although the ducking was likewise a highly disagreeable incident in the punishment. Heads of traitors stuck on the tops of long poles often adorned the gates. Part of the body of Jack Cade was sent down in 1450 to spread terror into all disloyal beholders. Efforts to keep the place clean and wholesome were many, but only partial success was met with, as the frequent appearance of the plague seems to show. In 1479 3,300 persons died of the plague known as black death. The inn-sign heraldry and nomenclature is well worth a passing notice. The White Hart, Blue Boar, and Bear and Baculus, the White Rose, the Roebuck, and the Red Rose are some of the characteristic names of these inns.

The frank gayety and open-handed hospitality of the mediaeval times of which we get only picturesque glimpses at this distance offer a contrast in their favor that our modern fêtes and holidays do not approach, much less parallel. The mystery plays and pageants are gone, but Mary Dormer Harris has in her present volume rescued many of the interesting and quaint things of Coventry and placed them in such a form as to make them available for preservation and use.

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*LIFE IN AN OLD ENGLISH TOWN. A History of Coventry from the Earliest Times. Compiled from Official Records. By Mary Dormer Harris. Illustrated. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 391. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.25.

Nature.*

It is a most excellent idea to familiarize the young with certain of the more important myths, stories, and poems just at the formative period, when the youthful mind is receptive and knowledge is acquired more easily, and, when once obtained, remains with the young student. Subjects such as mythology, cloud study, botany, zoology, astronomy, ornithology, and poetry were formerly thought to belong to the more advanced school period, and children were fed upon such legends in their school readers as "See the ox. It is a large ox. The ox is strong. The ox in the picture is a black ox," and so on, instead of the beautiful Greek myths or something that would be of value to them when the full significance of their knowledge should come to them.

The introduction of pictorial aids in almost all forms of instruction and demonstration is now so general that it should perhaps go without saying that Mrs. Wilson's book is illustrated, but several of the illustrations have the added charm of novelty in the coloring that has been given them. Several cloud pictures are done in blue and white, and the names applied to the cloud forms shown are given, so that the child will be apt to remember the appearance of such clouds as mares' tails and mackerel scales, the cumulus, or woolpack clouds, and the stratus, or layer clouds.

The poetic lines to a ladybug will greatly interest children and give to the chance ladybug a new and otherwise unobtainable interest. A development of the kindergarten method is, after all, the ideal method, and, the eye being influenced as well as the ear, the result must be a stronger impression the effects of which cannot but linger more or less permanently.

A Life of Gladstone.*

Gladstone literature, that promised to be prolific has now become so. We have now considerations of the "Grand Old Man" from many points of view. Mr. Williamson, the editor of The Windsor Magazine, (London,) chooses to show us Gladstone as a man outside of politics, and it must be said that he has succeeded very well in presenting many items Gladstonese that might otherwise have been swallowed up and passed by without the consideration to which they are entitled.

William Ewart Gladstone was a marked man from his early youth, and he had a following even in his teens. He was born at Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809. As a child he was encouraged to discuss fully all sorts of subjects, especially political, with his father. He went to Eton, where he made many friends who afterward became famous. His name, carved in oak by himself, is an object of veneration there and is now pointed out as an attraction to visitors.

Mr. Gladstone was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but, political work absorbing his time, he subsequently withdrew his name. His marriage with Miss Catherine Glynne was singularly happy, and she was throughout the long years a never-failing comfort and support to her distinguished husband. Of the eight children of which Mr. Gladstone was the father six survive. Mr. Gladstone's literary labors may perhaps be said to have begun seriously with the publication of "The State in Relation to the Church," published in the Autumn of 1838, and to have continued at intervals almost to the end of his life, in spite of the enormous political pressure under which he constantly was. He was a frequent contributor to The Contemporary Review and The Nineteenth Century, covering a wide field of subjects ranging from "Russian Policy" to ritualism.

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*NATURE STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Reader. Myths, Stories, Poems. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, Ph. G., Author of "Nature Study in Elementary Schools, A Manual for Teachers," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 181. Price, 35 cents. New York and London: The Macmillan Company.

*GLADSTONE THE MAN. A Non-Political Biography. Illustrated. By David Williamson. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 127. London: James Bowden. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Price 75 cents.

It would be almost impossible to compile a complete Gladstone bibliography, for the mere enumeration of Mr. Gladstone's publications fills a great space in the catalogue of the British Museum. Mr. Gladstone was also great as an orator, and no audience, no matter where, was ever disappointed with his speech. He adapted himself easily to any audience and carried his hearers with him, seemingly without an effort. Probably no other man was seen and heard by so many hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. He was a marvelously copious orator, and when once he became interested in a subject he lost, as did also his hearers, all account of time. He was a consummate actor, and his humor was always of a subtile character. As a rule he used few notes, and those only of the simplest character.

Mr. Gladstone was an omnivorous reader, and it is claimed that he frequently kept three different volumes before him at the same time, delighting to turn from one to the other. He read with eagerness any new book that appeared up to within a year or two of his death. His postal cards to authors expressing pleasure with their work were frequent and pleasant. He purchased during his lifetime, from first to last, some 35,000 volumes.

He was always welcomed as a guest in many homes, and to see him at a dinner party was always delightful. He was a consistent churchman, a valued friend, an able statesman, and it will be a long time before his vacant place in the world is filled. His fame is perfectly secure and its lustre will never be dimmed.

Small Libraries.*

Librarians and those interested in the management of small libraries will find Miss Plummer's handbook of very great value in all departments of library work. A library worthy the name, no matter how small, means more than a small collection of books. It means a collection of books so chosen, so arranged and systematized as to be available at once along certain definite lines. Questions as to the selection and receiving of books, book numbers, cataloguing, the shelf list and inventory, book binding and arranging, the reading room, reference room work, and some others are bound to arise, and often a librarian must come to the care and supervision of a small library with little or no training, and without some guide such as Miss Plummer provides in her present volume the problems are not easy ones.

The first consideration in every library should be an arrangement best suited for public use. Simplicity, accuracy, availability might well be written in letters of gold and placed over the library doors. There are so many ways in which a library can be made more attractive as well as useful by a little skill on the part of the librarian that the advent of any help in the direction of aiding a librarian to accomplish this is most welcome.

Few persons, especially in a small town or country place, where small libraries are, can find it possible to own all the books to which they may wish from time to time to refer. The library thus fills a long-felt want and helps to spread knowledge. The minister, the teacher, the lawyer, the editor, the newspaper correspondent, even the plain every-day business man or farmer, will all find times when reference to a library will be found very helpful. Miss Plummer writes from a practical standpoint and knowledge. She is herself a librarian and knows the heights and depths, the attainments and limitations of librarians. Her list of fifty works of reference of the greatest use in an average library will be found interesting as well as useful. So will her lists of library tools.

Mr. Bangs's New Book.*

The present book of Mr. Bangs's is disappointing. The opening chapter in regard to ghosts that have haunted me scarcely repays the mechanical effort of reading. There is an almost painful lack of spontaneity about the whole chapter. The effort made to invest the story with an element that should bear out his reputation as a humorist has been great but unsuccessful. Here and there may be found a flash of humor, but for the most part the movement drags, the style is stilted, and the ranking of himself with Baron Munchausen is little less than impertinent. The confession that the story was inspired by the smoking of some cigars bought at a special sale of one of the large department stores (no matter which one) perhaps accounts for the dreary character of the story product, and one is glad when the end comes and Mr. Bangs's silverware is stolen by a sneak thief masquerading as a ghost.

In the tale "The Mystery of My Grandmother's Sofa" a great many words are consumed and a great deal of entirely irrelevant matter is introduced to bring out the central fact that the black horsehair sofa belonging to his grandmother had turned white in a single night. It is extremely doubtful if this event ever happened, notwithstanding the author's claim to strict veracity. The mystery of Barney O'Rourke is more nearly humorous than any of those preceding it, and out of the Irishman's simple and yet designing wit we have a very good story. The element of realism is introduced with a vengeance, and out of the mouth of the romancer himself, or, better, perhaps, his writings, Barney is able to establish an improbable tale.

"The Exorcism That Failed" is longer and introduces some rather clever ideas, but, like "The Dampmere Mystery," is open to the same criticism. None of the stories has any permanent value. But they are absolutely original and would never be mistaken for the work of any other writer.

Tale of a Welsh Village.*

Hugh Morgan was old enough to know better, and Gwladys Price was apparently not old enough to know very much of anything. Hugh Morgan was the "Mishteer" of a Welsh village, and Ivor Parry was his general factotum. Ivor was in love with Gwladys, and Gwladys was in love with Ivor, but neither of them had wit enough to settle the matter that way. Ivor said to himself that she was only eighteen; "I will wait till she is twenty, but meanwhile I will try to win her love." Now there was Marie Vone, who loved Hugh Morgan, but for some foolishly perverse reason would not accept him. Then he shut her image out of his heart, as he had told her he would, and went and asked Gwladys. And she being the poor daughter of a fisherman and much beholden to the Mishteer, and greatly flattered by his preference, accepted him. And then there was a pretty kettle of fish.

Of course, all this tangle had to be straightened out, and it took 300 pages of pretty solid printing and a great mass of Welsh phrases, translated in footnotes, to do it. In the doing of it the author sketched many of the pretty, homely customs of his Welsh village, and made some ordinary incidents look quite picturesque by his interesting treatment of them. And that is the sum and substance of "Torn Sails."

Heroes of Science.*

Mr. Ewart has selected seven subjects for treatment in the present volume. Out of the many that might have been taken he shows us Christopher Columbus, Friar Bacon, Galileo, John Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton, Denis Papin, and Thomas Campanella. The pioneers in discovery, in learning, science, and all forms of advanced thought, seem ever to have been the prey of the narrow-minded and bigoted. The pages of this interesting little book are crowded with examples where men far in advance of their times, and who deserved encouragement and praise, were misunderstood, ill-used, and in some cases tortured by the tortures that only the ingenuity of the Spanish Inquisition could devise. And for what? Because of blind prejudice and envy! The case of Columbus is in point. The blood boils even after the lapse of the ages to read how he was subjected to distrust, loaded with chains, and so far as possible disgraced.

How narrow the world was! Alas, the evil lingers in our own day, and along this line history repeats itself only too often. We condemn the bigots of antiquity and are ourselves guilty. The progress of the world was set back one hundred years, and all the benefits that the use of steam has since conferred upon the world delayed, because the ignorant river boatmen were so blinded with rage and jealousy that they broke and totally destroyed Denis Papin's first steamboat, that came long before the applications afterward made by John Fitch and Robert Fulton.

And so on through the book. The unfortunate man who rose a little above his fellows in knowledge and attainment stood in danger of being accused of magic and witchcraft, which accusation was often fatal. A flood of light is shed upon the lives of a few great men who for the most part were deserving of better than they received during the time when recognition would have gratified and benefited them.

Camp and Battlefield Stories.*

The latest number of the series of Tales from McClure's is a condensation of brave deeds and stirring scenes of the war of the rebellion. The volume is replete with deeds of courage and daring. Gen. Sheridan has been credited with saying, substantially, that he was nearly paralyzed with fright the first time he went into battle. The greatest commanders have considered the men who paled at the opening of a battle and then steadied themselves the best for exceptionally dangerous work. But we cannot but admire the conspicuous daring of men who, apparently entirely indifferent to danger, go through the most trying ordeals as calmly as if on dress parade. Such men furnish material for heroic war tales. They are the central figures of the stories contained in this volume, and while the names of some who performed splendid deeds of valor are lost to fame, yet the memory of their bravery will live forever, a pride and inspiration to their countrymen. One of the best of the stories contained in this volume is entitled "In a Bowery Regiment," and depicts the hardships which befell a Lieutenant who was assigned to the regiment, but who overcame all obstacles by conspicuous pluck.

The Polar Current.*

One of the results of the Jeannette polar expedition to which Mr. Prentiss directs attention appears to have been the demonstration of the fact of the existence of an arctic drift or current. From the east of Wrangell Land the drift is probably north and east, and, obstructed as it is by island barriers, the ice may be a century in getting out by the north point of Greenland into the Atlantic Ocean. The whaling and other ships that have been frozen in or beset in Bering Sea have thus drifted away northerly into the unknown region and may now be ground up and covered with ice and snow to the depth of from fifty to one hundred feet or more. At any rate, no relic of any of them has ever been seen.

The exploration of very high latitudes is attended with so much danger and the results to be obtained appear so inconsiderable that it must be a continual speculation on the part of the non-professional mind as to what the various explorers expect or hope to gain by their voyages. The brave men who have been sacrificed to the arctic rigors are many, but what recompense shall be given to De Long for his martyrdom, no matter how heroic it was?

"Can storied urn, or animated bust,
 Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
 Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Nansen and Peary yet linger with us, but the melancholy picture of Andrée's departure in the balloon Ornen and the uncertainty of his fate cannot be forgotten. The debit side of the arctic account is heavy, while the credit side remains with but few offsets. Perhaps it is the very elements of danger and privation that lend to arctic exploration a large part of its fascination.

Mr. Bryce on Gladstone.*

One of the latest and best reviews of the life of Gladstone is that of James Bryce. No one is better qualified to furnish a critical yet impartial analysis of the great statesman's character than the scholar who was his close friend for years, served with him in Parliament, and was a member of two of his Cabinets. After showing the early influences of his Scottish blood, his Oxford education, and his apprenticeship to public life under Sir Robert Peel, the author summarizes the salient features of Gladstone's sixty-three years of Parliamentary experience.

Of the oratory by which Gladstone rose to fame and power we have here a most attractive description. But oratory was a minor feature of his career. Above all he was an originator of reforms and has left an everlasting impress of his genius and ability upon the laws and history of his country. His financial reforms, his Parliamentary reform measures, and his various Irish bills form the essence of the legislative history of his country for the last sixty years. As to the merit of his work as an author there is some controversy. He produced political, theological, and literary writings which will, however, exist only as occasional literature. For biographical details the reader will have to seek elsewhere than in this volume, but for a powerful, candid, and appreciative review of the great statesman's remarkable life no other leaf will have to be turned.

Romance of a Dramatist.*

When did "Kit" Marlowe pass out of existence and how did he come to his death? Did that event take place in 1593 or 1598? Taking Christopher Marlowe for a hero, Mr. Wilbur Gleason Zeigler has written a curious romance, and describes the entire scenario of the period when Shakespeare lived. The author is well versed in Elizabethan dramatic literature, and presents many curious facts having to do with the authorship of the plays of that time attributed to Shakespeare as a student of Stow. Old London is well described, as are the horrors of the plague.

"Kit," we are bound to believe, was a roystering blade, fond of tavern brawls, and the evidence seems to point to the fact that he lost his life in a duel. It is to escape justice that Marlowe gives up his identity. If he writes plays he does not sign them, and there are others who take to themselves the fame of authorship. "It was Marlowe" is highly dramatic and is ingenious in its construction. So as to convince the reader that truth is stranger than fiction, the author in his appendix gives many curious notes taken from leading authorities who have written about Shakespeare and "Kit" Marlowe.

NEW BOOKS.

As Having Nothing.

By HESTER CALDWELL OAKLEY. No. 31 in the Hudson Library. 12mo, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

A fresh, bright love story. The cheery hopefulness of the artist heroine wins the sympathy of the reader from the start, and when her life is crowned by love, one feels that she is the possessor of all things.

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The titles of the four lectures in this volume are: I. A Fundamental Tendency, (an enjoyment of common rights and privileges;) II. Conflict and Socialism; III. Education and Democracy; IV. Preservation of the Democratic Spirit.

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Books, autographs, and prints bought and sold; libraries valued or purchased. Large catalogue, just issued, gratis. GEO. D. SMITH, 4 East 42d St., New York City.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Memories of a Rear Admiral. By S. R. Franklin, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, (retired.) 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Gladstone, the Man. By David Williamson. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 75c.

The Story of Washington. By Jessie R. Smith. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

Four True Stories of Life and Literature. By Jessie R. Smith. 12mo. New York: William Beverley Harison.

John and Sebastian Cabot. By C. Raymond. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

With Dewey at Manila. Edited by Thomas J. Vivian. Small quarto. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Life in an Old English Town. By Mary Dormer Harris. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Making of Religion. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

Lighting by Acetylene. By William E. Gibbs. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

Nature Study in Elementary Schools. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon, Williams Wilson. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 35 cents.

The Art of Taxidermy. By John Rowley. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Bible, and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature. Compiled by M. Jastrow. Part X. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

POETRY.

Sonnets on the Sonnet. Compiled by the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Persephone and Other Poems. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

FICTION.

The Making of a Millionaire. By Himself. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper, 50 cents.

For the Defense. By Fergus Hume. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

Silence and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Meg of the Scarlet Foot. By W. Edwards. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Red Coat Romances. By R. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Don't Worry" Nuggets. By Jeanne G. Pennington. 24mo. New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlburt.

Burdett's Hospital and Charities. 1898. By Sir Henry Burdett, K. C. B. 16mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

Notes on Military Hygiene for Officers of the Line. By Alfred A. Woodhull, M. D. 18mo. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Stories from Dante. By [illegible] 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. [illegible]

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*HINTS TO SMALL LIBRARIES. By Mary Wright Plummer, Librarian of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Cloth. Crown 8vo. Pages 87. New York: Truslove & Comba.

*GHOSTS I HAVE MET AND SOME OTHERS. By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by Newell, Frost, and Richards. Cloth. Decorated cover. [illegible] Pages 191. [illegible]

*TORN SAILS. A Tale of a Welsh Village. By Allen Raine. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1898.

*HEROES AND MARTYRS OF SCIENCE. By Henry C. Ewart. With thirty illustrations. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Cloth. 12mo. Decorated cover. Pages 320. [illegible]

*TALES FROM McCLURE'S: War. [illegible]

*THE GREAT POLAR CURRENT. Polar Papers. De Long—Nansen—Peary. By Henry Mellen Prentiss. Cloth, decorated cover, gilt top. 12mo. Pages 152. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. His Characteristics as Man and Statesman. By James Bryce. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

*IT WAS MARLOWE. A Story of the Secret of [illegible] By Wilbur Gleason Zeigler. [illegible]

Anecdotes.

An Englishman Who Has Kept a Diary Crowds a Volume with Them.*

As a gatherer in of anecdotes, the author of "Collections and Recollections" is likely to receive a due amount of fame. You may stack up your anecdotes by the binful, but it takes good sense and judgment in the winnowing and selecting of them. Some men lapse into "dotage and anecdotage," and both conditions are tiresome, but the "One Who Has Kept a Diary," as he calls himself, has evidently had the immense advantage of being thrown in with the many remarkable personages of England during the last quarter of a century, and has at the same time used discrimination. He knows, too, that the long preamble checks the spurt of the anecdote, and so the introduction to his stories are always brief and to the point.

There are many indications in the volume which seem to show that "One Who Has Kept a Diary" belongs to the Russell family, and is, in fact, Mr. George Russell, M. P. Mr. Russell tells how he began to keep a diary when he was thirteen years of age, having been born in 1853. What is interesting is the way Mr. Russell makes himself what is called "a bridge of time," for he remembers Capt. Francis Meade, who said, "My grandfather was twelve years old when Charles II. died." He recalls, too, an old lady, who was once at a child's party, and she told him how the dancing stopped because the news came in that King Louis XVI. had been guillotined. Here is a story of old London, which illustrates how the links between the past and present are still joined:

"A story of highway robbery which excited me when I was a boy was that of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. He had always declared that any one might without disgrace be overcome by superior numbers, but that he would never surrender to a single highwayman. As he was crossing Hounslow Heath one night on his way from Berkeley Castle to London his traveling carriage was stopped by a man on horseback, who put his head in at the window and said: 'I believe you are Lord Berkeley?' 'I am.' 'I believe you have always boasted that you would never surrender to a single highwayman?' 'I have.' 'Well,' presenting a pistol, 'I am a single highwayman, and I say, "Your money or your life."' 'You cowardly dog,' said Lord Berkeley, 'do you think I can't see your confederates skulking behind you?' The highwayman, who was really alone, looked hurriedly round, and Lord Berkeley shot him through the head. I asked Lady Caroline Maxse, (1803-86,) who was born a Berkeley, if this story was true. I can never forget my thrill when she replied: 'Yes, and I am proud to say that I am that man's daughter.'"

In his young days Mr. Russell was well acquainted with Lord Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, Cardinal Manning, Beaconsfield, and Lord Houghton, and to each of these he gives a chapter:

"A quarter of a century ago it was a curious and interesting privilege for a young man to sit in the trellised dining room of Pembroke Lodge, or to pace its terrace walk looking down upon the Thames, in intimate converse with a statesman who had enjoyed the genial society of Mr. Fox, and had been the traveling companion of Lord Holland, and corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticised the acting of Mrs. Siddons; conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras."

Though physically weak, Lord John Russell was endowed with indomitable energy, for there never was such a battle fought as was the Reform bill. Mr. Russell thus describes him:

"Never was so robust a spirit enshrined in so fragile a form. He inherited the miserable legacy of congenial weakness. Even in those untender days he was considered too delicate to remain at a public school. It was thought impossible for him to live through his first session of Parliament.

"When he was fighting the Reform bill through the House of Commons he had to be fed with arrowroot by a benevolent lady who was moved to compassion by his pitiful appearance. For years afterward he was liable to fainting fits, had a wretched digestion, and was easily upset by hot rooms, late hours, and bad air. These circumstances, combined with his love of domestic life and his fondness for the country, led him to spend every evening he could spare in his seclusion at Pembroke Lodge, and consequently cut him off, very much to his political disadvantage, from constant and intimate association with official colleagues and Parliamentary supporters."

An excellent idea of Lord Palmerston and his indifferent speech-making power may be had from this sketch:

"As the general idea of these papers has been a concatenation of links with the past, I must say a word about Lord Palmerston, who was born in 1784, entered Parliament in 1807, and was still leading the House of Commons when I first attended its debates. A man who when turned seventy could speak from the 'dusk of a Summer evening to the dawn of a Summer morning' in defense of his foreign folicy, and carry the vindication of it by a majority of 46 was certainly no common performance on the Parliamentary stage, and yet Lord Palmerston had very slender claims to the title of an orator. His style was not only devoid of ornament and rhetorical device, but it was slipshod and untidy in the last degree. He eked out his sentences with 'hum' and 'hah'; he cleared his throat and flourished his pocket-handkerchief and sucked his orange; he rounded his periods with 'You know what I mean,' and 'all that kind of thing,' and seemed actually to revel in an anti-climax, 'I think the hon. member's proposal an outrageous violation of constitutional propriety, a daring departure from traditional policy, and, in short, a great mistake.'"

Here are two anecdotes of Jowett and Wilberforce which are characteristic. Mr. Russell writes:

"For my own part, I must freely admit that I do not write as an admirer of Mr. Jowett, but one saying of his, which I had the advantage of hearing, does much to atone, in my judgment, for the snappish impertinence on which his reputation for wit has been generally based. The scene was the master's own dining room, and the moment that the ladies had left the room one of the guests began a most outrageous conversation. Every one sat flabbergasted. The master winced with annoyance, and then, bending down the table toward the offender, said in his shrillest tone: 'Shall we continue this conversation in the drawing room?' and rose from his chair. It was really a stroke of genius thus both to terminate and to rebuke the impropriety without violating the decorum due from host to guest."

This repartee of Wilberforce, though it has a well-known French precedent, is, however, excellent:

"Bishop Wilberforce, whose powers of repartee were among his most conspicuous gifts, was always ready to use them where retaliation was possible—not in the safe inclosure of the episcopal study, but on the open battlefield of the platform and in the House of Lords. At the great meeting in St. James's Hall in the Summer of 1868 to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church some Orange enthusiast, in the hope of disturbing the Bishop, kept interrupting his honeyed eloquence with inopportune shouts of 'Speak up, my Lord.' 'I am already speaking up,' replied the Bishop in his most dulcet tone. 'I always speak up, and I decline to speak down to the level of the ill-mannered person in the gallery.'"

Once the Bishop found fault with a sporting parson, who would follow the hounds, and Wilberforce was answered and got the worst of it:

"The Bishop urged that it had a worldly appearance. The curate replied that it was not a bit more worldly than a ball at Blenheim Palace, at which the Bishop had been present. The Bishop explained that he was staying in the house, but was never within three rooms of the dancing. 'Oh, if it comes to that,' replied the curate, 'I never am within three fields of the hounds.'"

A most amusing chapter is devoted to great people, and here is one about a grandson of the Queen, who wrote to that good lady for more pocket money:

Like many other little boys, he ran short of pocket money, and wrote an ingenious letter to his august grandmother, asking for some slight pecuniary assistance. He received in return a just rebuke, telling him that little boys should keep within their limits, and that he must wait until his allowance next became due. Shortly afterward the undefeated little Prince resumed the correspondence in something like the following form: 'My dear Grandmother: I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy here for 30s.'"

Was Disraeli glib with his French? When the powers assembled at Berlin in 1878 it seems that Lord Beaconsfield wanted to deliver an oration all in French, and the English diplomatists present felt very sure that Dizzy would commit ever so many solecisms. Lord Odo Russell was begged by the Englishmen present to do his best to convince Beaconsfield to drop French and take English:

"'The old chief has determined to open the proceedings of the congress in French. He has written out the devil's own long speech in French and learned it by heart, and is going to fire it off at the congress to-morrow. We shall be the laughing stock of Europe. He pronounces épicier as if it rhymed with overseer, and all his pronunciation is to match. It is as much as our places are worth to tell him so; can you help us?' Lord Odo listened with amused good humor to this tale of woe, and then replied: 'It is a very delicate mission that you ask me to undertake, but, then, I am fond of delicate missions. I will see what I can do.' And so he repaired to the State bedroom, where our venerable plenipotentiary was beginning those very elaborate processes of the toilet with which he prepared for the couch. 'My dear Lord,' began Lord Odo, 'a dreadful rumor has reached us.' 'Indeed! Pray what is it?' 'We have heard that you intend to open the proceedings to-morrow in French.' 'Well, Lord Odo, what of that?' 'Why, of course, we all know that there is no one in Europe more competent to do so than yourself. But then, after all, to make a French speech is a commonplace accomplishment. There will be at least half a dozen men at the congress who could do it almost, if not quite, as well as yourself. But, on the other hand, who but you can make an English speech? All these plenipotentiaries have come from the various Courts of Europe expecting the greatest intellectual treat of their lives in hearing English spoken by its greatest living master. The question for you, my dear Lord, is, Will you disappoint them?' Lord Beaconsfield put his glass in his eye, fixed his gaze on Lord Odo, and then said: 'There is much force in what you say. I will consider the point.' And next day he opened the proceedings in English."

We are as indifferent to-day to what the Spaniards may call us as were the English when the French dubbed them "shopkeepers." Here is a neat little retort of the last twenty years:

"Lady W. W., an Englishwoman who had spent her life in diplomatic society abroad, and in old age held a Salon in London, was talking, during the Franco-German War of 1870, to the French Ambassador, who complained bitterly that England had not intervened on behalf of France. 'But, after all,' he said, 'it was only what we might have expected. We always believed that you were a nation of shopkeepers, and now we know you are.' 'And we,' replied Lady W. W., 'always believed that you were a nation of soldiers, and now we know you are not.'"

It never was nice to bandy words with the Duke of Wellington, who was rather grim in his old days, and he did not like to have questions put to him:

"Mrs. Arbuthnot (wife of the Duke's private secretary, familiarly called 'Gosh,') was fond of parading her intimacy with the Duke before miscellaneous company. One day, in a large party, she said to him:

"'Duke, I know you won't mind my asking you, but is it true that you were so much surprised when you found you had won the battle of Waterloo?'

"'By G—! Not half as much surprised as I am now, mum.'

"When the Queen came to the throne her first public act was to go in state to St. James's Palace to be proclaimed. She naturally wished to be accompanied in her state coach only by the Duchess of Kent and one of the Ladies of the Household, but Lord Albemarle, who was Master of the Horse, insisted that he had a right to travel with her Majesty in the coach, as he had done with William IV. The point was submitted to the Duke of Wellington, as a kind of universal referee in matters of precedent and usage. His judgment was delightfully unflattering to the outraged magnate: 'The Queen can make you go inside the coach or outside the coach, or run behind like a damned tinker's dog.'"

The difference between Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli when in presence of the Queen were marked. The late Mr. Gladstone was no courtier and Disraeli was. Here is some of the gossip of the time relative to these two great men when at Court. The first sentence has to do with Gladstone:

"'He speaks to me as if I was at a public meeting,' is a complaint which is said to have proceeded from illustrious lips. That most successful of all courtiers, the astute Lord Beaconsfield, used to engage her Majesty in conversation about water-color drawing and the third-cousinships of German Princes. Mr. Gladstone harangues her about polity of the Hittites or the harmony between the Athanasian Creed and Homer. The Queen, perplexed and uncomfortable, tries to make a digression—addresses a remark to a daughter or proffers biscuits to a begging terrier. Mr. Gladstone restrains himself with an effort till the Princess has answered or the dog has sat down, and then promptly resumes: 'I was about to say—' Meanwhile the flood has gathered force by delay, and when it bursts forth again it carries all before it."

Mr. Gladstone was good to authors, and almost always acknowledged books sent to him. Beaconsfield was not so kind, and here is a story Mr. Russell tells of Dizzy, which relates to Mr. Mallock and his "New Republic":

"A lady who was his constant friend and benefactor begged Lord Beaconsfield to read the book and say something civil about it. The Prime Minister replied with a groan: 'Ask me anything, dear lady, except this. I am an old man. Do not make me read your young friends' romances.' 'Oh, but he would be a great accession to the Tory Party, and a civil word from you would secure him forever.' 'Oh—well, then, give me a pen and a sheet of paper.' And sitting down in the lady's drawing room he wrote: 'Dear Mrs. ——, I am sorry that I cannot dine with you, but I am going down to Hughenden for a week. Would that my solitude could be peopled by the bright creations of Mr. Mallock's fancy.' 'Will that do for your young friend?' Surely, as an appreciation of a book which one has not read, this is absolutely perfect."

Very neat and quick, however, was Beaconsfield, as is shown in the following story:

"Once, sitting at dinner by the Princess of Wales, he was trying to cut a hard dinner roll. The knife slipped and cut his finger, which the Princess, with her natural grace, instantly wrapped up in her handkerchief. The old gentleman gave a dramatic groan, and exclaimed: 'I asked for bread and they gave me a stone, but I had a Princess to bind my wounds.'"

We give for what it is worth a description of the Hughenden household, though contemporary evidence shows that Beaconsfield had neither the ways nor manners of the nouveau riche:

"The atmosphere of a Court naturally suited him, and he had a quaint trick of transferring the grandiose nomenclature of palaces to his own very modest domain of Hughenden. He called his simple drawing room the saloon; he styled his pond the lake; he expatiated on the beauties of the terrace walks, the 'Golden Gate,' and the 'German Forest.' His style of entertaining was more showy than comfortable. Nothing could excel the grandeur of his state coach and powdered footman, but when the ice and dessert came up melting, one of his friends exclaimed: 'At last, my dear Dizzy, we have got something hot!' and in the days when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer some critical guest remarked of the soup that it was apparently made with Deferred Stock. When Lady Beaconsfield died he sent for his agent and said: 'I desire that her ladyship's remains should be borne to the grave by the tenants of the estate.' Presently the agent came back with a troubled countenance and said: 'I regret to say that there are not tenants enough to carry a coffin!'"

Some of the stories of the Royal Nursery and the behavior of the Princelets are delightful, and seem true, because they are so natural:

"The late Lord ——, who had a deformed foot, was going to visit the Queen at Osborne, and before his arrival the Queen and Prince Albert debated whether it would be better to warn the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of his physical peculiarity, so as to avoid embarrassing remarks, or to leave it to their own good feeling. The latter course was adopted. Lord —— duly arrived. The foot elicited no remarks from the royal children, and the visit passed off anxiously but with success. Next day the Princess Royal asked the Queen, 'Where is Lord ——?' 'He has gone back to London, dear.' 'Oh! what a pity! He had promised to show Bertie and me his foot!' They had caught him in the corridor and made their own terms with their captive. * * * In more recent years the little daughter of one of the Queen's most confidential advisers had the unexampled honor of being invited to luncheon with her Majesty. During the meal an illustrious lady, negotiating a pigeon after the German fashion, took up one of its bones with her finger and thumb. The little visitor, whose sense of British propriety was stronger than her awe of Courts, regarded the proceeding with wonder-dilated eyes, and then burst out: 'Oh, piggy-wiggy! Piggy-wiggy! You are piggy-wiggy!'"

Even little English boys must remember their rank and uphold their titles as may be understood from this:

"Two little boys, respectively the eldest and the second son of an Earl, were playing on the front staircase of their home when the eldest fell over into the hall below. The younger called to the footman, who picked his brother up. 'Is he hurt?' 'Killed, my Lord,' was the instantaneous reply of a servant who knew the devolution of a courtesy title."

Two stories of the Vatican in the time of Pio Nono are capital ones, and are as follows:

"A friend of mine in the Diplomatic Service, visiting Rome in the old days of the temporal power, had the honor of an interview with Pio Nono. The Pope graciously offered him a cigar. 'I am told you will find this very fine.' The Englishman made that stupidest of all answers, 'Thank your Holiness, but I have no vices.' 'This isn't a vice; if it was, you would have it.' Another repartee from the Vatican reached me a few years ago, when the German Emperor paid his visit to Leo XIII. Count Herbert Bismarck was in attendance on his imperial master, and when they reached the door of the Pope's audience chamber the Emperor passed in, and the Count tried to follow. A gentleman of the Papal Court motioned him to stand back, as there must be no third person at the interview between the Pope and the Emperor. 'I am Count Herbert Bismarck!' shouted the German, as he struggled to follow his master. 'That,' replied the Roman, with calm dignity, 'may account for but it does not excuse your conduct.'"

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*COLLECTIONS AND RECOLLECTIONS. By One Who Has Kept a Diary. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Russell can tell a good story, even if it is about himself:

"Not long ago I was dining with one of the city companies. On my right was another guest—a member of the Worshipful Company of Butchers. We had a long and genial conversation on the state of trade and other topics relevant to Smithfield, when, in the midst of it, I was suddenly called on to return thanks for the visitors. The Chairman, in proposing the toast, was good enough to speak of my belongings and myself in far too flattering terms, to which I hope that I suitably responded. When I resumed my seat, my butcher friend exclaimed, with the most obvious sincerity: 'I declare, Sir, I'm quite ashamed of myself. To think that I have been sitting alongside of a gentleman all the evening, and never found it out!'"

What is a lady? Possibly "is one as behaves as sich." Mr. Russell, however, describes her:

"The house surgeon of a London hospital was attending to the injuries of a poor woman whose arm had been severely bitten. As he was dressing the wound he said: 'I cannot make out what sort of creature bit you. This is too small for a horse's bite and too large for a dog's.' 'Oh, Sir,' replied the patient, 'it wasn't an animal; it was another lydy!' Surely the force of politeness or urbanity could no further go. On the other hand, it was a country clergyman, in view of the approaching confirmation, announced that on the morning of the ceremony the young ladies would assemble at the vicarage and the young women at the national school."

This is the letter of a young woman on her travels, and who is entirely orthodox. She wrote to the wife of a Bishop:

"Dear Madam: I hope this finds you as well as it leaves me. The ship is in the middle of the Red Sea, and it is fearfully hot. I am in a terrible state of melting all day long. But honored madam, I know you will be pleased to hear that I am still a member of the Church of England."

But a tithe of the amusing stories to be found in this volume can be presented. The following three good ones must serve as a conclusion to these columns of extracts:

"Lady Morley's comment on the decaying charms of her famous rival, Lady Jersey—the Zenobia of 'Endymion'—of whom some gushing admirer had said that she looked so splendid going to Court in her mourning array of black and diamonds—'it was like night.' 'Yes, my dear, but minuit passé.' A masculine analogue to this amiable compliment may be cited from the table talk of Lord Granville—certainly not an unkindly man—to whom the late Mr. Delane had been complaining of the difficulty of finding a suitable wedding present for a young lady of the house of Rothschild. 'It would be absurd to give a Rothschild a costly gift. I should like to find something not intrinsically valuable, but interesting because it is rare.' 'Nothing easier, my dear fellow; send her a lock of your hair.'

"At dinner at Balliol the Master's guests were discussing the careers of two Balliol men, the one of whom had just been made a Judge and the other a Bishop. 'Oh,' said Henry Smith, 'I think the Bishop is the greater man. A Judge at the most can only say, "You be hanged," but a Bishop can say, "You be d—d."' 'Yes,' characteristically twittered the Master, 'but if the Judge says, "You be hanged," you are hanged.'

"When the late Dr. Woodford became Bishop of Ely a rumor went before him in the diocese that he was a misogynist. He was staying on his first round of confirmations at a country house, attended by an astonishingly mild young Chaplain, very like the hero of 'The Private Secretary.' In the evening the lady of the house said archly to this youthful Levite: 'I hope you can contradict the story which we have heard about our new Bishop that he hates ladies.' The Chaplain, in much confusion, hastily replied: 'Oh, that is quite an exaggeration; but I do think his Lordship feels safer with the married ladies.'"

We are once more astonished at the excellence of a print in "Camera Notes," and it is a photogravure. The work is by F. Holland Daly of Boston, and reproduced by the Photochrome Engraving Company. What is it? A nude figure, properly posed, of a boy. The model is well formed, but dark in chiaroscuro, and the lad holds in his hand a small white statuette of a Greek god. Instantly you seize on the appropriateness of the title, "Ebony and Ivory." Again it is the composition which impresses you. Anybody can hire a boy and give him a plaster cast to hold, but it is a man with a chaste and at the same time comprehensive knowledge of art who can so cleverly arrange his subject. It is not too much to say that in photography and photogravure we have never seen anything to excel this print in the Camera.

Another posthumous work by Victor Hugo is announced for early publication in Paris. It will complete the series "Choses Vues." The principal feature of the new volume is a true story of the execution of Louis XVI., hitherto unpublished. It appears that in 1840 a nobleman called on Hugo incognito. This man had been an eye-witness of the tragedy of Jan. 21, 1793, and he related it to the author in all its smallest details. That same evening Hugo transcribed what had fallen from his visitor's lips.

Was the writing of "The Christian" a lucrative business? There was a property put up for sale in the Isle of Man, and Mr. Hall Caine bid £[illegible] for it, but did not get it because the land was sold at £[illegible].

Thackeray.

Mrs. Ritchie's Third Volume of the Biographical Edition of His Writings.*

The third volume of the new "biographical edition" of Thackeray, which no well-stocked library will hereafter lack, contains a selection of his earliest stories and sketches, all in a somewhat exaggerated vein of irony, with more than a touch of bitterness, which Mrs. Ritchie sufficiently accounts for in her introduction, while remarking its absence in the later works. This introduction is particularly informing and interesting, with its reproduction of a full dozen of drawings made in Thackeray's young manhood. The stories and sketches include "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond," "The Tremendous Adventures of Major Gahagan," "Cox's Diary," and "The Fatal Boots," two sets of comic "papers" each written to fit twelve characteristic pictures by Cruikshank; "The Memoirs of Mr. C. J. Yellowplush," including the later De la Pluche papers, in which we first encounter names that were destined to become famous; "A Legend of the Rhine," "Character Sketches," "The Bedford Row Conspiracy," and the essay on "Going to See a Man Hanged."

The student of Thackeray may find in these much of the substance, in its roughest shape, which afterward appeared in other forms in four of the greatest works of prose fiction produced in this century; but it must be confessed that the collection does not make a book of such pleasant reading as to justify its republication, except, of course, on the ground of its positive historical and biographical value. One would not have "Love's Labors Lost" or "The Comedy of Errors" omitted from any edition of Shakespeare, yet we do not read them with the undying interest we can take, year after year, in "Hamlet" and "Antony and Cleopatra."

Perhaps, however, certain chapters in the Yellowplush papers deserve a higher distinction than most of the matter in this volume. These include, of course, the two still potent and delightful dabs at Mr. Yellowplush's "littery" friend "Bulwig." The comic orthography of the gifted son of Miss Montmorency, which aroused the ire of certain contemporary critics when Mr. Yellowplush was contributing his monthly stint to Fraser's, as a cheap device to tickle the common mind, has survived hostile criticism by sixty years, and in a few passages seems to have the touch of positive inspiration. Who would ever have removed from that forlorn hat of poor Jemima Griffin that "bird of Parrowdice perched on the top of it, melumcolly and moulting"? The humor is still appreciable in the descriptions of the noble father of Deuceace as a "Wig pier" and the "raining sufferin," when Mr. Yellowplush dwelt in Paris, as "Looy Disweet." Yellowplush's orthographical system is truly incomprehensible, for while he always refers to one of his organs of vision briefly as his "i," he takes the trouble to spell ice "eyce." The illustrations comprise, besides the twenty-four Cruikshank plates and Thackeray's own drawings, a reproduction of the Garrick Club's portrait of Thackeray, by Maclise, taken in 1832.

In her introductory chapter Mrs. Ritchie writes of her father's early years of literary labor in London, 1831-7, when his nearest friends were Edward Fitz Gerald, the Bullers, and the young Kembles, John Mitchell, the philologist and historian, and Henry. She quotes freely from a diary Thackeray began bravely in 1832, but, it seems, soon abandoned. This contains many bright sayings quite in his later vein of humor, and some sharp comment.

"Mr. Haydon, by dint of telling all the world he is a great painter, has made them believe it."

"Miss Inverarity sang charmingly," [in "The Barber" at Covent Garden,] "but has a mouth big enough to sing two songs at once."

Mrs. Ritchie reproduces a funny drawing of "Megreedy" as the Prince of Denmark berating the plump, stern Queen Gertrude of Mrs. Bulger, and, as we turn the pages, we find Mr. Yellowplush gibing at "Megreedy" as well as at the august William Charles's friend, "Sawedwadgeorgeearllittnbulwig." Yet we find that young Thackeray really esteemed Macready at his worth, which was great. Here is a unique specimen of youthful wisdom:

"How can a man know his own capabilities? Not by reading, by which one acquires thoughts of others, and gives one's self the credit of them."

While the historic Reform bill was pending, Thackeray became interested in politics, and went to Polwellan in Cornwall to work for his friend Charles Buller's election to Parliament. He labored for a time industriously and hopefully, it seems, on a publication with the impossible title of The National Standard and Journal of Literature, Science, Music, and the Fine Arts. The name was afterward changed to The Literary Standard, but Mrs. Ritchie says, "it did not fly very long." Two or three letters to his mother about this time reveal his frame of mind and youthful buoyancy of spirit:

"I have been wanting very much to see you, dearest mother, but this paper has kept me so busily at work that I really and truly had no time.

"I have made a woodcut for it of Louis Philippe, which is pretty good; but have only written nonsense in the shape of reviews. The paper comes out to-morrow afternoon, and then I will come up to you with a copy thereof. I have been obliged to put off the play and everything else, having actually done nothing except work the paper. I send a boy with this, for I thought you would be glad to know what my proceedings are. God bless you, dearest mother! I send you a couple of magazines I have received in my new capacity."

Later (July, 1833,) he says in a letter to his mother from Paris:

"* * * I have been thinking very seriously of turning artist; I think I can draw better than do anything else, and certainly like it better than any other occupation; why shouldn't I? It requires a three years' apprenticeship, however, which is not agreeable, and afterward the way is clear and pleasant enough. An artist in this town is by far a more distinguished person than a lawyer, and a great deal more so than a clergyman."

Thackeray married in 1836, when he was twenty-five years old, Isabella Gethen Creagh Shawe, daughter of Col. Matthew Shawe. Mrs. Ritchie says: "My father has sometimes told me that he lost his heart to my mother when he heard her sing; she had a very sweet voice and an exquisite method." After his marriage he began to work in earnest. He went over to Paris again as a full-fledged newspaper correspondent. He began to write for magazines under the pseudonyms of Michael Angelo Titmarsh and Major Gahagan. Here are two letters written by him to his young wife in these years of activity and uncertainty. The first is dated at Paris in 1838:

"* * * Here we have been two years married and not a single unhappy day. Oh! I do bless God for all this happiness which He has given me. It is so great that I almost tremble for the future, except that I humbly hope (for what man is certain about his own weakness or wickedness) our love is strong enough to withstand any pressure from without, and as it is a gift greater than any fortune, is likewise one superior to poverty or sickness or any other worldly evil with which Providence may visit us. Let us pray, as I trust there is no harm, that none of these may come upon us; as the best and wisest Man in the world prayed that He might not be led into temptation. * * * I think happiness is as good as prayers, and I feel in my heart a kind of overflowing thanksgiving which is quite too great to describe in writing. This kind of happiness is like a fine picture, you only see a little bit of it when you are close to the canvas; go a little distance and then you see how beautiful it is. I don't know that I shall have done much by coming away, except being so awfully glad to get back again."

The other letter, dated Paris, March 20, 1838, seems to be more like Thackeray:

"There is a chance of £350 a year here. Poor B. is dying, and his place is worth as much; but then I throw away a very good position in London, where I can make as much, and a little fame into the bargain. My game, as far as I can see it, is to stick to The Times. I have just come from seeing 'Marian Delorme,' the tragedy of Victor Hugo, and am so sickened and disgusted with the horrid piece that I have hardly heart to write. The last act ends with an execution, and you are kept a long hour listening to the agonies of parting lovers and grim speculations about head chopping, dead bodies, coffins, and what not—I am as sick as if I had taken an emetic.

"I have been writing all day, and finished and dispatched an article for The Times. My next visit will be to the Spanish pictures, the next to Versailles, and on Monday next, please God, I will be home. * * * To-day I have been to Versailles, and afterward to the opera—it was a benefit, and all sorts of oddities from all sorts of theatres were played—everything intolerably tedious, except an act from a very old opera, 'Orpheus,' by Gluck, which was neither more nor less than sublime. Dupré is the most delightful tenor I ever heard, with a simplicity of voice and method quite delicious, as good as Rubini, without his faults; singing his notes steadily, with no trick or catches or quavers and such music; like a very fine Mozart, so simple and melodious, that, by all the gods, I never heard anything like it.

"The Versailles gallery is a humbug—a hundred gilded rooms with looking glasses and carved ceilings, and 2,000 bad pictures to ornament them."

In dainty form the Brothers of the Book have had printed for private distribution at the Adirondack Press, Gouverneur, N. Y., that famous essay of Walter Pater's, "The Conclusion." Are we to be satisfied with physical life alone? "High passions give us this quickened sense of life, ecstasy, and sorrow, of love, political or religious enthusiasm, or the enthusiasm of humanity." Only be sure that it is passion. "But," adds Walter Pater, "think of art for art's sake. For art comes to you professing frankly to give you nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass, and simply for those moments' sake."

In May there was an exhibition of blue and white needlework at the Slater Memorial Museum in Norwich, Conn., under the auspices of the Deerfield society. Among the numerous objects were shown reproductions of Colonial needlework from designs that had been preserved as family relics. The object of the Deerfield society being to open crafts for women, many specimens of Miss Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff's book binding were shown.

The Bibelot, its page with plenty of margin, is 6 by 4 1-2 inches in size, and as for nicety it is sufficient to state that it is printed by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me. The No. 7 of the series, which gives reprints "of scarce editions and sources not generally known," contains Richard Jefferies's "Saint Guido," and that is the pastoral of the little boy and the wheat. Jefferies never wrote anything which was better.

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*THE MEMOIRS OF MR. CHARLES J. YELLOWPLUSH, the History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond, Cox's Diary, &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank and [illegible] of the [illegible]. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Harper & Brothers. [illegible].

Orestes A. Brownson.

His Powerful Mind and Striking Personality—The First Forty Years of His Life.*

Henry F. Brownson of Detroit, Mich., has written and published the story of the early life, from 1803 to 1844, of his father, Orestes A. Brownson. The story is simply told, but is all the more forcible from its simplicity, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the development of religious thought in America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Orestes Brownson was a direct product of the formative intellectual period of the United States. He was one of the plain people, born on a remote New England farm, and his early years were filled with privations. In fact, he never had the opportunities for culture and the acquiring of refinement vouchsafed to his contemporaries in older and more civilized communities.

But whatever may have been his defects of manner, and his indifference to appearances, due to his early life and environment, there can be no question of the rare force and originality of his mind. He was a profound thinker, a deep student of the political and economic as well as the religious problems of his time, and, although he followed false gods at varying periods and would be looked upon were he living to-day as decidedly erratic, such associates of his as Channing, Everett, Emerson, and others, whether they differed or agreed with him in his views, agreed in their respect for the man's personal character and the sincerity of his convictions. If Brownson, in his sympathy with the Brook Farm experiment, may, from the view point of the present, be considered to have been eccentric, he was certainly in good company, with Ripley Dana, and Hawthorne, to say nothing of lesser lights, So, too, in some of his other excursions into untried economic, religious, and political fields, he had the friendly sympathy of Thoreau, Parker, and other leading men of the time. The story of his early life is the story of a naturally strong mind groping for light, carried hither and thither by the winds of contemporary thought and doctrine, emancipating itself as it matured from worn-out or impracticable creeds, tossed on the sea of doubt, and finally reaching its logical rest in the haven of the Roman Catholic Church—that same haven which has afforded the same rest and peace to so many storm-tossed souls who preceded, have followed, and are following the subject of this biography.

Orestes Augustus Brownson was born in the village of Stockbridge, in Windsor County, Vt., on Sept. 16, 1803. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, who had the quaint country name of Relief Metcalf, was a native of New Hampshire. The young parents had first selected as names for Orestes and his twin sister Daphnis Augustus and Daphne Augusta, but, as Mr. Brownson says, "a merciful Providence preserved the infant boy from the infliction of such a name, and Orestes was substituted for Daphnis." His father says: "His sister received the names first proposed, under the influence of which, though she lived to be ninety years of age, she was always below the medium height of women." Orestes after his father's death, when he was about ten years old, was obliged through his mother's straitened circumstances to enter the family of an aged farmer in a neighboring village to spend some years in labor on the farm. The library of this farmer consisted of a London edition of the Bible, Watts's Psalms and Songs, the Franklin Primer, Edwards's History of Redemption, and two or three other volumes. From these few books and from the teachings of the farmer and his wife the youth naturally came to consider a love of religion as the matter of chief importance in life. While religious belief in the community was as varied as the numerous sects which then abounded—Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Universalists, and Christians, besides Deists and Atheists—and while every one, old and young, took more or less part in the religious discussions between these various theories, Orestes was inclined to look with the greatest favor on the Congregationalists.

He had no schooling, but as his greatest delight was in books, he gathered through the day during his labors pine knots with which he made a light during the evenings so as to enable him to read. He picked up in the neighborhood some volumes of English poets, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," Pope's Homer, some monographs of American History, "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Arabian Nights." This early reading and the difficulties he surmounted led him in after life to declaim against children's books. He once sad:

> "Old people may read children's books and find recreation in them, but they are unprofitable reading for children. It is a damage to children to have thought made easy for them. The earlier their intellects are taxed, the harder they are obliged to struggle to find some meaning in what they read, the better it is for them. Their minds grow by exercise and become strong; but children's books feed their young minds on pap and panado, and keep their mental digestion always weak and incapable of relishing even in after life strong, healthy, and invigorating food. We do their thinking for them, what little thinking there is, and keep them children in understanding all their lifetime."

It is unnecessary to follow further the details of Orestes Brownson's youth. This preliminary sketch of his early trials is only given for the reason that it enables the reader to follow more intelligently the course of his after life. It was quite natural that when at fourteen years of age, in 1822, he left Vermont with his mother and brothers and sisters to reside in the village of Ballston Spa, N. Y., under the influence of the well-educated and kindly-dispositioned pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, he should have joined that communion with the hope that with this act his religious doubts, which had even then begun to distress him, would disappear. He taught school in a neighboring village, and then for two years fought against his repugnance to the Calvinist doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation, but finally rejected the Presbyterian faith, and at the age of twenty avowed himself a Universalist.

This same year he went West, where in the City of Detroit he for the first time in his life saw a Roman Catholic Church. After an illness of two years he returned to Vermont. For over three years he preached and wrote in Vermont and New Hampshire, and then served in New York State as a Universalist minister. All the time his active mind was at work, and before very long his independent and fearless decision of publishing his views as soon as generated in his own mind caused him to be looked upon with some suspicion by the members of his sect. He was charged with being a Deist, and then put forth "My Creed," a statement of belief which was certainly original and clever, but did not satisfy his friends and stirred his enemies to fresh attacks. At this time he became interested in the teachings of Fanny Wright, one of the first Abolitionists and who founded a plantation at Nashoba, Miss., peopled with slaves, where she endeavored to prove the justice of her views regarding matrimony. These were chiefly that married people ought not to have any claims on each other in consequence of their marriage, and that she hoped the time would come when if a woman were a mother the question would not be asked whether she were a wife. It is needless to say that this experiment of Miss Wright's failed. Her negroes were sent to Haiti, and she devoted her talents to the enlightenment of the American people and a war on marriage, property, and religion, which was chiefly waged through the columns of a New York newspaper called The Free Enquirer. Mr. Brownson's interest in Fanny Wright's views and her work caused him to be unjustly accused of being in full sympathy with her free-love doctrines. This he disclaimed.

Brownson was now an avowed infidel, and was the subject of much bitter attack. He, however, objected to being called an infidel, and said he neither believed nor disbelieved Christianity. He busied himself in the formation of what was known as the Workingmen's Party, and with Robert Dale Owen and his associates did much effective work in the organization of this party. He soon tired of it, however, and, giving his influence and that of his journal, The Daily Sentinel, to the Jackson candidate, he ruined the paper and ceased to be its editor. He acknowledged at this time that he never could be a party man or work in the traces of a party. The pulpit had too many attractions for him to enable him to remain long out of it, and in 1831 we find him preaching in Ithaca as an independent minister. He began to study the sermons of William Ellery Channing, and his mind became gradually inclined toward Unitarianism. He decided to return to New England, and in 1832 we find him settled in Walpole, N. H., as a Unitarian minister. He contributed largely to The Christian Register and other publications of the time, and thus came in correspondence and later into relations of friendship with George Ripley, William E. Channing, and other leaders of New England thought at the time.

In 1834 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Canton, Mass. Here he did much good and effective work. In the Winter of 1835-6 he decided to give up his charge in Canton and look for a larger field for his labor. He removed to Mount Bellingham, in Chelsea, near Boston, and for some months held religious meetings in Boston itself. There he organized the "Society for Christian Union and Progress." His preaching to the members of the society was misunderstood, many misapprehended him, and the belief became general that he excited the poor against the rich. A certain sermon preached on July 10, 1837, was severely denounced as unchristian, and the onslaught upon him was prolonged and fierce. Despite this, however, he exchanged pulpits the same Summer with Dr. Channing in New York and was invited to preach in Park Street Church, the head and centre of orthodox exclusiveness in Boston. The man's force of character, evident sincerity, and rugged earnestness and eloquence compelled attention and always gave him an audience.

The Boston Reformer was started in 1836. In its columns Brownson carried on many a controversy, political and economic as well as religious. He was ever earnest in the cause of the workingman, and labored to enlist the Church on the side of the people. The Pilot, a Roman Catholic paper in Boston, saw this, and exhorted him to study the character and doctrines of the Catholic Church, as these would give him all that he was hopelessly starving for outside of it, but he replied that "the mission of the Catholic Church was ended, and that Christendom had outgrown its childhood, and was not now to be commanded but convinced." The Anti-Slavery Society of Boston at this time attempted to hold a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the freeing of the slaves in the British West Indies. This meeting was attacked by a mob, and had to be held in a private house, where Brownson delivered the oration he had prepared for the projected larger meeting. He resented this in his newspaper, and scored fearlessly the people who prevented the meeting. The subject of manual labor in schools was one which enlisted Brownson's closest attention, and he worked and wrote much on the subject. Then came his celebrated defense of his position toward the Lowell factory girls, whose morality he had been accused of attacking.

Brook Farm was opened in the Summer of 1841. "It was really an attempt," says Mr. Brownson, "to realize the Christian ideal by establishing truly Christian relations between the members of Brook Farm and the community and between member and member. It was not intended to be a substitute for the larger association of Church and State, but left these standing in all their necessity and force. It was an aggregation of families, who were seeking to enlarge the sphere of the family by extending the family feeling and relations beyond the ties of blood, but without superseding them—in the words of Leroux, while preserving the family inviolate, to break the family caste." It had been suggested that as Brownson and Ripley were closely in accord in their views as to social reform, the latter was indebted to Brownson for the Brook Farm scheme. It is impossible to say as to the truth of this suggestion, but certain it is the principles on which it was established were talked over between them many a time. It will be remembered that Brook Farm, after being conducted on these lines for three years without success, was converted into a Fourierist Phalanx, as which it was continued for two years more, though without any improvement in its financial condition, at the end of which time the phalanstery was burned and Ripley was left poor and discouraged.

Brownson did not personally participate in the Brook Farm life, but he visited the community several times and sent his son Orestes to live there. Ripley, and, in fact, most of the members of the community, with the exception of Charles A. Dana, became interested in the boy, but Orestes had a longing for a sailor's life, and only remained a year, when he went to sea.

During his visit to New York to preach for Dr. Channing, in 1836, Brownson had become acquainted and had formed a firm friendship with the brothers John and Isaac Hecker, who afterward became prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church. They were wealthy merchants, with strong and original views. Brownson's personality and his intellectual qualities commanded their respect from the start, and he soon won their affection. The next few years of Brownson's life were devoted largely to the study of philosophy, to lecturing, and to writing. He rather unwisely upheld the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and this antagonized many of his former friends. His excuse for this action was that, although he knew the whole proceedings under Dorr's constitution were illegal and revolutionary, there was no legal and orderly way by which the necessary amendments to the charter could be enacted. The Boston Quarterly Review, which Brownson edited for some time, was merged in 1842 with The Democratic Review. To this last publication Brownson contributed a series of articles, expounding his synthetic philosophy. These proved to be above the heads of The Review's readers, and he ceased connection with the journal only to resume the publication of The Quarterly Review.

In the Winter of 1842-3 Brownson delivered a series of lectures on the Middle Ages, in which he condemned the ungenerous prejudice of Protestants against the Roman Catholic Church. Not long afterward the Right Rev. John Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, took up the same subject also in a series of lectures, and Brownson was surprised and pleased to find the Bishop's views similar to his own. He had long ago decided that the Catholic Church had outlived its mission, and here was that Church in the person of one of her influential prelates proclaiming the doctrine he thought most needed at the present time with the vigor of a living and thinking friend of the people.

Brownson, however, was not yet ready to reverse all the teachings of his early life and to take the radical step of becoming a Roman Catholic. He published in 1840 a pamphlet entitled "Charles Elwood; or, The Infidel Converted," which was a full account of the process which from an unbeliever had led him to proclaim his faith in Christianity. The book was widely and favorably received, but Dr. Wayland of Brown University cleverly remarked in a published review that "the book should have been called 'Charles Elwood; or Christianity Converted,' because Charles Elwood is the same before and after his conversion, and his conversion consisted in his conviction that he had been a believer all the while he thought himself an infidel."

During the two years which followed, his progress toward entrance to the Roman Catholic communion was visible to all his friends. He had been preceded by his friends the Heckers, Dr. Vathake, and others, and meeting Bishop Fenwick, he was put under the charge of the Bishop's coadjutor, Father Fitzpatrick. He adjured Protestantism and became a Roman Catholic on Oct. 20, 1844, when he was forty-one. He was soon followed in his entrance into that Church by his wife, who was Miss Sally Healy, a woman of strong mentality.

Those who are interested in the development of religious thought in America will find this brief outline of the fuller biographical story of Orestes Brownson's religious life and experience only an inducement to read the book at leisure. But the work has an interest and value outside and away from this its most striking feature. It is a contribution to the history of American life and thought from 1820 to 1850, and Orestes Brownson, rough country boy, itinerant preacher, theorist, writer, and lecturer, is a type of the men who made New England thought known and respected through the civilized world, and who have left their indelible impress upon American life for all time.

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*ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S EARLY LIFE, 1803-1844. By Henry F. Brownson. 4to. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson.

Naval Songs.

Familiar and Unfamiliar Ones in a New Collection.*

A book of songs full of patriotism and the navy of the United States ought to please the public in these days. At any rate, it will serve to bring to mind the fact that even in a navy so young as ours it is possible to find traditions upon which to build good, stirring songs. Even our English brethren will not envy us the possession of a few songs which date from the unhappy war of 1812, and which must be sung at their expense. They have a song about the Chesapeake and the Shannon, and we do not blame them for singing it. If the Chesapeake had not gone out to fight in a generally Spanish condition of preparedness, we should have had that song, too.

The "Patriotic and Naval Songster" contains a goodly number of familiar songs, and also many which are unfamiliar to the general reader, for very few people know how many good old naval songs we have. The book might have been improved by the insertion of some of those civil war songs which need not arouse sectional feeling, such as "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and "Rally Round the Flag." However, there is no need to complain, for the gallant deeds of Decatur and Somers, Bainbridge and Perry, Paul Jones and Lawrence are all remembered. Even the present is represented by Clay M. Greene's "Battle Song of the Iowa," which will do very well as a first specimen of the contents of the book:

Clear the decks for action, boys; we're brave and strong and true!
Rouse again the loyal fire that burned in '62;
Strike a blow for vengeance for our murdered boys in blue,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

REFRAIN.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Three times and once again!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The boasted power of Spain
Shall crumble 'neath our battle cry, "Do not forget the Maine,"
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Hail to stanch Iowa, boys, and hail to Fighting Bob;
All our guns are ready, and our engines beat and throb,
Waiting for an order to destroy that Spanish mob,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Take your lanyard in your hands, the Spaniard is in sight;
Like our gallant Captain, we are spoiling for a fight;
For our cause is mighty and we know that we are right,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Speed afar across the deep with loud and lusty yell;
Promise what our Captain did, as we have heard 'em tell;
Spanish in a month will be the "parley-voo" of hell,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Firm as rock our nerves, my lads, as you are taking aim;
They are only Spaniards, but the shots are worth the game;
Every one's a mark upon our country's roll of fame,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Thrill with every order, lads, and follow where you're led;
Don't forget the other days when Yankees fought and bled;
Sing the song of freedom and avenge our noble dead,
While we are fighting for Cuba.

Any one can see with half an eye that the tune of that song is "Marching Thro' Georgia." Next let us go back to the days of the Revolution. There we can find a song about Paul Jones and the Ranger. It is entitled "The Yankee Man-of-War," and here it is:

'Tis of a gallant Yankee ship that flew the Stripes and Stars,
And the whistling wind from the west nor'-west blew through the pitch-pine spars,
With her starboard tacks aboard, my boys, she hung upon the gale;
On an Autumn night we raised the light on the old Head of Kinsale.

It was a clear and cloudless night, and the wind blew steady and strong,
As gayly over the sparkling deep our good ship bowled along;
With the foaming seas beneath her bow the fiery waves she spread,
And bending low her bosom of snow, she buried her lee cathead.

There was no talk of short'ning sail by him who walked the poop,
And under the press of her pond'ring jib the boom bent like a hoop!
And the groaning waterways told the strain that held her stout maintack,
But he only laughed as he glanced abaft at a white and silvery track.

The mid-tide meets in the channel waves that flow from shore to shore,
And the mist hung heavy upon the land from Featherstone to Dunmore,
And that sterling light in Tusker Rock where the old bell tolls each hour,
And the beacon light that shone so bright was quench'd on Waterford tower.

The nightly robes our good ship wore were her whole topsails three,
Her spanker and her standing jib—the courses being free;
"Now, lay aloft! my heroes bold, not a moment must be pass'd!"
And royals and topgallant sails were quickly on each mast.

What looms upon our starboard bow? What hangs upon the breeze?
'Tis time our good ship hauled her wind abreast the old Saltee's,
For by her ponderous press of sail and by her consorts four
We saw our morning visitor was a British man-of-war.

Up spake our noble Captain, then, as a shot ahead of us past—
"Haul snug your flowing courses! lay your topsail to the mast!"
Those Englishmen gave three loud hurrahs from the deck of their covered ark,
And we answered back by a solid broadside from the decks of our patriot bark.

"Out booms! out booms!" our skipper cried, "out booms and give her sheet,"
And the swiftest keel that was ever launched shot ahead of the British fleet,
And amidst a thundering shower of shot with stun'sails hoisting away,
Down the North Channel Paul Jones did steer just at the break of day.

On Feb. 24, 1813, the sloop-of-war Peacock, eighteen guns, Capt. Peake, was captured in an engagement of fifteen minutes by the Hornet, eighteen guns, Capt. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Demerara River. Of course, there's a song for that, and to the tune of the "Battle of the Nile." After a verse inviting attention to what is about to be narrated the song continues thus:

Attend! attend! ye gallant tars attend!
While your deeds are recounted in patriotic song;
Ascend! ascend! your banners high ascend,
And your cannon the loud chorus still prolong.
First the bold Constitution led the path of glory,
The gallant little Wasp then added to the story,
And a brighter glory waits
The renown'd United States,
For she gave Columbia's fleet
The new frigate that she beat,
While the fam'd Constitution sank another in the deep.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! boys,
Free is our soil and the ocean shall be free,
Our Tars shall Mars protect beneath our stars,
And Fredonia's Eagle hover o'er the sea.

Again! again! Columbia's flag again
Triumphantly floats where Britannia's used to soar,
In vain the main has own'd the Peacock's reign,
Her gaudy rainbow honors are no more.
She by Lawrence, the Hornet, was so neatly basted,
A better roasted bird Johnny Bull never tasted;
Till she ended her career,
Like the Java and Guerriere;
For the Hornet's sting was ply'd
Till the sea, with blushes dy'd,
Its tyrant's fifth defeat in its bosom sought to hide.
Huzza! Huzza! &c.

Unite! unite! Columbia's sons unite,
And hurl on th' aggressors the tempest they provoke,
The fight is right, then raise your sabres bright,
And Britain soon shall tremble at the stroke.
The foe is on our coast! put your mountain oaks in motion,
Fly to the main for our wrongs are on the ocean.
There is a flood of fire,
Ev'ry tar shall breathe his ire;
His motto, while he fights,
Be, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights,"
Till even-handed justice ev'ry injury requites.
Huzza! Huzza! &c.

A song entitled "United States and Macedonian" (1813) narrates a well-known event of the war of 1812, when our frigate proved to be too powerful for one of the best of England's fleet. This was one of Decatur's famous victories, and it is celebrated thus:

Decatur and his hardy tars were cruising on the deep,
When off the Western Islands they to and fro did sweep,
The Macedonian they espied.
"Huzza! bravo!" Decatur cried,
"We'll humble Britain's boasted pride,
My brave Yankee boys."

The decks were cleared, the hammocks stowed, the boatswain pipes all hands,
The tomkins out, the guns well sponged, the Captain now commands;
The boys who for their country fight,
Their words, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!"
Three times they cheered with all their might,
Those brave Yankee boys.

Now chain shot, grape, and langrage pierce through her oaken sides,
And many a gallant sailor's blood runs purpling in the tides;
While death flew nimbly o'er their decks,
Some lost their legs, and some their necks,
And Glory's wreath our ship bedecks,
For brave Yankee boys.

* * * * * * *

Our enemy lost her mizzen, her main and foretop mast,
For ev'ry shot with death was winged, which slew her men so fast
That they lost five to one in killed,
And ten to one their blood was spilled
So Fate decreed and Heaven had willed,
For brave Yankee boys.

Then homeward steered the captive ship, now safe in port she lies,
The old and young with rapture viewed our sailors' noble prize;
Through seas of wine their health we'll drink,
And wish them sweethearts, friends, and chink,
Who, 'fore they'd strike, will nobly sink—
Our brave Yankee boys.

One of the most interesting songs in the book is entitled "Yankee Chronology." It was written in 1813 by no less a person than William Dunlap, the first American dramatist. It runs in part thus:

I'll begin my chronology just at those times, Sirs,
When Britain with her thunder shook the sea and the land,
And declared truth and honor were the basest of crimes, Sirs,
And threaten'd chastisement from her mighty hand;
But the first time she tried it, oh! dire the disgrace, Sirs,
When Percy so bold marched to Lexington Plains,
But he danced "Yankee Doodle" home instead of "Chevy Chase," Sirs,
And was very glad to get back to Boston again.

CHORUS.

Then huzza for the sons of Columbia so free!
They are lords of the soil, they'll be lords of the sea,
They are lords of the soil, they'll be lords of the sea.

On the 19th of August in the present blessed year, Sirs,
Our brave Captain Hull met the Guerriere so proud,
Bold Dacres, her commander, who had never yet known fear, Sirs,
[illegible]

But our brave Constitution, and our brave Yankee seamen,
In less than forty minutes forced the Englishmen to strike,
All her masts by the board show'd our guns were served by freemen,
And the oldest English tar swore he'd never seen the like.

Then huzza, &c.

Next the tight little Wasp, with her mettlesome sting,
Had a mind on the ocean for a bit of a Frolic,
Thro' the air now the grape round, and canister sing,
And the British complain of a most terrible colic:
On board of the enemy soon sprung our brave seamen,
And convinced the proud foe that 'twas vain to contend,
They found that they fought not with slaves but with freemen,
And soon on the deck did their red cross descend.

Then huzza, &c.

The deeds of the famous old Constitution, the immortal Old Ironsides, form one of the grandest chapters in the history of the American Navy. It is natural that there should be songs celebrating her exploits. One of the very finest songs in the book is one ballad, "The Constitution and the Guerriere." It celebrates the battle of Aug. 13, 1812, and is to be sung to the highly delectable tune of "The Landlady of France." It has one or two perfunctory stanzas of introduction, and then it goes on thus:

When this frigate hove in view,
Says proud Dacres to his crew,
Come, clear the ship for action, and be handy, oh!
To the weather gauge, boys, get her,
And to make his men fight better,
Gave them to drink gunpowder mixed with brandy, oh!

Then, Dacres loudly cries,
Make this Yankee ship your prize,
You can in thirty minutes, neat and handy oh!
Thirty-five's enough, I'm sure,
And if you'll do it in a score,
I'll treat you to a double share of brandy, oh!

The British shot flew hot,
Which the Yankees answered not,
Till they got within the distance they call handy, oh!
Now, says Hull unto his crew,
Boys, let's see what we can do,
If we take this boasting Briton we're the dandy, oh!

The first broadside we pour'd,
Carried her mainmast by the board,
Which made this lofty frigate look abandon'd, oh!
Then Dacres shook his head,
And to his officers said,
Lord, I didn't think these Yankees were so handy, oh!

Our second told so well,
That their fore and mizzen fell,
Which dous'd the royal ensign neat and handy, oh!
By George, says he, we're done,
And then fired a lee gun,
While the Yankees struck up Yankee Doodle Dandy, oh!

Then Dacres came on board
To deliver up his sword,
Loath was he to part with it, so handy, oh!
Oh, keep your sword, says Hull,
For it only makes you dull,
So cheer up, come, let us have a little brandy, oh!

Come, fill your glasses full,
And we'll drink to Captain Hull,
And so merrily we'll push about the brandy, oh!
John Bull may toast his fill,
Let the world say what it will,
But the Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, oh!

A book of songs of this kind is a good thing to have in the house in these days. Those who are unfamiliar with the history of our navy may have their curiosity aroused by it and set themselves to study a subject worth studying. In the meanwhile they can sing the songs with a comforting knowledge that the navy is hard at work making material for more of the same sort.

[illegible]

Stephen Crane will have a story in the August Harper's entitled "The Monster." Here Mr. Crane's power of presenting horrors turns to a quiet country town for its theme. As a study of American rural life it represents a departure in the author's career. Another piece of fiction will be "The Lord Chief Justice: An episode in the Life of Richard Ryder, Otherwise 'Galloping Dick,' Sometimes Gentleman of the Road," by H. B. Marriott Watson. Additional fiction in the number will be three illustrated short stories: "The Child's Mother," fifth of the Old Chester Tales, by Margaret Deland; "The Fish Warden of Madrid," by Bliss Perry, and "When the Clouds Fell Down," a romance that takes place in London during a black fog, by Julian Ralph. Stephen Bonsal's series of papers on Russia will be continued, and the conclusion of Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner" will be given. George W. Smalley will present a paper entitled "Mr. Gladstone." It will include reminiscences, anecdotes, and an estimate, and will be the first of a series. "Under the Spell of the Grand Cañon," by T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., will have a frontispiece done in color by Fernand Lungren.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish during July "Social Elements," by Charles R. Henderson, Ph. D.; "A History of Modern Europe," by Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D.; "Psychology for Teachers," by C. Lloyd Morgan; the "Republic of Plato," edited by William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D.; "English Prose Masterpieces," by J. Scott Clark, and the "Russian" and "Scandinavian" volumes of the "Stories by Foreign Authors" series, already described in these columns.

The New York Ledger celebrates the Glorious Fourth by coming out in red, white, and blue cover, the subject being "An Old-Time Flag Raising," a spirited country scene of the general training day of half a century ago.

Librarians in Council.

Meeting of the American Association Next Week at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua.

Many librarians from all parts of the country will attend the conference of the American Library Association at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, from July 4 to July 9. Last year the association celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, and now, upon the first year of its coming of age, the committee has wisely decided to combine pleasure and enjoyment with the more technical side of library discussion and the interchange of ideas upon methods of work.

Only five meetings of the association since it was organized, in 1876, have been held in what might be called Summer resort localities. All the others have been in large cities, Philadelphia being the first, in Centennial year, and others since that time have been New York, Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Denver, Cleveland, Washington, and St. Louis. Four years ago the librarians met at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, the last meeting outside of a large town. The conference at Philadelphia last year, which was one of the most successful ever held, decided that the time had again come for a Summer resort meeting, and Chautauqua received the prize. The large cities are surely an advantage in one respect, for the presence of many librarians close at hand generally secures a large attendance, but the Summer resort also has its advantages in comfort, and perhaps a more restful condition of mind to appreciate the numerous papers in the ever-increasing subject of library methods.

The programme for the coming Chautauqua conference is one of the largest and most thorough on the topics to be especially emphasized that has ever been compiled. The papers and discussions will centre chiefly around the two important subjects—training for librarianship and home education. On all points an effort will be made to have both sides presented so that the proceedings will be practically a handbook of the best thought on these subjects.

There will be no long papers, but a large number of practical librarians will present briefly their views, covering all phases of the two main topics. On the former topic, which will include such sectional divisions as library schools, training classes, branch libraries in school buildings, examinations, library manuals, and text books, instruction of readers in the use of libraries, legislation for State libraries, and other features, papers, and personal talks will be given by Melvil Dewey, Director of the New York State Library; Miss Mary W. Plummer of the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. C. Fairchild of the New York Library School, W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Librarian; W. H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library; Silas H. Berry, Librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city; John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, and Miss Elizabeth L. Foote of the same; Gardner M. Jones of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library, C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution.

The home education subject will be a particularly interesting one, and has never been so widely covered before. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Supervisor of Lectures in the New York public school system, will speak about lectures and classes; J. N. Larned of Buffalo and R. G. Thwaites of Wisconsin will present the university extension methods, traveling libraries will be ably presented by several experienced workers, Joseph H. McMahon of the Cathedral free library in this city will talk on "yellow" journalism and newspaper reading, and other sidelights to the main question will be the responsibility of librarians for warning the public against untrustworthy books, magazine reading, study clubs, and Summer and vacation schools.

In the recent June number of The Library Journal is the most interesting statistical account ever published of the American Library Association. It is compiled by Mrs. Henry J. Carr, who for many years was Recorder of the Association, and whose husband is Librarian of the Scranton (Penn.) public library. When the American Library Association was started, in 1876, at Philadelphia, it began with sixty-nine members. Twenty-four of these are still active members. The total membership now is 793. Of these 655 have been present at one or more conferences. The most profitable year in increase of numbers was 1879, when 189 new ones joined the ranks. During the past year 143 have been added. The poorest year was 1884, when only six new members are recorded. The conference which received the high-water mark of attendance was the Cleveland (Ohio) meeting in 1896, when 363 members were present. The one last year at Philadelphia came next to it with 315, and the World's Fair convention, in Chicago, 1893, had 311.

The most devoted attendant at the annual meetings has been C. A. Cutler of the Forbes Library, at Northampton, Mass. He has been present at seventeen of the association's conferences, and also at the two international conventions in London, 1877 and 1897. S. S. Green of the Worcester (Mass.) public library is a close second, only falling behind Mr. Cutler in one London conference. Melvil Dewey is third, with fifteen American meetings and both the London meetings. Among the ladies Mrs. Henry J. Carr and Mrs. S. C. Fairchild rank first, with eleven annual reunions to their credit, while Mrs. Melvil Dewey is just one meeting behind them.

The American Library Association can look back to an honorable and helpful career, for it has been a benefit in many ways to hundreds who are in nowise directly connected with library work. A very graceful act was done by the members at the last and twenty-first meeting, when the late Justin Winsor was elected President. It was a fitting honor, for he was also the first one to hold that office, and his recent death removed one of the association's most energetic workers. Herbert Putnam of the Boston public library was chosen to fill the vacancy.

New York in Fiction.

A Story with Actuality in It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It strikes me that in the discussion of representative novels of New York life the one which beyond all possesses just the tonic touch of actuality has been omitted, i. e., "Queen Money," by Mrs. John Foster Kirk, author of an interesting series of novels of which "Queen Money" is the best. It came out eight or nine years ago, but many of us quote still the man who came out of the West with his "Gentlemen, talk is talk, but money buys the land." Life in our city is too many-sided to be expressed by certain later novels, which seem to be acceptable but which have neither the strength nor the insight to seize a situation at its crisis or to trace it from its source.

In these books the characters seem to be suffocated by a sense of the importance of some questions of etiquette—some dilemma about a pedigree. They live, move, and have their being in a cramped posture of imposed social obligations. Goethe says: "The worst thing in the world is ignorance in motion." The next is surely accepted commonplace, finding no initial or radical difference between the false and the true in social life. New York is not as silly a city as it is described as being.

JAMES PARKER BALDWIN.

Lake Placid, N. Y., June 25, 1898.

H. C. Bunner's New York Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one correspondent has written to note the absence of the name of Brander Matthews from the little list in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of those who have written well of New York in fiction, may another correspondent ask for the remembrance of the name of H. C. Bunner, also absent from the same list, than whom surely no one has written more delicately of the great, liberal-hearted city of which he has said,

> "Why do I love New York, my dear?
> I know not. Were my father here—
> And his—and his—the three and I
> Might, perhaps, make you some reply."

E. W. C.

Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1898.

Brander Matthews's New York Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Anderson's letter in THE TIMES'S last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, written in defense of Brander Matthews's novels of New York life, invites a few words of comment and criticism from one who is unable to share his conclusions. In the first place, the writer of your editorial on "New York in Fiction" probably did not desire to "give a list of the authors who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories." He was occupied, as I understand it, simply with those authors who had done the most artistic work—with those, in fact, who knew their city well and were thoroughly at home among the various peoples and the different scenes they chose to depict. And if such were his purpose, why should he have mentioned Mr. Matthews or his work? Was the absence of the author's name, indeed, such an oversight as Mr. Anderson imagines?

I am well aware that the "Vignettes of Manhattan" and "His Father's Son" are highly regarded by many readers, but are those readers quite familiar with the life of which Mr. Matthews has given us detailed descriptions? Take the "Vignettes," for example. Do they belong to literature? Are they, in reality, anything save badly taken photographs? In idea they are masterly, and Mr. Matthews, who undoubtedly has great talent and cultivation, possesses the power of shaping events and characters; but though he can mold them into a certain form, he cannot breathe into them the spirit of life. A great artist might have made the "Vignettes" little masterpieces, but Mr. Matthews is not such an artist. A great artist might have taken the idea of "His Father's Son" and the result would have been literature. But literature is the creation of human beings, and Mr. Matthews is not such a creator.

Is it not time that sensible readers should have done with these amateur psychologists and sociologists? They have taken possession of the magazines, the semi-monthlies, the weekly journals, and the Sunday newspapers. They masquerade in homely clothes, they live for a space in tenement houses and humble lodgings, they slum at night when they should be sleeping the sleep of the very respectable; they do all this and more, and imagine they know the poor and degraded, but they do not. True it is, as George Moore wrote of Balzac, that "the artist makes but little use of his empirical knowledge of life, and relies almost entirely upon his inner consciousness of the truth," but these poseurs are not artists. They describe New York life because the magazines want it, not because they know the city. Know New York, indeed! When one has a camera, a little style, and has strolled about a bit, properly chaperoned, of course, it is not necessary to know New York.

R. F. R.

New York, June 25, 1898.

The Macmillan Company published last Wednesday Allbutt's "System of Medicine," Vol. V.; "The Gospel of St. Luke," in "The Modern Reader's Bible"; "Essays and Mock Essays," reprinted from the English Journal of Education; "Timber or Discoveries," by Ben Jonson, being a new volume in the Temple Classics, and "Practical Plant Physiology," by D. W. Detmer, translated from the second German edition by S. A. Moor.

Comment and Query.

Literature of the Ghetto.*

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Walking through the streets of that part of Manhattan called "the congested district," or the Ghetto, one is apt to think of life there—the individual life—as being dull and uniform in its character. We are beginning to discover, however, that there is a rich field of hitherto unwritten dramatic life-history, a literature is growing, that even now rivals in its realistic, pathetic style Zangwill's stories of the London Ghetto.

These stories by Mr. Cahan are as fascinating as imaginative character-sketches, but to those who have studied the Hebrew life and customs they are faithful likenesses of living men and women. How many homesick souls will thrill with sympathy as they read in "The Imported Bridegroom" the story of the old man Asriel's visit to his native village, Pravlely, in Russia, after an absence of thirty-five years. The May afternoon, the fields of clover, the dandelions and buttercups, we see, as Asriel did, glorified in the glamour of the joy of the home-coming "Asriel felt as if there were no such flowers in America." "Echoes of many years called to him; from amidst the whispering host his soul burst into song. He felt like shutting his eyes, and trusting himself to the caressing breath of the air, that it might waft him wherever it chose. The town had changed but little, and he recognized it at once; every spot greeted him, and his return of the salutation was a speechless, devotional pathos."

Asriel's choice of a bridegroom for his daughter was in keeping with the old Jewish custom of the parents disposing of the matrimonial affairs of their children, without consulting the inclinations of children. Often the services of a "schadchen," or professional match-maker, were needed by the parents to coax the young people into a harmonious state of acquiescence in their plans. The function of this matrimonial agent is humorously described in the story, "A Providential Match."

In these stories we also learn much of the economic conditions which confront the workers of the Ghetto. In the story of Boris in "Circumstances," we see how the grinding, daily struggle for bare existence gradually obscures the bright hopes of a young student, how it deadens the ambition in his breast. The physical weariness after the day's work in the button factory unfits him for mental work in the evening. The young wife at home, herself an eager student, longs for the old-time intellectual sympathy and the widening breach in their lives caused by "circumstances" is most pathetic in its consequences.

Mr. Cahan says of himself: "I am a realist. I paint the pictures as I see them." The beauty of some of the passages in the book indicate, however, that this "realist" has the spirit of the idealist, and through his word pictures we see the gleam of the ideals that exist in the lives of the dwellers in the Ghetto shining out even in the darkest places.

The last story, "The Wedding in the Ghetto," has a real touch of nature; the little bride's longing for a fine, showy wedding is so human. And when her pride has the inevitable fall, the love that conquers all evil idealizes the bare poverty of the wedding, and brightens the gloom of the dark, rough streets of the Seventh Ward:

> "As they proceeded on their dreary way through a sombre, impoverished street, with here and there a rustling tree—a melancholy witness of its better days—they felt a stream of happiness uniting them, as it coursed through the veins of both, and they were filled with a blissful sense of oneness, the like of which they had never tasted before.
>
> "So happy were they that the gang behind them and the bare rooms toward which they were directing their steps, and the miserable failure of the wedding all suddenly appeared too insignificant to engage their attention, paltry matters, alien to their new life, remote from the enchanted world in which they now dwelt."

This closing page seems to strike the keynote of the value of all that has gone before. We feel the touch of nature that makes us all akin and realize the intensity of the drama of human love, of passion, of joy and suffering that is being lived down in this hopeless-looking Ghetto, and that after all there is no "other half" that lives, but a complete whole, made up of the same human fibre.

Direct from one of the sweatshops we receive some of the most pathetic and tender songs of life. We may miss some of the rhythm and beauty by the translation into English, as this poet of the people can only sing in the Yiddish; but Prof. Wiener, by his discovery and translation of these poems, has contributed much to the literature of our time. Rosenfeld may well be called the "Ghetto Burns." In his song of the sweatshop we have a modern "Song of the Shirt," although he never read Thomas Hood's poem. The first two verses will illustrate the power and pathos which characterizes all the poems:

The machines in the shop, so wildly they roar
That oft I forget in their roar that I am—
The me is all gone; a machine I become;
I work, work, work on unceasing;
'Tis toil, toil unending.
Why? For whom? I know not. I ask not—
A machine? How can it e'er fashion a thought?

No room for feelings, for thought, or for reason,
All bitter and bloody, the work kills the noblest,
The best, the most beautiful, the richest, the deepest;
The highest in life is crushed to the earth.
On fly the seconds, the minutes, the hours;
The nights like the days flee swiftly as sails,
I drive the machine as though I would catch them,
Unavailing I chase them, unceasing I speed.

One is tempted to quote much more from these heart-touching verses. Surely the fettered soul has found expression in these songs, and through the literature, through the songs of the Ghetto, freedom will come at last. A new life of joy and love will dawn, and the gloom and the hopelessness will pass away.

ELLA REEVE WARE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1898.

Sources of Kipling's "Recessional."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be little doubt that this hymn of Mr. Kipling's has caught the ear of the English people very effectually, and is regarded by them much as a modern edition of the old Hebrew psalms. It is that note in it which in a marked degree distinguishes it and carries the reader along with unquestioning assent. It now seems in a fair way to catch the ear of English speaking people in both hemispheres. I have admired it, too, and called it the best piece of work done on the occasion. So much did it seem to haunt the soul that I set it to notes, and derived from the singing of it what I took for consolation. I even went so far as to doubt if the writer himself caught the full meaning of the inspired message. That doubt has become confirmed by the various guesses that have been made here and there on some of the lines. However, Mr. Kipling will, in all likelihood, have before long any ambiguities that trouble him cleared up.

But a thought arose, I know not whence—as thoughts will arise—and suggested that I was perhaps indulging in a delusive pleasure; that it might not be amiss to lay the ear close, and listen if it contains in it no note of the Siren—that the matter of its truth be settled. I was bound to admit that this is the first and most important question, and the test to which hymns, psalms, tunes, and jubilations must all alike come; for none of these is of great value if it be not conducive to "a jubilee of reason." The question of Mr. Kipling's sincerity and good intent in the poem did not arise. This seems sufficiently evident.

The "Recessional" has, as already indicated, a distinct flavor of the old Hebrew poems; so much so that the source of inspiration seems undoubtable. By looking at this a little we may find the secret of what strength is in the lines, and perhaps account for the Englishman's ready approval of them. It will at least show the power and grandeur of those ancient sources of inspiration, to which English literature in its best and most permanent form owes so much.

With this object in view we might compare the first line of the "Recessional" with the first verse of the 44th Psalm, and we shall find, not only the same thought, but the same words. And in the third verse of the same psalm we have the idea of the third and fourth lines of the poem, Mr. Kipling's "Lord of our far-flung battle line" we have in various places in Scripture—"The Lord mighty in battle," "The battle is the Lord's," "The Lord of hosts mustereth the host of the battle," "With us is the Lord our God, to * * * fight our battles." In the second verse the thought melts into the language of contrition, and adopts the words of the unequaled 51st Psalm, "The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart * * * thou wilt not despise." Verse three is graphic and melodious, certainly, but as your correspondent, Mr. Drury, says, "bold and somewhat forced." The Biblical types here employed are not so happy, for, is "all our pomp of yesterday" really the anti-type of "Nineveh and Tyre"? Though the ships have left the Downs, they have not gone to the bottom, and though the soldiers have disappeared from the London streets, they have not been annihilated, and the pompous display might be rehearsed again. The phrase here introduced, "Judge of the nations," has also the ring as of the old Hebrew prophet in it, and yet it is nowhere used by him. The title is not derived from any authority, Biblical or other. It is manifestly formed in the mold of Scripture phraseology, but such terms will not take the place of sound thinking and true expression. Then it is hard to see the sequence of the prayer "spare us yet" to the fact of the disappearance of this pomp; or why God should be called upon in this connection as "Judge of the nations." One would think it derogatory to English prerogative, and an undervaluing of her privileges as a nation that claims God as "Lord of our far-flung battle line," to appeal to him under such a general appellation.

It is not clear to whom the terms employed in verse four apply. It is adopting the Hebrew idea very emphatically to represent other peoples as "gentiles," and others still as "lesser breeds." And if the conditions and practices here described should really exist, and be indulged in, the evidence would be so conclusive of their having already completely forgot, that the prayer "be with us yet, lest we forget," would be supererogatory and vain.

There is the phrase—three times repeated—"Lord God of hosts," peculiarly and solely Biblical, and having reference to armies and organized multitudes of men or angels.

So much for the source whence the "Recessional" seems to be derived; and its burden being the presence of God as a guarantee of the nation's good behavior, it might be well to see what may be learned on this subject from the same source, and how far this idea is thereby sustained. The notion of Israel's forgetfulness of God under all circumstances is notorious; it is their never-ending reproach, and the continual complaint of their prophets; and this not consequent at all on God's having ceased to be with them, for his presence was no guarantee whatever of their faithfulness. Neither on the other hand did their faithfulness give any assurance of his presence. The fact is that the man who would adjust the history of nations to any conception we yet have of God has a serious task on hand. "To God's counsel chamber we have no key." In the psalm already quoted—the 44th—the writer actually turns the tables, as we should say, on God; and after recounting such terrible calamities as his people suffered, says, "All this has come upon us, yet have we not forgotten Thee, neither have we dealt falsely in Thy covenant." The whole passage is worth looking at. It approaches closely to what is vulgarly called a "tongue-lashing," and is suggestive of the whipping matches we have heard of as occasionally practiced by some Eastern nations. We can therefore only get from the source itself of Mr. Kipling's inspiration a confused idea as to the soundness of his hypothesis, and therefore do not wonder at Mr. William Watson's protest against the theory. But perhaps there is a higher lesson to be learned than either Mr. Kipling's faith or Mr. Watson's agnosticism suggests, and which we may fairly look to the poets and seers for; it is that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that the only time of dread is when "judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off."

The last verse of the hymn is so far good as it asks the mercy of God on His people for putting their trust in cannons and cannon balls—"reeking tube and iron shard"—&c.; and if, after all, these things are really done by the British people, that they do put their trust in shot and shell, "boast frantically," and "talk foolishly," it is hard to avoid saying, as was said on a more important occasion, "this will never do."

The spirit and the letter of Judaism pervade the whole poem, by an unmistakable claim to God's actual lordship over Britain, declared by titles and names derived directly from Jewish history and literature; and thus sanctified by Scriptural phrase, solemnized by the recognition of omnipotence, consecrated by the language of humility and contrition, the production is English to the core, and needs only that the representatives of the British nation, headed by the Prince of Wales, and led by the Bishop of London, should assemble at St. Paul's and seriously sing it, to crown the achievement.

This claim of a special interest in the God of the Hebrews is really worth looking into. It has the uncouth look of a survival from the days of bitterness and contention for the solemn league and covenant; when the types and ceremonies and visions, the phrases and figures of Scripture, from the paraphernalia of the tabernacle to the wonders of the book of Revelation, were all appropriated by and designated as of application to the church; when, in fact, the Jewish nation was held to be nothing else than the Christian Church in a semi-barbarous stage, and the bloody sacrifices its patriarchal ceremonies.

Is this conception of the imminent God in national affairs true to experience? Does it quadrate with the course of history and of human life? If not, the "Recessional" may be destined ere long to pass into obscurity.

The singer who would express the best thought of the British people, aye, of the English-speaking peoples, would take up the burden of those glorious singers Isaiah and Micah of old, and would glorify not militarism, the hydra-headed curse, nor a God of battles, nor a Lord of hosts, but become the herald of that time when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," and when the God of battles shall have been forgotten. We look for such a singer, and there is no man.

A. B. D.

Irvington, June 21, 1898.

"Coming Through the Rye" Once More.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had not intended to trespass further on your valuable space, but as "A. B. D." has requested that I go into the subject a little deeper, this is my excuse for again writing you. It seems to me, however, that Miss King's letter, in your last issue, expresses the matter very clearly. Mr. Gow's communciation also covers the ground nicely. One cannot go through a stream by stepping over it. "Coming O'er the Rye" would have been proper in the latter case.

"A. B. D." states that he spent many years in the Kingdom of Fife and never saw a crop of rye; that may be so, but the Kingdom of Fife is just exactly one-fifty-ninth of the area of Scotland. He will find plenty of rye growing in Ayrshire, Aberdeenshire, and other counties in Scotland to-day, and the paths through the fields are not uncommon. We can trace the growing of rye in Scotland as far back as the year 1546, (see Barry's History of Orkney.) Rye grass was introduced into Great Britain in 1720 from Flanders, (Social Life in Scotland, the Rev. Charles Rogers, D. D., LL. D., 1884.) In Alison's most excellent and accurate "Topographical and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1854, when dealing with the history of Fifeshire, ("A. B. D.'s" section,) in Volume I., page 540, he says: "On almost every farm rye grass and red and white clovers are cultivated." Now, it may have been a field of "rye grass" that Jenny went through.

Mr. Phin, in his last letter, refers to the Hogg and Motherwell edition of Burns as containing an engraving of a lad and lass "coming through the rye," showing a stream, and states that "Motherwell was a very careful student of old Scottish songs and poetry." Further on he refers to that well-known typographical error—"guid willie-waught" instead of "guid-willie waught"—in "Auld Lang Syne," and mentions the Currie and Globe editions as containing this blunder. If he will examine his Hogg and Motherwell edition he will find that the careful Motherwell should also be included among those who blundered. Editions by Cunningham, Waddell, and the great Chambers also have the error. I have them all. Another trifling (?) error on the part of Mr. Phin occurs in his reference to the Currie edition, (1800.) He says it was published in Liverpool and printed in London. The edition is now before me, (in boards and uncut.) It was published and printed in Liverpool, as Mr. Phin will ascertain by a more careful examination. Part of the title page reads: "Liverpool, Printed By J. M'Creery, Houghton-Street; For T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand, London; And W. Creech, Edinburgh." The second page after the title page and the last page of Volume I. have "J. M'Creery, Printer, Houghton-Street, Liverpool." This is one of the most inaccurate editions of Burns in existence. I have handled nearly every one of the hundreds of editions of Burns, and have about 200 of them in my den at the present time.

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*THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO. By A. Cahan. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SONGS FROM THE GHETTO. By Morris Rosenfeld. Translated by Prof. Leo Wiener, Harvard University. Boston: Copeland & Day.

Mr. Phin intimates that the song "Coming Through the Rye" appears in the 1800 Currie. In this he is mistaken.

In my collection there are editions and translations of Burns in nineteen distinct languages, (including one in English,) and William Jacks, Esq., M. P., has made an exceedingly interesting review of them in his book, "Burns in Other Tongues." In reviewing "Coming Through the Rye," by Auguste Angellier, (two volumes, 1893, a beautiful edition,) undoubtedly the best of the French translators of Burns, Mr. Jacks says: "Sometimes a slip spoils a song, such as in 'Coming Through the Rye,' where 'poor body' is rendered 'pauvre quelqu'un,' which bears a different meaning altogether. 'Pauvre petite,' or 'pauvre fille,' would have better conveyed the meaning of the original. I give you the first four lines of Angellier's "Coming Through the Rye:"

En revenant par les orges, pauvre quelqu'un,
En revenant par les orges,
Elle a sali tout son jupon,
En revenant par les orges.

You will note that Angellier translates it "Coming Through the Barley." It is strange that he did not use "seigle" (rye) instead of "orges" (barley.) Perhaps he used "orges" intentionally, to keep the Franch people from discussing the question of "rye."

If my language in replying to Mr. Phin's first communication was not couched in diplomatic terms, (according to A. B. D.,) I beg to humbly apologize to Mr. Phin, and subscribe myself,

JAMES W. R. COLLINS.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1898.

Old and Yet Ever New.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Certain literary controversies, like certain old jokes, never die. One of these immortals is the controversy over the significance of the word "rye" in the old Scotch song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Does "rye" mean the grain of that name, or a stream called the Rye? Should the word begin with a lower-case letter or a capital? Was it a field of rye that "a body" was "comin' thro'" or a rivulet?

Thirty years ago this controversy raged fiercely and was discussed by all sorts and conditions of men, from every possible point of view. We had supposed that the old question was dead and forgotten, and were rather surprised and amused to see it raised again as eagerly as if it had never been heard of before in the columns of THE NEW NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. We have no doubt that it will again rage as fiercely as before, be finally settled exactly as it was before, and at last be forgotten again as it was before, to be once more revived, thirty years from now, by the descendants of the present controversialists.

[The editor has permitted his correspondents to have their own way in this matter; it was they who revived the controversy; it is they who are continuing it. In the mean time, THE SATURDAY REVIEW has been printing some very interesting and learned letters. The editor feels that thus far the best of this controversy has lain with him. And he hasn't written a line about it—except headlines!—ED.]

Wanted: A Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not as butler or coachman, by a respectable, &c., but ardently sought for by an aspiring playwright. That gentleman would prefer one warranted to close brilliantly his long-considered third act, and the additional qualification of novelty would be appreciated. Such a yearning the writer for the stage must often feel in his soul. He knows that the dramatist is supposed to possess a peculiar gift, and the public demands that he shall arouse its interest in an acting play by other means than those which story writers are wont to use.

Perhaps we pay visits to the theatres for as many reasons as we buy books, but our choice of the latter is almost always governed by what we know of their authors. Leaving aside the occasions when we have gone to the play solely to see a lavish production or from a less defensible motive, how often on the average do we, a most theatre-loving people, hie thither when not attracted by the actor we delight in? Seldom, if ever. But good people who would raise their hands and make outcry against this shelving of the dramatist and his art may discover presently that no such consummation has taken place. True, the actor fills the theatre by his magnetism, but there is another query to be answered. How does the dramatist attract the actor?

Managers anxious to fill their [illegible] consider the interest of the public first, and the latter probably their own. The writer who can most skillfully use the expedients and devices necessary for making a successful dramatic composition will be favorably received. His art is to insure a telling effect being made upon audiences by his play, if any degree of care be given to its representation.

Pieces of this kind contain scenes the value of which is derived wholly from the dramatist's skill, the actor's share in the work of making them a "go" being merely incidental. Indeed, he may be quite passive or the stage may be deserted. Such occasions are meant as are called "dramatic moments" when by a manifestation of the dramatic art the action of the piece seems to crystallize, and they are instantly recognized and unfailingly appreciated. Suspense is an important ingredient in such situations, novelists often introducing them to produce a striking effect. Phineas Fogg's arrival "on time" and the winning of his wager in Jules Verne's romance, Clubin's end in the "Toilers of the Sea," and the episode of the forged letter from Zurich in Wilkie Collins's "No Name" are instances of which we all know. But on the stage the moment of intensity that fastens our mind may occur amid silence; it may depend upon an action, a word, or a sound, and it may or may not be foreshadowed.

In "Twelfth Night" we hear Aguecheek read the challenge that he has written to Viola, and we know what a fool and a coward he is. Then we see her, frightened and shrinking, when the news of it is imparted to her by Sir Toby. That personage assures her that Aguecheek is "quick, skillful, and deadly." Overcome with terror, Viola entreats her second to pacify her dreaded adversary, and she stands trembling in full view. Re-enter Sir Toby, with Aguecheek, who is in a state of equal collapse at the idea of an encounter. Toby assures him in tones of the deepest conviction what sort of an opponent he must face. "Why, man, he's a very devil!" The audience gives way to laughter, guessing the absurd nature of the scene that must ensue. After all, that is just the mental process by which these dramatic episodes produce their effect. Whether they are intended to excite a sudden sense of humor or to thrill the spectator our minds are aroused in one way.

Some person in the play says or does something, a sound is heard or a thing is seen in the course of its action; if it be so significant, that taken in connection with what has already happened we can foresee an inevitable future result in one emotional instant, then we enjoy a revelation of true drama. The machinery of the play, as it works on, has made a movement discernible by all. Something must happen on the stage which compels us, knowing what the situation has been up to that moment, to deduce a necessary consequence in an instant of keen sensation.

In some such way as this is the "value" of these dramatic moments, which the playwright tries to invent, brought home to us. Mary Stuart, pleading before Elizabeth, Camille stifling her anguish, Becket alone in his cell with his murderers advancing to their work, are only affecting poetical pictures. In the last named scene we may sit breathless before the acting of Irving; let us hear in that still moment the crash with which his foes shut the iron gates and bar his escape, and we feel a new and different rush of emotion. It is an effect like this that the actor's art of impersonation cannot achieve unaided, and by extending to him just the aid required is one way for the dramatist to make friends with the public.

E. H. DALY.

New York, June 25, 1898.

Had We a City Hall in 1636.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The demon of improvement has touched and torn away a very sacred spot in our good old City of New York. It is the spot marked by a tablet in the Autumn of 1897, under the auspices of that excellent association which acknowledges the sway of Queen (or rather Königin) Lavinia, in ordinary life known as Miss Lavinia Dempsey, I believe.

This tablet announced to the world that upon the site of the building bearing it was erected in 1636 the first City Hall. The house thus marked stood on the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. It is to be noted that it was on the southern side of Pearl Street that this tableted building stood. It is also to be observed that it stood, not stands, for there is a great gaping space there now, preparatory to the erection of another sky-scraper, very likely. This letter is written in the hope that it will be seen and heeded by those who have anything to do with putting up the new building, and that they will carefully keep the tablet from disfiguring it and making it tell the world a most awful—well, misstatement.

There are several reasons for doubting that there ever was a City Hall erected on this spot in 1636. In the first place, it was not till sixteen or seventeen years later (in 1653) that there was any call for a City Hall at all. The City of New Amsterdam was not incorporated till that year. Before that all the business of government was in the hands of the Provincial Council, whose headquarters were within the fort. When after the incorporation a City Hall was needed, there was a building ready to hand which by a few alterations was made to serve its new purposes. This was the Stadt Herberg, (City Tavern,) put up by Director William Kieft in 1642. It stood at the head of what later became Coenties [illegible] runs from Pearl to Stone Street,) was duly marked by a tablet erected by the Holland Society, recording the fact that upon its site the old Town Hall used to stand. The original tavern was thus used until a new City Hall was put up in 1700 at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, on the site of the present Sub-Treasury Building.

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It is true that upon the arrival of Director Wouter Van Twiller much activity was at once displayed by him in the way of erecting structures of various sorts. In 1633 a church was built at the present 33 Pearl Street, cheap and poor even for that day. A Governor's mansion and soldiers' barracks were built within the walls of the fort. A not inconsiderable undertaking was the finishing of these fortifications, only the lines of which had been laid out by Director Minuit's engineer, and but little more work than this laid out upon them. A bakery was also established by order of the West India Company, and the site of it can be ascertained from ancient maps, and seems to be best indicated by the northeast corner of Pearl and State Streets. But in all the list of buildings that owed their existence to this extraordinary activity of Wouter Van Twiller we do not find a City Hall. And I presume we do not find it for the reason indicated above—there was no need of one till sixteen or more years later.

But it is possible to bring forward a very potent reason why the tablet makes a sad misstatement. Van Twiller might have built a City Hall somewhere. But he could not have built it on the site of the house bearing the tablet. Any one at all acquainted with the early history of the city knows that the present Pearl Street marked the limits of the city, or island, on the East River side. Up till far into the eighteenth century or the nineteenth century, there was no Water, or Front, or South Street. Pearl Street (consisting in a continuous line of Pearl, Dock, Hanover Square, and Queen Street,) was the South street of those earlier times. Therefore there was only one line of houses—the westerly as far as Broad Street, the northerly from Broad to State. The other side of the street formed the bank of the river. There was therefore nothing but the river to build a City Hall upon at the southeast corner of Pearl and State Streets, where stood the house that bore the tablet that Queen Lavinia induced the Colonial Something to erect there! Let any one judge if it were likely that Van Twiller would build a City Hall (with a prospect of a possible necessity for it sixteen years later) in the waters of the river or bay? Why not change the lettering of the tablet, so as to read Bakery for City Hall and place the tablet on the opposite corner? Then the bronze will be perpetuating a truth and commemorate a useful institution.

By the irony of fate your correspondent was reported by various newspapers as having been present at the unveiling of this astonishing monument. In some I was represented as making a prayer; in others as making an address. I am happy to say that I was not there at all, and was not invited to be there, in which case mere politeness would have compelled me to inform the Queen that I did not believe there was any City Hall there to be prayed for or orated upon. I need not add that I offered no prayer and made no address on the interesting occasion. But I pray now very earnestly, in the interest of historic truth, so that the newly awakened spirit of inquiry, especially among the young children of the city history clubs, may not be misled; that the tablet may entirely disappear from that neighborhood, unless the emendation suggested be made and its location be shifted.

DANIEL VAN PELT.

Astoria, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

"Songs of Sea and Sail."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I address you in the belief that by the aid of the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I can gain information not otherwise readily obtained. There has recently by chance fallen under my notice a collection of verses by Thomas Fleming Day, with the title "Songs of Sea and Sail," which has aroused in me a strong [illegible] as poetry as by its special interest arising from the prevailing subject. To one who loves the sea and the ships thereon, it is delightfully refreshing to find verses like these, obviously penned by one who is familiar with the technical details of the subject. While the verses first fascinated me by their literal truth, I found nowhere any lack of the feeling, the romance, or the pathos which naturally belong to thoughts of the mysterious, eternal ocean, and which have in all epochs been the aim and despair of poets. Woven in between the poems of pathos, inspired chiefly by the decadence of the ship of sails, appear verses which step to a lighter strain and breathe of broad reaches of sunlit sea, sparkling and foaming toward the light, lyrical strains which seem fairly to lilt and laugh. But doubtless I stand not alone in my admiration of this work, and probably am only discovering for myself what is no longer new to others. What I desire to learn through your columns is something concerning the author and what other works of his are extant, if any.

HERBERT L. HARLEY.

Manistee, Mich., June 26, 1898.

[Thomas Fleming Day, the author of "Songs of Sea and Sail," is the editor of a monthly publication devoted to yachting called The Rudder. He is an Englishman, and came to this country with his father when a boy. His father was Edward H. Day, F. G. S., who was professor of natural science at Columbia College, and afterward for twenty years at the Normal College. Prof. Day was associated with Sir John Hawkshaw in the geological survey of the English Channel when the scheme to build a tunnel from Dover to Calais was first talked of many years ago. The result of this survey proved that the scheme was a practical one. A brother of the professor and an uncle of Mr. T. F. Day is Sir John C. Day, a Judge of the Queen's Bench, in England. When a boy, Thomas Fleming Day took a great liking for the water, and when only eight years old could sail a boat. Later he made several voyages in sailing vessels, partly for his health and partly for pleasure. He has sailed all over the world, and, as he says, has been on the water nearly all his life. Mr. Day has written many articles on the sea and sailing, which have been printed in magazines and in his own publication.—ED.]

"Henry Seton Merriman."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Pages 418 and 419 of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in an article on "Last Year's Best Books," you have "In Kedar's Tents" credited to H. S. Scott, which is a mistake, as you can readily find out upon investigation. The book was written by Henry Seton Merriman. Doubtless this was an overlooked error in printing, and I beg to have you correct the same.

E. J. BARTLETT.

The Sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

[Our correspondent will be glad to be informed that, while the name of Henry Seton Merriman appears on the title page of "In Kedar's Tents" as the author, the man who actually wrote the book is Hugh S. Scott. Mr. Scott uses Henry Seton Merriman as a pen name.—ED.]

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold the W. F. B. Massey collection of pictures. The most important works were a Mignon, a group of fruit, signed, 175 guineas; two by Jan Steen, a schoolmaster mending a quill pen, with numerous figures of school children, signed, from the Duke of Bedford's collection, 300 guineas, and another representing children at their meals, 120 guineas; Ravenstein, portrait of a lady, 185 guineas; A. Cuyp, Prince Maurice conversing with an officer, 270 guineas; G. Romney, sketch for the portrait of Mrs. Crouch, in a white dress with dark ribbons, 450 guineas, and another attributed to the same, "The Artist Painting a Portrait of His Mother," [illegible] guineas; Sir J. Reynolds, portrait of the Countess of Macclesfield, three-quarters, in Court dress, 400 guineas; M. Hobbema, a rural village scene, with numerous figures, described in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné," No. [illegible], [illegible]

Here and There.

A sale that was to take place in London on the 23d of this month will interest collectors of autographs of actors, a number of letters of Edmund Kean's being in the Sotheby catalogue. Those relating to Kean's visit to the United States are among the most curious. In 1826 James H. Caldwell of New Orleans wrote Kean: "I will give you $3,000 for twenty nights secured. * * * If these terms are not satisfactory, name your own." One hundred dollars a night seems to have been a fair remuneration for a leading actor seventy-six years ago. When Kean was in Montreal during the same year the actor seemed most desirous of returning to London, and he wrote: "I have one ambition still; it is to possess Drury Lane Theatre, and it is that only can restore me to my country. I have made my proposals." One letter is most touching, and refers to his wife. Kean had ruined his health, and had not much longer to live. There had been differences between husband and wife. This is a portion of one of his last letters to Mrs. Kean: "Let us be no longer fools; come home, forget and forgive; if I have erred—it was my head, not my heart. * * * my future life shall be employed in contributing to your happiness."

The Vagabonds of London dined together at the King's Hall, Holborn, a few weeks ago in honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Traill. It was a ladies' night, and there was a large muster of the better half of humanity. The proceedings are described as having been characterized throughout by a bohemian freedom from conventionality.

Mr. Henry Lucy, in response to the toast "The Ladies," said there was nothing in the march of progress that "we women" were not interested in. Women wore standing collars, they rode, shot, and did not insist upon having side saddles. If they were pretty, as most of them were, they sat in a boat while their male friends rowed them along the most silent reaches of the "Silver Thames." They solved acrostics for inadequate prizes, wrote plays and novels. Nearly all the "proper" novels of the day were written by them. They wrote for the newspapers, getting their clothes for half price by mentioning the names and addresses of their tradesmen. They traveled, and even occasionally acted as war correspondents, though there was a prejudice against them in that walk of life, since they were apt to marry the "insurgent chiefs," and there was a temporary lapse in the delivery of their "copy."

This is the season that fear and trembling are made manifest in the typical American newspaper correspondent in Paris, for he must send home articles on the Salon. It is not so much that he neither knows nor cares to know the mysteries of the great picture exhibitions of Paris from an American newspaper point of view. His sojourn in the Quartier Latin has knocked some vulgarity out of him, but it has not replaced it with a fine artistic discrimination and developed critical acumen. His editor in far-off America wants a Salon article; he gets it, and administers the blue pencil, and verily the last state of that article is worse than the first. We suppose it will always be so, but they might have an art critic at one end of the manuscript or the other, who would insert proper terms and cut out the nonsense. One who should, in short, know that Carl Melchers didn't paint Dagnan-Bouveret's "Supper at Emmaus."

The late Alphonse Daudet once said that it was a mistake to regard journalism as a stepping stone to literature. But that was a long time ago. Now, if alive, he would probably agree with M. Thiers, also passed over to the silent majority, and say that journalism was all right if you got out of it soon enough. The number of journalists in literature is larger, paradoxical as it may seem, than it was when there were no newspapers, only daily magazines of editorial wisdom and stale chronicles. George W. Smalley, Julian Ralph, and Robert W. Chambers are a trio of Americans that come to our mind first, but to these may be added a score or so of ex-journalists, all well-known authors, with their names on the title pages of good, fresh, readable literature.

"Ouida" has a fair stock of common sense, though she is not always gracious, but between Ouida and Marie Corelli there are vast differences. It cannot be said that Ouida is desirous of attracting attention in a personal manner—mais il-y-a d'autres. Somebody wanted lately to write Ouida up, and this was her reply, according to The Academy:

"I have not replied to you because I regret to refuse your request, and I cannot comply with it. What impertinence and what folly are these so-called biographies of persons who have done nothing to deserve such a punishment! The life of such a man as Burton or Wellington contains material for history, but that of a man or woman of the world has nothing in it which is not essentially private and personal, and with which the public and press have nothing to do. * * * My works are there for all to read. With me, individually, they have nothing to do. Print this if you like."

All who know Mr. Henley—and to know his work is to have an affection for him—will be glad that he has been placed on the civil list pension with £200 a year. No one in England more richly deserved it.

Fitzjames O'Brien.

Services This Man of Letters Rendered in the Civil War—A Letter He Wrote Just Before His Death.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Among the many young literary men who gave their lives to our country in our battle for the Union in 1861-5 was Fitzjames O'Brien, a genius in danger of being forgotten. I have found a letter from him, written just before his death, from a hospital down near the James River, where he lay feverish from wounds. He kept up his letters to the papers until his hand could no longer hold a pen.

A braver and more cheerful soul never battled with despair, human infirmity, and a weak will than that of this handsome young Irish gentleman, descended, as he was fond of saying, from "the Irish Kings." And really very nearly connected with some of the best and most noted good families of the Irish peerage.

He was a bohemian, a follower of the gay circle who met at Pfaff's, and, I suppose, to use that fatal phrase, he was his "own worst enemy." He had, however, always the sense to keep out of sight if he was not fit to be seen, and his appearance in society was always that of a graceful, well-dressed, clean, well-groomed, and pleasing man. His conversation reminded one of Bulwer's fine lines:

"Fancy is ever popular; all like
The sheeted flame that shines, but does not strike
Those fine merits above all;
Point without sting, and satire without gall;
A courteous irony, so free from scoff,
The grateful victim felt himself let off,
St. Stephen takes not from St. Giles his art,
But is a true, good gentleman at heart."

So whatever were the faults of this genius and poet Fitzjames O'Brien, he was as a dinner-table guest or in a country house most delightful company. He made a sudden hit with his "Diamond Lens" story, which was of an Animula born of a bit of decaying fruit, discovered by the microscope. Her discoverer falls in love with this little beauty, and has the sorrow of seeing her fade away and die. So admirably new and so well painted was this microscopic beauty that I always think of Animula as a real girl and sorrow for her lover.

O'Brien also wrote a most strikingly poetical ode to Dr. Kane, the arctic explorer, which should not be forgotten.

We were all in the Summer of 1858 looking at Donati's comet—that superb visitor in our twilight skies which O'Brien declared looked like a mighty quill pen, and indeed it did, although the feathery part of it was more like a beautiful ostrich plume, which a lady might wear in her hair to a Court ball. He therefore claimed it as the sign manual of a newspaper correspondent and wrote a brilliant address to it as the pen which some demigod had seized from his hand and had placed in the heavens with Berenice's hair.

He declared that he, as a grinder for the morning papers, was sick of a dull uniformity. He hated the "everlasting lame collision of selfish interest, unrelieved by any gleam of fun." And long before Oscar Wilde had said "consistency is commonplace" Fitzjames O'Brien had said the "puerile vanity of consistency"—a far wittier phrase. O'Brien had the easy running wit of society. He had a Sheridanesque faculty.

On visiting a very patriotic lady on New Year's Day after the war was declared he said: "She had flags on the mantel and cold roast eagle on the sideboard." When asked if he partook of the latter he said no, as "an Irishman he was drawn by a patriotic instinct to the potato salad," and demanded Scotch whisky to show cosmopolitan breadth. Lest he should become too bellicose, he "felt even afraid to handle a drumstick."

His humor had no personal tang. He could be surprisingly funny with no bitter bile, and of all fun he delighted in American humor, particularly like that of the Kentucky Congressman who took two cocktails before breakfast and said: "It makes me feel like another fellow, and thus I must treat the other fellow." The man was a better philosopher than Sheridan, who, after one glass of port, said "that if it resulted happily, another glass was the reward." Asked if women had inspired men to drink as well as to heroic actions, he said: "Yes! Often when one is Mumm, and the other extra dry."

I saw Fitzjames O'Brien in his uniform before he left for the war, and he gave me a little packet of letters to send to a lady in Ireland if he should be killed. He had all the enthusiasm of an Irishman about being killed. I think he enjoyed the idea. I am afraid this love of adventure and this heroic intoxication has sent many a man to the war. It is a greater draught than patriotism. It is an amusement, and this arousing a man out of what may be torpor and a habit of ennui is immense. It is more powerful as a factor in the young man's nature than we are apt to imagine. It is what "makes the puppies fight well." "And then," says O'Brien, who laughed at this side of himself, "we feel such a delicious egotism. Why, when I am marching down Broadway I do not know whether I am a part of the universe, or whether the universe is a part of me."

One can hardly imagine how valuable were his letters from the front, written in this gay spirit. He denounced wrongs and abuses with the force of Poultney Bigelow. He was not afraid of anything. He threw a grace and beauty over grim-visaged war, and bore his part with uncommon patience.

It is often the belonging of exactly such a whimsical and apparently careless mental outfit as his was, this sublime patience. Of course, he had that subtle necromancy, his own Irish sense of humor. He had the cultivated grace of a scholar. There was always a line of Horace or of the Homeric heroes to console him and to help him along.

The genius of Fitzjames O'Brien will not of course accompany every brave correspondent to the war, but there is something very elevating to literature in war. It is the only good thing I can say of it, that it does arouse the noblest thought and the most vigorous use of English. "We who are about to die salute thee." Can one say anything commonplace after that? The ping of a bullet is very apt to stir the most sluggish brain.

A great deal of poetry is written in war times, most of it very bad, but here and there a lyric drops by the way which is immortal, either distilled from a gentle heart, which prays for peace, or from some Maid of Saragossa, who throws off an ode which is like the discharge of one of her own batteries. The best poems of war, however, are somehow written in peace. Poetry is a strange disease. Like the pearl in the oyster, no one knows how it got there, nor why one oyster produces a better pearl than the second oyster. In the little letter before me the wounded soldier writes:

> "This is the day of the Spring opening. You are going to see the new bonnets; I am awaiting the surgeon, who comes to torture me for an hour. I have fever and constant thirst, but I lay on my tongue some of the slippery elm lozenges you sent me. They are an infinite comfort, and here comes dear W. P. with some ice. I see out of my window a very good thing in bluebirds. They crowd a tree which is all delicate greens. Would not that make a pretty Spring bonnet? What is a slippery elm? I never heard of a slippery oak, or a dishonest maple, or a treacherous lime tree. How does an elm continue to be slippery? But I thank the elm for this departure from the usual dull tenuosity of a tree, and for its adroitness in bringing refreshment to my fevered tongue. A slippery elm! May it be followed by a rollicking poplar and a luscious pine, an intoxicating hemlock. Do you know of any tree which bears a mint julep? Consider what an apostolic tree that would be that could concentrate into a lozenge the essence of mint julep, such as you used to give us on hot June evenings? Your butler was a past grand master in mixing them.
>
> "Great Jupiter! I believe in spooks. Here comes W. P. with a mint julep and two straws! I drink your health. Distant cannonading reaches my ears! And I may meet the enemy and I am his! There is the great enemy of all not far away, so the doctor tells me, but here or there I am yours gratefully, F. O'B."

He died shortly after this letter was written, and the faithful nurse W. P., a young man of Boston, who left luxury to nurse the wounded in the hospitals, sent me the last details:

> "He showed the patience of a sage and the cheerfulness of an Irishman all the way to painful death. His talk was full of classic, historical, romantic episodes. It was wonderful! He had that varied armory which is needed for debate. I used to listen with delight as he gave back witticism for stupidity from his neighbors. We were all always listening for his funny retorts. Then he would become brilliant, fervid, eloquent, pathetic; even as death came on he desired to see the priest, who spent his last hours with him on earth, hearing his confession and commending to God one of the gentlest and most gifted souls whom it has been my good fortune to meet."

Many a Fitzjames O'Brien has doubtless enlisted from the "dull desert of debate," from the grind of the newspaper office, from the ranks of fashion—which become the ranks of ennui to a high-spirited youth—from the painful drudgery of business, to go to our present war. May they, whether imprisoned in a Spanish prison or in a hospital, or encamped on a Southern swamp in their heavy clothes, feel and show the grand courage and the sublime patience of this witty, light-hearted young man, who at thirty-five gave up his young life.

The literature of war time should be extravagant; it should excel in the superlative. Intensity of expression and magnificence of idea are as much its cachet as the smell of gunpowder or a part of the old-fashioned salute to the General. A certain Senator, in speaking of torpedoes when they were new, declared that Lieut. Cushing blew the Albemarle "so high that gravitation did not operate on it!" And in describing the old arms of ancient warfare, he said, in contrast, "that if a man was killed then it was by accident!" Who cares for coherency, for consistency, or for a meek and modest style in a war correspondent?

There is a depth of poetic sentiment which bankrupts all the resources of a fine writer in one sight of a regiment marching down Broadway. We can say nothing after that. The literature which describes battlefields is one for which I have no use, and, therefore, I have read but little of it—Victor Hugo's description of Waterloo in his greatest novel, "Les Miserables," alone excepted. That and a drive over the now deserted field of Waterloo are among the pleasures of travel. But here I trust we may be spared.

Something to stir while it invigorates the heart is the best literature for war time. I find myself reading over Oliver Wendell Holmes's old ode to the ship Constitution, when I hear that Admiral Sampson has not yet taken Cuba, or that our men are sweltering in hot clothes and living on greasy baked beans in Tampa, or in other moments of depression, such as are brought on by reading that the Red Cross Society has arranged to send mosquito nets to Cuba! while a battery fainted from walking over our pavement in heavy army shoes with nails in them. This is depressing literature in war times. "Somebody blundered," as Tennyson wrote in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." I hoped that we had used up all the mistakes and blunders in the year 1864, and that there would be none left over with which we can torture a few of our boys—say, 100,000.

It is a curious fact that our best writers in 1861-4 did not write much war literature. Hawthorne was not in sympathy with an anti-slavery war, and President Pierce sent him to England. Of his death, in 1864, "Barry Cornwall" writes to Mr. Fields: "Since I last wrote you nothing but what is melancholy has taken place. You seem all busy killing each other. Some friends of yours and some friends of mine have died. I cannot help placing among them Nathaniel Hawthorne, for whom I had a sincere regard."

This shows how little an Englishman knew of our war. Hawthorne died while on a peaceful journey with Franklin Pierce in a New Hampshire hotel, and never went to war with any implement but his pen.

Mrs. Stowe, whose romance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" precipitated the "inevitable conflict," wrote no war literature. She also was off in England while we were working. But James Russell Lowell and Whittier kept up a splendid bonfire of odes, lyrics, and stirring songs to help our breaking hearts and to sustain our fainting souls. "Barry Cornwall" also says: "You are so easily affronted in America if we English say anything about putting an end to your war that I will not venture to hint at the subject. I detest fighting men, although I was a great admirer of fighting in my youth."

This phrase recalls the intense bitterness which existed between Great Britain and the United States during our four or five years' war. They wished us broken up, and they did all they could to bring that about.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Facts in O'Brien's Brilliant Career.

Many of the Grand Army posts that marched through Greenwood Cemetery on Memorial Day, decorating the graves of General and private alike, passed by one grave with never a sign of recognition, and yet the man who lies in that grave laid down his life for the principles emblemized by the Stars and Stripes, and, though his last resting place is now neglected, he was laid to rest, when he died, with high military honors, amid—one might almost say—the sorrow of a nation. This grave is in the southwestern section of the cemetery off the road known as Maple Avenue, and it is marked by a small marble stone, on which is carved the simple inscription, "Fitzjames O'Brien. Here lies the body of that brilliant poet and writer who, whatever his faults may have been, had the saving graces of genius and high principle, as shown by his disinterested devotion to the land of his adoption."

Fitzjames O'Brien was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1828. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and it is believed that at one time he had been in the British Army. He went to London shortly after he left college, and it is said that inside of two years he managed to get rid of an inheritance of £8,000. He issued some sort of periodical published in the interests of the World's Fair of 1851. Among his early poems two, entitled "Loch Ine" and "Irish Castles," were included in Edmond Hayes's compilation, "The Ballads of Ireland," published in 1856. In 1852 he sought to better his fortunes by coming to this country, and on his arrival here immediately entered upon an active literary career. He had letters of introduction from Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie to M. M. Noah and George P. Morris, and these secured his entrée in New York literary circles. Practically, the first contributions he made to the American press were published in The Lantern, a periodical conducted by the genial John Brougham. During this period he formed the acquaintance of a brother poet in Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who afterward said: "When I first knew him he was trimming the wick of The Lantern, which shortly afterward went out." Besides contributing to The Lantern, he wrote poems and sketches for The Home Journal and published occasional matter in THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Evening Post, and The American Whig Review. In Harper's Magazine for February, 1853, a paper by O'Brien appeared entitled "The Two Skulls." This was the first of a series of articles, comprising many of his imaginative short stories and matchless poems contributed to Harper's, which extended to the year 1857. One story from his facile pen entitled "How I Overcame My Gravity," was published in May, 1864, two years after his death. He wrote sketches and verse for Harper's Weekly, and was one of the brilliant contributors who made The New York Saturday Press and Vanity Fair the readable periodicals they were. For several years he contributed to Putnam's Monthly, and he wrote for The Atlantic Monthly many of his finest efforts, notable among them being his wonderful stories "The Diamond Lens" and "The Wondersmith," which were published respectively in January, 1858, and October, 1859.

O'Brien also wrote several pieces for the stage, one of which, "A Gentleman from Ireland," made a pronounced success at Wallack's Theatre. He adapted one of Brough's burlesques, and it was produced by Stage Manager Joseph Jefferson at Laura Keene's Theatre under the title of "The Tycoon." O'Brien was a firm believer in the natural school of acting, and advocated its theories when and where he could. He had an intense admiration for Matilda Heron's dramatic genius, and he once traveled with her company as a sort of literary assistant. This, in short, is a summary of his literary labors, and has been briefly glanced over to come to the more interesting part of his biography—the personal side of his career.

In June, 1858, O'Brien had the misfortune to have his nose broken by the blow of a pugilist. This marred the expression of his face, but previous to this accident his personal appearance was remarkably attractive. His complexion was fair, and he had wavy brown hair and large gray-blue eyes of great brilliancy. Although in stature he was not more than medium sized, his figure was athletic and compact, and his friend William Winter writes of him that he always moved with negligent grace. He had what is popularly termed a "free-and-easy" manner, and his voice being loud and clear, the general breeziness of his character sometimes resulted in a boisterousness that was not always liked, especially by those to whom he was not particularly friendly. It was these general characteristics which caused William North to caricature O'Brien in his "Slave of the Lamp" under the ill-disguised name of "Fitzgammon O'Bonnier."

With the true characteristics of his race O'Brien never let the need of the hour worry him. Like the Irishman so cleverly drawn by William Black in his captivating novel "Shandon Bells," care rolled off O'Brien like the water from a duck's back, and it is no surprising thing that he was one of the leading spirits of the bohemianism which then flourished in New York, and one of the coterie who looked upon Harry Clapp as their leader and hailed the brilliant Ada Clare as queen of their outre society. The rendezvous of this fraternity was at Broadway and Bleecker Street, in Pfaff's restaurant and saloon. Here would congregate a gathering of genius that was reckless and talent that was unconfined. Here would meet in good-fellowship the venerable Harry Clapp, George Arnold and Charles Gardette, both poets; Fitz Hugh Ludlow, noted as a hasheesh eater; Charles Gayler, the Prolific playwright; Edward Howland, ever dreaming of ideal communities; Charles Seymour, the brilliant musical and dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Charles F. Browne, (Artemus Ward,) Charles G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly,) and many others of almost equal distinction. Among these literary and journalistic stars O'Brien shone with great brilliancy. His habits and peculiarities, which were certainly not of the straight-laced type, were more than once the subjects of good stories.

One of these stories is told in connection with him and Aldrich, who was then a small salaried clerk in George W. Carleton's book store on Broadway. O'Brien was in the habit of dropping in to see Aldrich, and one day came in rather more than "half seas over." Aldrich decided to take him across the street to a hotel and put him to bed. Cautiously and carefully he led O'Brien, but before he had got half way across a friend stopped him and asked: "Why do you want to bother with the fellow. Let him go." "I will not," replied Aldrich. "He borrowed a dollar from me a few days ago and I can't afford to let anything happen to him."

At another time, when he was not strictly sober, O'Brien found himself out of funds. He wandered into a publisher's office and asked for $25. This was refused him. Angrily seizing a placard, O'Brien reversed it and made in big letters on the blank side:

ONE OF ——'S AUTHORS.
I AM STARVING.

Tying a string to the card, O'Brien placed it around his neck and paraded up and down the street, to the great amusement of a large crowd. He was of course requested to desist, but nothing stopped his mad course until a $5 bill was presented to him as a compromise, whereupon he divested himself of his unique sign and went on his devious way rejoicing.

O'Brien was always thoroughly alive to the enjoyment of the hour, but when the time came to put himself to the task of literary composition he worked with an assiduity that bore fruit in a vast quantity of material, among which was some of the weirdest tales that ever the mind of genius conceived. The faults of O'Brien's character were not unlike those of many other men. His nature was one of contradictions. With conscientious motives and an impulse that led him to uphold and fight for the principles of truth and right, the inconsistency of human nature frequently forced him into the commission of acts that were the antithesis of these.

Conviviality weakened a will not inherently strong, and a general improvidence led him into regrettable excesses. He wronged no one but himself, however, and his faults reacted on him alone. Despite these failings, he possessed a manhood and a courage that bordered on the heroic. He had no reverence for the self-constituted leaders of the literary world, and with society he was ever at variance.

His devotion to the principles of freedom impelled him to espouse the cause of justice, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he joined the Seventh Regiment of New York and went to Washington with it. He was in camp there for six weeks. On the return of the Seventh to New York he became engaged in gathering recruits for a volunteer regiment, to be known as the McClellan Rifles. He then procured an appointment on Gen. Lander's staff, and went at once to Virginia. In a skirmish with Ashley's cavalry, on Feb. 26, 1862, he was shot. He lived until April 6, when he passed away, in the prime of his physical manhood. His death occurred at Cumberland, Md. His body was brought home and buried from the Seventh Regiment Armory with military honors. Beside the coffin stood Lester Wallack and his gray-haired father, and the tears they shed fell upon flowers sent in sorrow by Matilda Heron. His body was accompanied to Greenwood by his friends Aldrich and Winter, and a volley was fired over him. O'Brien's body was first placed in the receiving tomb, but was removed on Nov. 27, 1874, to its present resting place. It is Grave 1,183 in Lot 17,263. It is unvisited and neglected, and no flower of sweet remembrance is ever placed upon it.

O'Brien's end was not unlike that of Theodore Winthrop, but, unlike Winthrop, O'Brien's fame was greatest when he lived. His faults have had a detracting influence on his literary reputation, but the wonderfully weird stories he wrote and the charming poems born in his brain attest his possession of true genius. His failings were many, but in the light of his advocacy of the institutions of liberty and the offering of his life to the country of his adoption these failings should be buried in oblivion and the hand of gratitude should place a wreath of memory upon his long-neglected grave.

WILLIAM SIDNEY HILLYER.

W. G. Wills.

A Biography of the Irish Bohemian Playwright.*

This biographer's classification of his subject as a "dramatist and painter" reminds one irresistibly of the unfortunate person who was known as both actor and journalist. The journalists declared he was an actor, but the actors, and all who saw him try to act knew he was a journalist. The memory of Wills deserves better treatment, but the tendency of his biographer, who is also his brother, is all to lavish praise. He begins with the theory that W. G. Wills was a "nineteenth century Oliver Goldsmith," and proclaims him "the poetic dramatist of the Victorian era," making due allowance, however, for the difference between the "poetry of the stage play" and the "drama of the poet," which does not meet the requirements of the stage. Mr. Freeman Wills is extravagant enough to say that his deceased brother "restored poetry to the stage at a time when the poetic drama was supposed to be dead," that his dramas were "literature to the cultured," and that two of them, one being merely a theatrical version of another man's story, "have taken their place as classics."

This kind of hyperbole, of course, deprives the biography of any sort of critical value, but one who reads it with some previous understanding of the subject, will find it as a whole not unfair or untruthful. The biographer's expression of his bias in favor of his subject, indeed, is natural, and would be quite unobjectionable if it were necessary. But there is no case against Wills. He died leaving no enemies. He encountered no serious obstacles in his life. If he had stuck to novel writing or the painting which his brother believes entitled him to a high place among artists it is not likely that a biography of him would ever have found a publisher. The theatre, however, as Matthew Arnold once remarked, is irresistible. Everybody connected with it, from the call-boy up, enjoys some of its glamour. Wills wrote plays. If he had been less lazy and less sentimental, he might have been a moving force in the English drama. His taste for idling and frittering, his lack of application, his deficient sense of humor, his excessive sentimentality, kept him from great triumphs and left him merely a "dramatist and painter."

The portrait of Wills, which serves as frontispiece to his brother's biography, shows us a homely, kindly looking Irishman, with a domelike brow, protruding eyes, an unobjectionable nose, thin, matted hair, and an unkempt beard. He was clearly one of those who "do not care for appearances," a peculiarity frequently mistaken by the feeble-minded for a sign of genius. His brother declares that he had "the eccentricity of genius without its affectation." But, then, his brother also declares, with perfect gravity, that, because Wills knew Dr. Anster, one of the English translators of Goethe, his mind held "Faust" in solution.

As we have said, it is possible to read the biography without minding very much Mr. Freeman Wills's deficiencies as a critic, and to derive from the book an idea of its subject, physically, morally, and intellectually, which is probably accurate enough. Willie Wills, as his acquaintances called him, was an amiable, emotional Bohemian, and dwelt all his life among Bohemians. He wrote verses in his youth, and at the same time took to painting morbid subjects, while his literary stimulus comprised Scott's romances, Sully's memoirs, Molière's comedies, and "Gil Blas." He went to the University of Dublin, and was destined for the bar by his father, an easy-going, poor Irish clergyman, with a small curacy and a large family, who wrote pieces for publication to keep the cook pot boiling. But Willie preferred to play the flute and think great thoughts. He

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
153-157 FIFTH AVENUE.

was a mere boy when he wrote his first novel, "Old Times," for which he also drew and engraved the pictures. Then, as afterward, he liked the sad and morbid. He went to London in 1855, and his novel called "The Wife's Evidence," which was dramatized, brought him enough money to get him in at the Arundel Club, where he made his lodgings for many years, in sound of the voices of poets, critics, actors, painters, and novelists. Later he joined the Garrick Club.

The first play which gave Wills repute as a dramatist was "The Man o' Airlie," directly founded on the "Lorbeerbaum and Bettelstab" of Karl von Holst, which was produced in London by Herman Vezin and in New York by Lawrence Barrett, who retained it in his repertory all the rest of his career. He became the accredited dramatist of the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Col. Bateman, and in that capacity he wrote "Charles I.," his best work, original in its view of a historical subject, grossly false and unfair, but sweetly and gracefully written, with touches of genuine poetry, and, as a whole, a triumph of sentimentalism. For no one but a rank sentimentalist could have taken Wills's view of Charles, Cromwell, and Parliament, and it is the sentimental side of the Anglo-Saxon nature to which the work (as Irving presents it) strongly appeals. "Eugene Aram," "Olivia," founded on "The Vicar of Wakefield"; "Claudian," designed by Wilson Barrett, and written in partnership with Henry Herman; the Lyceum "Faust," a pretentious, overpraised piece; "Vanderdecken," (in association with Percy Fitzgerald,) and about thirty other plays of an elevated character were signed by Wills. Many of these were merely adaptations; but the language was generally original with Wills. No other English playwright of this era has written poetical dialogue so fluently as he. In character drawing, in humor, in constructive skill, a dozen have excelled him. We are sorry to learn that Wills was frequently careless in money matters, and according to his admiring brother he was utterly irresponsible in his relations with women. The day for worshipping that kind of a hero is happily past. But we fancy that the biographer exaggerates these faults, which, as they were his brother's, seem to him virtues, as greatly as he exaggerates his gifts and learning. W. G. Wills was born Jan. 28, 1828, and died Dec. 13, 1891.

"Ezekiel's Sin. A Cornish Romance," by J. H. Pearce, will be published before long by George H. Richmond & Son. Mr. Pearce, it will be recalled, is also the author of "Elf's Daughter" and "Inconsequent Lives." The scene of the new romance is laid among the fishing population of a small village on the coast of Cornwall. The characters, with one exception, are drawn from the humbler class. The whole story is based upon the proverb that ill-gotten gains bring only misery. There are a pair of love stories keeping pace in the book. There is some dialect, but not too much [illegible]

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*W. G. WILLS, Dramatist and Painter. By Freeman Wills. [illegible] New York: Longmans, Green & Co. [illegible]

Mexico.

Minister Romero's Volume on Some of the Country's Products.*

To his Excellency Matias Romero, who was Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico under President Juares's administration, we are indebted for an excellent volume on his native country. The work is entitled "Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico," but is preceded by geographical and statistical notes on Mexico.

Though Mexico is our near neighbor our ignorance about her is nothing else than colossal. Was it not Mr. Wells who not so long ago, describing the chances of our improving our commercial relations with our sister republic, said something to this effect: "What is to be done with a country where only one man in a thousand wears shoes?" But we must have railroads, with one terminus in the United States, and these will bring about exchange of products, for to give and to receive are the main elements of civilization. And it is just here, because Mr. Romero gives us in detail what are the resources of his country, that his work is so commendable.

First, as to population. In 1875 the total was represented to be 9,495,157. Of these 20 per cent. were of European race or descendants of Spaniards, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 37 per cent. of native Indian race. In the sixty-five years from 1810 to 1875 there had been an increase of 3,431,141. There seems, however, according to statistics, to be a steady decrease of the Indian population. What is the exact population to-day? The country is a large one, and, as Mr. Romero writes, "Mexico is an undeveloped country, in fact, there are parts of Mexico as unknown as was Central Africa a few years back." According to the last census (1890) Mexico contained 12,570,000, and the author thinks the figure to-day is 15,000,000.

Describing the Spaniard in Mexico the author writes:

> "The Spaniards are a money-making, wonderfully frugal race, since they have been battling with hard conditions at home for centuries. * * * In Mexico the energy of the Spaniard is remarkable. He is forceful in word and phrase, energetic in his movements, immensely vital, tremendously persistent, and wonderfully enduring. After thirty years behind a counter, selling groceries, he retires, a man of fortune. * * * They come over here mere lads, from ten to fifteen, toil and moil, feed frugally, and sleep hardly, and they become millionaires, bank Directors, great mill owners, farmers on a grand scale, hot-country planters, and monopolists, for the Spaniard is born with the "trust idea, while his sons are too often dudes and spendthrifts."

But Mr. Romero thinks that there is both mental and physical degeneration in the Spanish race transplanted into Mexico. "The children of the Spanish residents are less energetic than the parents, and the third generation are altogether Creole." The German is the new element in the Mexican commercial world. "The great English houses have almost disappeared; especially has this been marked in the dry goods and draper's business. The Germans, with superior economy, if with no more enterprise, drove the English out of that profitable business, and in time themselves succumbed to the still closer methods of the Barcelonettes, who gained a foothold in the business they have so successfully maintained."

As to the Americans in Mexico, Mr. Romero thinks that the self-denying Spaniard is too much for them. "The American is a speculator, a dreamer of golden dreams; he lives for the eyes of other people; he is not capable of the patience that keeps a man tied to his desk or shop for half a lifetime, making a savings bank of himself. * * * It is difficult to introduce the American push and restlessness in business and to overcome the habits formed by centuries of letting the morrow take care of itself." Is, then, Mexico troubled with that Spanish disease, "mañana"? Americans, the author says, fall in time into Mexican ways, while the Mexicans remain imperturbable.

Treating of the religion of Mexico and matters ecclesiastic, Mr. Romero writes: "All Mexicans are born in the Catholic Church, that being the prevailing religion of the country, but there is no connection between Church and State, and the Constitution guarantees the full exercise of all religions." While Mexico was a Spanish colony "the Catholic religion was the only one permissible." It was in the early part of this century when the high-water mark of the Church was reached. The humble Mexican priest did all the work, while the Spanish-born ecclesiastic filled the high places and held all the lucrative positions. Incomes of convents were large. Tithes were imposed. The income of the Archbishop of Mexico was $130,000. The Church loaned its money at moderate rates of interest and gained the moral support of the laity. In the City of Mexico the clergy "owned a large portion of the real estate and held a great many mortgages and, to its credit be it said, was not at all usurious, exacting only a fair rate of interest and being hardly ever oppressive in dealing with delinquent debtors." After the revolution the Church, as a career, lost its attractiveness. "The Liberal Party thought that the best way to destroy the Church influence was to suppress convents, both of friars and nuns." During the struggles of party, Mr. Romero says, "the wealth accumulated by the Church of Mexico was used for the purpose of supporting the Conservative Government, whose policy was to keep the status quo, and was therefore opposed to progress of any kind." In 1859 came complete independence between Church and State. The reform was sweeping, for "no religious instruction or ceremony is allowed in the public schools, and never is a prayer offered as a part of the programme of a national celebration." What is curious is this, that before 1859 the property of the Church was disposed of. As far back as 1805 and 1806, to secure funds for interest on a State debt, and when the Mexicans revolted against Spain, the royalists pounced on ecclesiastical property, so as to buy arms and ammunition to defeat the patriots. It may, then, be taken for granted that in the time to come, no matter where there are large Church accumulations of money or property, these will always be taken should the opportunity present itself, irrespective of the particular creed of those possessing such wealth.

Mr. Romero is particularly clear and straightforward when dealing of Protestantism in Mexico. The Constitution permitting freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religion, the Mexican Government allows missionaries the full exercise of the Protestant or any other faith. The author was instrumental in helping Protestants to found a church in the City of Mexico. But the success of Protestantism outside of the City of Mexico has been but slight. In 1889 there were 10,122 Catholic churches and chapels in the country, while the Protestant churches numbered 119. Mr. Romero's ideas on proselytism are full of practical good sense.

> "My opinion has never been favorable to missionary work, because, although I recognize that some religions have higher moral principles than others, I think that on the whole they are intended to accomplish the same purpose, that all are good, when practiced in good faith. It has always seemed to me that Christian missionaries sent to heathen countries would be looked upon in the same manner as would be heathen missionaries sent to Christian countries. But even supposing that it should be proper and desirable for the Christian religion, on account of its high morals and principles, to send missionaries to heathen countries for the purpose of converting them to Christianity, that principle would hardly hold good in Christian countries of different denominations, and Catholicism is a Christian religion, whatever abuses it may have committed, and I think the natural tendency of all religions when they are predominant is to absorb and misuse powers; but that Protestants should send missionaries to a Catholic country seems to me inconsistent."

To-day the City of Mexico is encircled with a belt of factories, "cotton, paper, linen, &c., packing houses, brick works, cork factories, soap works." If only fuel were cheaper manufactures would be largely on the increase. In 1881 there were 1,908 kilometres of railroads in Mexico, in 1889 1,263 kilometres. From 4,281,327 passengers in 1876 the increase has been 24,269,011. Freight in 1876 was 132,915 tons; in 1895 it was 4,117,511 tons, and from receipts of $2,564,870 the railroads have taken in, according to recent reports, $28,758,450. The revenue of the country is some $317,900,902, derived from import duties, internal revenues, and direct taxes, and two years ago the total revenue was $51,229,748.

"Mexico," Mr. Romero writes, "is the richest mining country in the world, and the production of silver, notwithstanding the imperfect methods and other drawbacks with which it has contended, represents over one-third of the product of the world, according to official estimates." To-day the silver produced in Mexico is worth $60,000,000. The great output of Mexico is attracting attention, and the west side of the Sierra Madre is known to possess a belt of rich gold, which is certain to be worked before long. In the volume is given the coinage of Mexico from 1537 to 1896, and these most remarkable figures show that the coins issued represented a total value of $3,530,587,277.

Iron, we know, is in abundance. It is the coal question which is of the greatest interest. The high cost of fuel checks the manufacturing impulses, and very much increases the cost of railroad transportation. A cord of wood in the City of Mexico costs $14 and a ton of coal from $16 to $22. There are inexhaustible peat deposits, Mr. Romero tells us, within ten miles of the City of Mexico. In the Tlahualilo district of the State of Coahuila there is coal. Sonora contains a carboniferous area, and the author says that this coal is hard, clean anthracite, "carrying as high a percentage in fixed carbon as the best Welsh coal." It is believed that in time these sources of fuel will be thoroughly worked and that then Mexican industries will be revolutionized.

We are singularly obliged to Mr. Matias Romero for this most thorough and interesting report, and are sure it will be appreciated by readers in the United States. To the painstaking methods of the author, directed toward an enlightenment for which we are indebted to him, we would want to add our respect for a statesman who has labored so long—and, we think, successfully—to bring about a lasting friendship between the southern and northern republics.

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*COFFEE AND INDIA RUBBER CULTURE IN MEXICO. Preceded by Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico. By Matias Romero. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Two books for young people are announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. One is by John Strange Winter, entitled "Little Gervaise," and "Our Soldier Boy," by G. Manville Fenn.

Morley on Libraries.

Two Speeches in Scotland at the Opening of a New Institution.

A few weeks ago the town of Arbroath, in Scotland, celebrated the presentation to it of a public library by David Corsar, a former Provost of the ancient burg. The building stands in Hill Square. It was formerly the High School, but, acquired after the School Board had ceased to use it, it has been so transformed and beautified, says The Scotsman, that even its most recent pupils would scarcely recognize it. Externally as well as internally it has been radically altered to adapt it to the purposes of a library, reading room, and picture gallery, and, what with the addition of a new wing and entrance porch, the placing of statues in niches on the uppermost story—statues emblematic of art, science, literature, and industry, with Queen Victoria in the centre—and the conversion of the old playground into a terraced garden, the building is, for all practical purposes, looked upon as a new possession for the town. The ceremonies connected with the formal opening of the building were made the occasion of general rejoicing in the community. The town from end to end was lavishly decorated with flags and bunting; an outdoor procession of school-children, craftsmen, and friendly societies, organized on such a scale of comprehensiveness that it took about half an hour to pass a given point, paraded the principal streets of the town. There must have been between 15,000 and 20,000 people present.

Mr. Corsar, handing over the deed of gift to Provost Grant on behalf of the community of Arbroath, said he could not do better than simply read a passage from the document, which stated that the library was given owing to the donor's "having a desire to try to promote the moral and intellectual well-being of the inhabitants of my native town, by the establishment of a free public library, reading room, and picture gallery, and being also desirous of acknowledging the goodness of God in vouchsafing to me the blessings which I have enjoyed, as well as the confidence which my fellow-townsmen have reposed in me, and the kindness they have shown to me during bygone years." He hoped, he added, that for years to come the institution would prove a blessing to the community.

The Town Clerk, addressing Mr. Morley, informed him that that day the Library Committee had elected him an honorary life member of the institution, and, handing him the leather-incased card of honorary life membership, invited the right honorable gentleman to draw the first book from the library. Mr. Morley thereupon disappeared within the portals, and presently returned with a copy of Hay's "Guide to Arbroath" under his arm.

The company who had assisted at these little ceremonies subsequently repaired to the platform, which had been reared just outside the library grounds, and from which Mr. Morley and others were to address the assemblage. Accompanying Mr. Corsar and Mr. Morley to this platform were members of the Town Council and other leading citizens, representatives of the local clergy, &c.

Mr. Morley was received with loud applause by the large assemblage. He said:

Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am only here to-day, not to make a long speech to you, such as you are accustomed to from me, but to render my humble mite of tribute to Mr. Corsar for his munificence and his public spirit, to which the opening of this handsome building is due. I am glad to tell you that I have been now made an honorary life member of this library. And I hope that the words "life member" are not altogether inappropriate. Mr. Corsar's munificence and public spirit require no words from me to commend them to you. He has given not only money, though that is much in this world, but he has also given, as I know, an enormous amount of time and of thought to making this gift as worthy of you and himself as he possibly could—and I venture to congratulate Mr. Corsar and to congratulate you upon the result, for this is no ordinarily cheerful and handsome library. In old days these free libraries were very often rather dull, cheerless, and almost repulsive places. This library is as cheerful and inviting a house as I have ever seen in connection with such purposes—and it is very evident from this enormous gathering that you very cordially appreciate what has been done for this town. In old days, in the old cities of Italy and of Greece, when a great statue was to be unveiled by some great artist, or a great picture was known to have been completed by some master hand, it was the fashion for these communities, in their love of beauty and of art, to come forth much as you have come forth to-day, to welcome the new addition to the wealth and to the beauty of the world. So you to-day. You have come forth to welcome the addition to your town of what ought to be a boon of priceless value to it, and which, I believe, as you show by your feeling to-day, you will use for the beneficent purpose for which it is presented to you. These flags and banners and bands show that you regard this as no ordinary occasion, and no ordinary occasion, gentlemen, is it.

It is the opening to you of a treasure house of all the wise and silent teachers of the world. It is the unsealing of a fountain whence richest streams will flow in increasing volume. You are all aware of that, and you all feel it. I am not going to attempt on this occasion to expatiate to you upon the delights and uses of books and of reading. Nearly all that can be said upon that great and admirable subject has been said by far wiser and greater men than I can pretend to be. They have told you what literature does for you, what books can do for you if rightly used, how they enrich life, how they refresh it, how they console it. They have shown in eloquent, sincere, and true words that after the first absolute necessities of life have been satisfied, then a taste for wise reading and a cultivation of habits of wise reading is almost the next quality in a full and a well-lived life. Gentlemen, I am not going to repeat all these things. You well know how from books, and from books alone, from libraries rightly used, and from them alone, you can have that quickening of the intelligence, that awakening up of drowsy thoughts and slumbering impulses. You know all these things. I can only say one thing more, and some day or another, if you let me, I will come to Arbroath and deal with it a little more fully—and as I am now a life member of the library I have plenty of time—and show you what, after all, is the real purpose of being what is called a well-read man. Ladies and gentlemen, you show me a man or a woman whose reading has made him or her tolerant, patient, candid, a truth seeker, and a truth lover, then I will show you a well-read man. I have always thought that an admirable definition of the purposes of libraries and of books by an admirable man of letters years ago when he said: "Their object is to bring more sunshine into the lives of our fellow-countrymen, more good-will, more good humor, more of the habit of being pleased with one another." Gentlemen, that is one great purpose of wise reading. I will make a little addition to it—the purpose, yes, to bring sunshine into our hearts, and to drive moonshine out of our heads. With these words, gentlemen, I will only again express my own sense of the service which Mr. Corsar has rendered to you, not only to you who are now here, but to your children and your children's children. He has done a work to which there can be no drawback. In many philanthropic and benevolent things there is a drawback. In the opening of a fountain of light like this, there is no drawback to be imagined or conceived, and I am perfectly sure that his name and the names of all who have helped to promote this enterprise, and to bring it to its successful issue, will be gratefully remembered by every inhabitant of Arbroath and by everybody whom they influence.

At the close of the ceremonies outside the library, the procession set off for the Victoria Park in order to carry out the programme of sports. Mr. Morley staid to see the sports for a little while, and then he drove to the Town Hall for the civic banquet. The company which, shortly after 5 o'clock, sat down in the Town Hall to the cake and wine banquet provided by the Town Council numbered about 200 gentlemen. Mr. A. Gordon of Ashludie, in proposing the health of Mr. Morley, said that he did not know if all of them had been able to hear the short address which Mr. Morley had already delivered that afternoon, but he thought he was not divulging any secret when he informed them that, owing to a misunderstanding, that address was not the one which Mr. Morley had intended to deliver. The address Mr. Morley had meant to give was not suitable for delivery in the open air. Mr. Morley was received with renewed applause on rising to reply. He said:

Mr. Provost and Gentlemen: I can assure you that I am exceedingly grateful to you for the rather extraordinary cordiality with which you have been good enough to receive the toast that Mr. Gordon, in such excessively kind language, was good enough to propose. I can assure you also that I feel that the satisfaction ought to be on my side, because, first of all, I am glad to take part in the proceedings of a free library or similar institution being opened anywhere; but I naturally take a special interest in such a proceeding when it takes place in a community with which I happen to be, and with which I hope to be for some long time to come, connected.

Gentlemen, while I was representative of another constituency I used very often to repeat to them a favorite maxim of mine—that "If you would love mankind you must not expect too much from them"—and, of course, I do not forget that that constituency gave me a very good opportunity of applying that maxim. In these boroughs, you will be sure—I am not going to say one word of politics—I do expect a great deal from mankind, and the extraordinary demonstration which has taken place to-day in connection with such a proceeding as the opening of a free library, which in many aspects is a prosaic proceeding enough, convinces me of what, indeed, I have heard many hundred times, that the feeling in this country and in this community for anything that tends to education and to widening and opening the mind excites as much enthusiasm as in other countries would be excited by less noble things. Well, now, though I have got what Provost—Mr. Gordon, I mean—has indiscreetly disclosed, a suppressed address, and really sometimes a suppressed speech, at all events, is nearly as bad as a suppressed attack of gout, I am not going to expatiate at any length on the virtues and the value of free libraries, but if you permit me now, when I am no longer homeless and roofless, I would like to make one or two very short observations. It is said against free libraries that, after all, they are only magnified newsrooms. If that were more true than it is I should not be very discontented with it. We live in a stirring, active, and cheerful age, and it would be contrary to human nature if people did not take a lively interest and feel a deep curiosity in the life that is going on around them, a life which they can only find recorded more or less accurately in the newspapers.

Of course you must not believe all that you read in newspapers. If you read a paragraph about a quiet and peaceable member of Parliament changing his faith—hesitate before you accept it. When I am told, and I believe it is the average throughout the country, that four persons go into the newsroom for one who goes into the library to get a book or to consult a book, I am not discouraged by that at all. I think it is a very fair proportion and division of interest, because after all there can be no more keen and wholesome curiosity than curiosity about our own times. It would be absurd to suppose that the only times you are not to take a serious interest in are the times you happen to live in. That is one remark. I beg to make another. Newspapers do some of the best work that used to be done by books, and they do it extraordinarily well. In old days—I think I can recollect them—The Times newspaper in London never thought of having a notice of a book. To-day, not only The Times, but all the great daily prints, and I am speaking in presence of representatives of many of them, devote a large space to the doings of the literary world, and I am assured by those who know that there is no department of a newspaper which is more popular or more indispensable. Now, of course, the growth of newspapers—and I want to give you a figure in connection with it—the only figure I am going to trouble you with—is astounding.

In the British Museum there are 16,000 volumes of London newspapers; there are 47,000 volumes of provincial newspapers from England and Wales; there are about 9,000 volumes of Scottish newspapers, and something slightly less of Irish. But just listen to the yearly accessions. Every year there come into the British Museum 600 volumes of London newspapers, 920 volumes of the provincial press of England and Wales, 127 of Scotland, and something less of Ireland. And I will give you one way of representing that to yourselves. The shelves now occupied in the British Museum —that great library—by the newspapers (home, foreign, and colonial) are two and a quarter miles in length, and every year we add 111 yards of shelving. That is to say, in about sixteen years we accumulate a mile of newspapers. That, of course, is a tremendous figure. My complaint, if I have any complaint to make about the matter, is not that people read so much of newspapers, but that they do not get as much out of newspaper reading as they might. That is to say, they do not follow the really interesting things which a good newspaper suggests. I am amazed, and, I dare say, some of you are often amazed, that people are content not to know where are the places that they read about, when and where a man that they read about was born, what a word means, though there is in the next room, or in the next street, at all events, a book, or some dictionary or encyclopedia, which will at once tell all that they ought to know or would know.

Well, I suggested not long ago that an excellent institution would be a newspaper class, not in connection with a free library exactly, but with some other institution—an excellent arrangement it would be—that is to say, that you would have somebody—I do not know why you should not adopt in a free library—somebody who should impartially—neither Whig nor Tory—I do not know such a man—and I do not want to—I mean somebody who for this purpose would be neither Whig nor Tory, but would simply explain and elucidate from books of travel, from dictionaries, and from encyclopedias the events of the day which you have read, and which you passed over pretty lightly; and that hint of mine which I threw out some few months ago was taken up in one of the institutions in London—what are called "settlements"—and I understand no class has been more popular, and nothing is conceived to have added more to the attractions and to the usefulness of that institution. Well, though Scotland, you tell me, is better educated than England—and I am not at all prepared to doubt it—still I believe even in this country that hint might not be without its use.

There is one other complaint which librarians are apt to make, and which I would say only one single word upon, and that is upon the excessive predominance of the demand for fiction. I know librarians who quite break their hearts over the tremendous demand for novels taken out of free and other public libraries. Now the average, taking Great Britain all over, is 60 per cent. From 60 to 65 per cent. of all the books issued from lending libraries is fiction. Scotland—and here your complacency will not be at all dissatisfied—is rather better, supposing the reading of fiction to be bad. Scotland is rather better than England. Edinburgh is 59 per cent. Inverness, 75, but Dundee is 41 and Manchester, 80 per cent. Oh, the Birmingham figure, I am sure, is a good one. I have taken these figures, I need not say, without any spirit of partisanship, but simply because I think they are indicative figures. Well, is it anything very discouraging that 60 to 65 per cent. of the books taken out are novels? I do not think it is. You have got here a statistical point, which, perhaps, is not entirely appropriate at a cake and wine banquet—and that is that novels are more or less like a stage army. They are constantly kept marching round and round, and a novel circulates far more frequently and rapidly than a very serious book like "The Origin of Species." But, gentlemen, I am not going to make any apology for reading fiction in the land of Sir Walter Scott. I say he is a very wrongly educated man—I submit this in my view—a wrongly educated man who has not been entranced by the whole range of fiction—from Cervantes down to Scott, to Dumas, Fenimore Cooper, and a halfscore other admirable novelists nearer to our own generation. Of course, you read too much fiction, just as you can [a voice, "Drink too much," and laughter]—just as you can be too cheerful at a cake and wine banquet.

I have heard a short time ago, not many years ago, at the British Museum Library, of which I have already said a word, there was one cormorant for fiction—[laughter]—who read thirty novels a week. Well, of course, that is an abuse, but I always like to think of a story that I have read somewhere of a certain blacksmith in the south of England, who somehow or other got hold of Richardson's "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded." And he used to sit, the story goes, on his anvil on Summer evenings and read all this novel evening after evening—and it is a pretty long novel—and his homely audience was so entranced and captivated by this story that, when the time at length came when the happy star arrived at the end of the third or fifth volume, and the hero and heroine came to a prosperous and good union, the audience gave a great shout, and they demanded the keys of the church, and they went and rang the church bells a downright peal of joy. I am not going to quarrel with a taste which so promotes, as we indeed all know that it does, those human sympathies, and teaches us the ways of human fortune and human character. I must not forget that it is [illegible], and not [illegible]—and that I have no [illegible] but I wish only to repeat that it has given me very great pleasure to come here to-day, and that I hope, and, indeed, I am sure, that this institution which has been opened to-day will be taken advantage of, and that the generations to come will bless all of those, Mr. Corsar and the others, who worked for this library, will bless him, and will bless that work, and will derive from it treasures—because many, of course, cannot afford to buy many books for themselves, though all, of course, can afford to buy some—will derive from them treasures that will make life infinitely more worth having, both for themselves and for those who are near and dear to them.

Books to be Excluded from Free Libraries.

Inexhaustible is the topic Mr. Herbert Putnam treats of in The North American Review for June in a paper which has for its title "The Relation of the Free Public Libraries to the Community." The President of the American Library Association, who is Librarian of the Boston Public Library, writes with the fullest of experiences. The free library, Mr. Putnam tells us, has existed for half a century, but libraries of this special type do not yet form the major portion of the institutions supplying books in a large scale to groups of persons, whereas under the head of "Public Society and School Libraries" these aggregate some "8,000, with not less than 35,000,000 volumes, with $34,000,000 invested in buildings, with $17,000,000 of endowments, and with an annual income of $6,000,000." Of the free libraries, supported by general taxation, they number "less than 2,000, with 10,000,000 volumes and with less than $3,500,000 of annual income."

We know that these free libraries are increasing rapidly. Take Massachusetts: Mr. Putnam writes: "But 10 of the 353 cities and towns, but three-fourths of 1 per cent. of the inhabitants, now lack them." Very generally "no form of private memorial is now more popular, no form of municipal expenditure meets with readier assent. Nor are the initiative and the expenditure left wholly to local enterprise. The Commonwealth takes part, extending, through a State commission, State aid in the form of books and continuing counsel." There are not less than eight States maintaining such commissions. "New York State, in its system of traveling libraries, has gone further still in supplementing initial aid with a continuing supply of books, and even photographs and lantern slides, purchased by the State, and distributed through the Regents of the State University from Albany to the remotest hamlet." In New Hampshire there is a mandatory act "requiring the local authorities to establish free libraries in proportion to their means and the population to be served." This, as Mr. Putnam expresses it, is "the high-water mark of confidence in the utility of these institutions."

Think of a movement of this kind, where there are 2,000 libraries, and due to their combined efforts 30,000,000 of books sent to readers "to do their work for good or ill in the homes of the United States." In this sentence Mr. Putnam introduces the jarring note, for he balances "work for good" with "work for ill." The President of the American Library Association believes, then, with many others that the things printed on paper and distributed are not "all for good." The topic treated is a difficult one. A bad books may fall into the hands of a reader who luckily possesses a sound judgment. Then the bad tendencies of the volume he at once detects, and the effects of the reading amounts to nothing at all. Now, on the other hand, (we do not include immoral books, for such do not come into any free library,) a volume comes, say, with absurd ideas of human progress or preposterous ones, with such arrant nonsense as Christian Science. This may be read by a shilly-shally-minded person, and the half-baked, unwholesome, incongruous ideas found in it may be absorbed, and because printed taken to be as true as Gospel.

Then there are books which are purely "recreative." Mr. Putnam thinks that "certain of the books customarily supplied * * * furnish rather recreation than instruction." "In fact," he adds, "if we look at the history of free public libraries in this country we find that the one point of practice on which they have been criticised is the supply of merely recreative literature. The protest has come from thoughtful persons, and it means something, lightly as it has been waived aside."

We should say that in a free library there must be no excess of recreative books, any more than an excess of historical or biographical or theological volumes. The consideration of the ages, the social conditions of the readers, requires variety.

> "The excuse that used to be given for the supply of inferior books was that they would entice to the use of better books. There was to be reached a mass of persons of inferior taste and imperfect education. These persons must be introduced gradually to an acquaintance with the better class of reading through the medium of the familiar. And at all events it was better that they should read something than not read at all."

With Mr. Putnam we think that an argument of this kind is absolutely worthless. We may not be so certain that "bad style" does much harm if any at all, though "a false view of society does harm to the reader, and is so far an injury to the community of which he is a part. But even granting the premises the conclusion is false."

In New York City and elsewhere there have been brought together collections of the best works of art, and such exhibitions have been held, with the purpose of both amusing and educating the working classes. We rather think the pleasure these loaned exhibitions gave was first thought about. The educational effect was, however, secondary, though certain to come in a greater or lesser degree. Mr. Putnam writes:

> "We do not deliberately furnish poor art at public expense, because there is a portion of the public which cannot appreciate the better. Nor when the best is offered without apology, does the uncultured public, in fact, complain that it is 'too advanced.' Thousands of 'ordinary' people come to see and enjoy Abbey and Chavannes and Sargent decorations in the Boston Public Library. No one has yet complained that the paintings are too advanced for him. The best of art is not too good for the least of men, providing he can be influenced at all. Nor are the best of books too good for him, providing he can be influenced at all, and provided they are permitted, as are the pictures, to make their appeal directly."

The distinction between a gallery of pictures and a collection of books, both accessible to a public, is a wide one. The effects of an aesthetic kind only brought about by pictures do not exert as strong an influence or as lasting a one as do books. The works of a Velasquez or of a Bach, appealing to the eye or the ear, have their good effects, but differ widely in the impression received from the reading of a play of Shakespeare. The appeals are not of the same kind. Art and literature do not soar in the same plane. Indifferent pictures, trashy music, might have no bad effects, while indifferent or trashy books do harm. To gauge quality in pictures, music, or books is where the difficulty comes in. While there may be fixed standards made for a colored canvas or a noted score, the exact limitation of the printed book can scarcely be measured. Estimating, however, as near as human judgment can define the matter as to what is the recreative book, Mr. Putnam declares that "Sixty per cent. of the circulation of the free libraries still consists of fiction," and he tells us that the amount of fiction circulated in proportion to the total work of the library is, on the average, steadily increasing. At the same time the quality is improving; in part through critical selection, in part as a happy result of the fact that inferior novels are also as a rule inferior books, so poorly manufactured that libraries cannot afford to buy them."

But do all free libraries spend their money in buying trash? Mr. Putnam, who has carefully studied the statistics, thinks that too much money is still disbursed for current novels. The average he believes is from 10 to 15 per cent. In one case it reached as high as 50 per cent. The lowest was only 2 per cent. Providence spent 7 per cent. of its purchasing fund in novels, and Worcester 11 per cent. Boston bought 2,300 volumes, costing $2,300, and that was 6 per cent. in a total expenditure of $34,000. There is no cause for alarm, then; but, as Mr. Putnam explains it, the cost of handling a trashy book of fiction is just the same as if it were a work of Herbert Spencer. Then, again, comes the annoyance all librarians and assistant librarians know about—the constant applications for, say, a Marie Corelli. Infinite time is wasted in this way, for "a current novel involves perhaps a hundred times the expense of any other book in being supplied to but the same number of readers."

How strange is the way that the British Museum gets over the bother about new novels! A copy of every book published in England goes to the British Museum, and it has a particularly stolid method in handling these novels. It withholds them from readers until five years after their date of publication. Mr. Putnam adds: 'It is my personal belief that a one year's limitation of this sort adopted by our free libraries generally would relieve them of anxiety and expense and their readers of inconvenience and delusion." A method of this kind we should deem as autocratic, and quite at variance with American ideas, and we think would never be sanctioned.

Mr. Putnam argues somewhat in this way: that the fiction of to-day does not hold the place it did in 1850, not that it is not wanted, in the bound volume, but because of the publication of romances in newspapers and magazines. There are "the cheap magazines, which tender a half dozen stories for the price of a cigar or a bodkin. There are also the cheap libraries, which have flooded the United States with engaging literature available to almost any purse."

> "In short, conditions have altered. A vast mass of light literature is now cheaply accessible to the individual which formerly could be acquired only partially or at a great expense. Why, then, should public libraries struggle longer to supply it in book form at the public expense?"

Over and over again this problem presents itself. If novels or books of recreation are to be bought at all, who shall select them? Is the reader to have some one who is to act as "dictator"? Is there to be a censorship? The man who pays his money for these free libraries is not inclined to deem himself "as a beneficiary accepting some service, but a proprietor demanding it."

Freedom of thought is the birthright of an American citizen, but that does not mean that he is to indulge in license, either in acts or words, be the latter [illegible] or [illegible]. But how is a wise discrimination to be exercised, and to whom is this power of judgment to be given? Mr. Putnam knows how difficult is the solution of this subject. He is rather inclined to the advantages of discrimination in selection of books to be exercised by the library itself, "for there is no other responsible authority which can be brought to exercise it." How arduous will be the task! Modern science may to some who are orthodox present the rankest infidelity, a theory of political science may preach bloody anarchy. There is no library wherein such books are not to be found. "The fact is that though there is plenty in literature that is incendiary, there is little in the community that is inflammable." And this may arise in part from the more general education and that easier access to books of all kinds, such as a free public library permits. The one book confutes the other, and so opinions may be about balanced.

Mr. Putnam's article is a noteworthy one, and a true effort is made to clear up a serious difficulty. We would call particular attention to this passage, found at the conclusion of this interesting paper:

> "The good that the libraries do is obvious and acknowledged. They represent the accumulated experience of mankind brought to our service. They are the custodians of whatever is most worthy of preservation in our own life and literature. They are the natural depositories of what we have of memorial and of records; the original entries of legislation and of achieve- original entries of legislation and of achieve- they must adequately exhibit science; they may help to refine by the best examples in each art, and in this they may also contribute to the industrial life of the community by educating the artisan into an artist, his craft into an art. And through record and description of processes and inventions they may contribute to the foundations of great industries. They touch the community as a whole as perhaps does no other single organized agency for good. They offer to the shyest ignorance equality with the most confident scholarship, and demand no formal preliminary which might abash ignorance.
>
> "They have a profound duty—not generally appreciated—to help render homogeneous the very heterogeneous elements of our population. Thirty per cent. of it has come to us from an alien life and alien institutions. One-third of the people in our six leading cities are of foreign birth; 71 per cent. were either born abroad or born of foreign parentage. In the assimilation of this foreign element no single agency is perhaps so potent as the public libraries."

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The month just closed will probably be remembered among book lovers as the "month of new editions." Any one who has followed these columns for the last four weeks must have been struck by the remarkable number of additional impressions announced. There were certainly more than during the corresponding month of last year. This fact might lead one to suppose that many new books would not have been unwelcome. But therein lies the question. Whether the public that reads much-praised and much talked-of literature is the same that takes kindly to new books and new authors? For some reason or other publishers believe that they are not identical. The Parisian journals announce an exceedingly large number of books for early Summer, and we note a few items that may possibly interest American readers. The development of the monthly magazine toward a periodical of newsy literature has never been so marked as it is now; and the usual conventional papers have been pushed aside in most cases by war material which very often is as timely as it is valuable as permanent literature. The stimulating effects of gathering pertinent war articles will be felt to the benefit of periodical literature long after hostilities have ceased.

In the "Heroes of the Reformation" series the second and third volumes will shortly issue from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. They are entitled "Desiderius Erasmus, (1467-1536:) The Humanist in the Service of the Reformation," by Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University, and "Philip Melanchthon, (1497-1560:) The Protestant Preceptor of Germany," by James William Richard, D. D., Professor of Homiletics, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Penn. It will be recalled that the first book in the series is "Martin Luther," by H. E. Jacobs, D. D. LL. D.

"Tom Cringle's Log," in which occurs a very fine description of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, which Tennyson loved to read to his friends, is announced for republication by the Lippincotts.

On the occasion of Michelet's centennial, new and revised editions of his works are announced in Paris with notes, prefaces, or introductions by the best-known French writers of to-day, including Jules Claretie, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Edouard Rod, Jules Lemaitre, and others. The first volume of the new edition will be "L'Oiseau," with an étude by François Coppée, which Meyer Brothers & Co. expect to receive about July 1.

Among the features of the August Century is an illustrated article entitled "Cuba as Seen from the Inside," by Osgood Welsh, an American sugar grower. Fred Ober writes on the Island of Puerto Rico, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, states some "Facts About the Philippines." There will be two sketches in the "Confederate Commerce Destroyers" series—"The Cruise of the Shenandoah," by John Thomas Mason, and "The Confederacy's Only Foreign War," by James Morris Morgan. The latter describes the conflict that the Confederate cruiser Georgia had with the Moors of Morocco. Gustav Kobbé has an article on "The Trumpet in Camp and Battle."

M. F. Alean of Paris has just announced under the title "John Stuart Mill" the hitherto unpublished correspondence of the great English political economist and Gustave d'Eichthal. The translation and preface are by Eugène d'Eichthal.

"Sangre de Cristo: a Romance of Spanish America," by Mary Bradford Crowninshield, will be presented in The Century for August. The tale gives a picture of the great cruelty inflicted by a South American dictator, and is said to be based on fact. Mrs. Crowninshield is the wife of Naval Constructor Crowninshield and the author of "Where the Trade Winds Blow."

The Parisian for July contains a representative collection of portraits and reproductions of other works of the Paris Salon of this year. An article of interest is one by Leon Tolstoi, in which the Russian gives vent to some criticisms on Wagner's music which will greatly shock the Wagnerites. An illustrated story called "Second Love," by Paul Bourget, is running in the magazine as a serial.

A beautiful edition of Washington Irving's "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A.," is announced for early Autumn by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This work will complete the special series of Holiday Editions of Irving's selected works. There are twenty-eight photogravure illustrations from designs by Henry Standham, A. S. Bennett, J. Carter Beard, F. S. Church, Lieut. J. W. Revere, U. S. N., and W. J. Wikon. The volume has embellished borders, designed by Margaret Armstrong. A new belles-lettres edition of Irving will be begun by the above publishers in the Fall.

A little series of book lists is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons which is meeting with much favor among persons who want to make up a "traveling" or a "seaside" library. The Scribners' first number in the series was "Books of Current Interest: Dealing with the United States Navy, War on Land and Sea, Spain, Cuba, the Far East, &c." The second leaflet is called "Some Attractive Books for the Outdoor Season," and the third "A Selected List of Recent Fiction." These leaflets will be followed by one on "Books of Essays" and another on "History and Biography."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for Fall publication a two-volume work by Alethea Wiel, entitled "The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1003-1519." There will be some excellent illustrations from contemporaneous sources. Miss Wiel is the author of "The Story of Venice," "Vittoria Colonna," and "Two Doges of Venice."

A new edition of Eugène Guillaume's works on art has just been brought out in Paris. It will be recalled that M. Guillaume was recently elected to the French Academy. His works include "Etudes d'Art Antique et Moderne," "Michel Ange Sculpteur, "Essais sur la Théorie du Dessin," "Etudes sur l'Histoire de l'Art," "Le Panthéon d'Agrippa," "Les Ruines de Palmyre."

"Our Feathered Friends," by Elizabeth and Joseph Grinnell, is announced by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston. It is a work calculated to make one a keen and intelligent observer of birds and their ways.

The second and final volume of "The Encyclopaedia of Sport," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be ready early in October. There will be many hundred illustrations in the text and full-page photogravure plates.

Lee & Shepard announce for early publication a new and popular edition of Armanda M. Douglas's novels. This is to fulfill the demand for a cheaper edition. Among the fifteen titles making up the set are "Lost in a Great City," "Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom," "Out of the Wreck," and "The Fortunes of the Faradays."

A valuable annual book for those persons interested in French literature and other of le bel art has come from the press of Edouard Pelletan, Paris. It is the well-known "Almanach du Bibliophile pour l'année 1898." In it Jules Claretie of the French Academy resumes his "La Vie de Paris." Among the other writers who treat of subjects with which the police world of Europe and America may be supposed to be interested are Baron de Claye, Gabriel Séailles, Jules Lemaitre, Sully-Prudhomme, Pierre Dauze, and Georges Lamouroux.

Following the issue of Lieut. Peary's book on the Far North will appear that of his companion, Astrup, announced by the Lippincotts for early Fall. Mr. Astrup's title is "With Peary Near the Pole," and each volume very ably supplements the other.

The August number of Scribner's Magazine will, as usual, be the "Fiction Number," although the space allotted to imaginative literature will be much smaller than it was last year on account of newsy war material. Among the fiction pieces are Kenneth Graham's "A Saga of the Seas," illustrated by Clifford Carleton, and a newspaper story by E. A. Wolcott, entitled "Gormley's Scoop," a tale with an element of the supernatural in it. The serials by Thomas Nelson Page and Senator Lodge are continued. There is a poem contributed by Edward Sandford Martin, who presented the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard last week. The poem is entitled "The Sea Is His," and the poetical effects are greatly enhanced by colored illustrations by Henry McCarter. Mr. Richard Harding Davis continues his articles in the war; the August paper will be on "The Army at Tampa," and for it Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf has secured some very interesting views. The first of John R. Spears's promised articles on "The Naval Side of the War" will also appear in this number. Capt. A. T. Mahan will contribute the second of his papers on "John Paul Jones in the American Revolution," describing the fight between the Bonhomme Richard and Serapis from an expert point of view. Under the head "Episodes of the War" will be offered each month brief accounts by eye-witnesses of dramatic incidents of the war. In this number will be "The Affair of the Winslow," "A Fighting Bug," and "First Encampment on Cuban Soil."

A history of native warfare by sea down to the victory of Dewey, related by Charles Morris, under the title "The Nation's Navy," will shortly make its appearance from the Lippincotts.

"The Sanitary Regeneration of Havana," by Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, M. D., will be one of the principal features of the August Century.

Poets and Poets.

From The Hartford Courant.

The superior but not always contented poet to whom the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are open for the edification of its readers, has a column and a half of criticism of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne in which there is a slight suggestion of the personal note. It is said, he thinks, that foreign poets should be so run after to the exclusion of native genius, and he contrasts the poet of the day with the rugged graces of Walt Whitman, and dimly we perceive that there is still another poet who has not found his rightful place in the esteem of his countrymen. Even Kipling is the product of degeneracy and the "Recessional" unworthy of the "prostration" of a free people. With the latter he contrasts the achievements of an American songster as follows: "I have praised my country in song, but—it seems all my patriotic labors have been futile. The song to which I have reference lies concealed in one of my volumes, but no one has had the courage to quote it, or to remark that America can sing about its country also in apt and patriotic language." Moreover it seems that Mr. Le Gallienne did not make his acknowledgments for a convivial glass at all prettily.

Old Egypt.

An article of great archaeological interest may be read in "Monumental Records," which treats of prehistoric and primitive Egypt. It is a résumé of the archaeological work done by M. Jacques de Morgan in his work entitled "Recherches Sur Les Origines de L'Egypte. L'Age de Pierre et Les Métaux."

M. de Morgan studied Egypt from the three standpoints of geology, archaeology, and anthropology, and it is curious to find how interdependent they are. The difficulties in Egypt, and particularly in the Valley of the Nile, were great, when geological conditions were to be solved, because it was made up of alluvial deposits. Primitive man certainly settled there, and if so his early tools ought to have been found there. But how far back were these rough beginnings? Was Egypt supposed to be an exception to the general rule that all primitive men began to do their work in exactly the same way and with precisely identical tools?

Every day, we think, we are forced to put back the hand of time and to believe in the more remote antiquity of Egyptian civilization. When was the time of the first dynasty? Shall we take Champollion's 5867 B. C., Petrie's 4777 B. C., or Bunsen's yesterday, at 3059 B. C.? "With our present light," the writer in "Monumental Records" says, "we only conjecture and wonder. With such doubt as to the chronology of a great event which is regarded as the historic period, anything like accuracy as to the time when primitive man lived in primitive Egypt is out of the question."

To-day it has been the habit of modern Egyptologists to rather pooh-pooh the dates given by Champolion and Mariette, who believed in a very much more remote Egypt than do Meyer and Bunsen. Petrie, Brugsch, and Lepsius have kept to a middle ground. Notwithstanding modern assertions, there seems to be a tendency to give greater weight to the guesses of the older men. This canceling of modern figures in favor of the older and much further remote years may be due to the recent discoveries made by American explorers in Assyria.

"It is startling," as M. de Morgan points out, "to think that long before cultivation came to the Nile Valley the lower order of savages occupied the land. Too ignorant to avail themselves of its vast agricultural advantages, they depended on the chase for a living." But Egypt could not have been an exception to the general rule. Primitive man always began by living on the products of the chase, or by fishing, and no one can ever tell when he dropped his bow and arrow and took eventually to the hoe. Primitive man in Egypt did precisely the same thing as his brother in America, in Europe, or in Asia. He made his weapons of offense or defense out of the material best adapted to his wants, the one most readily found, and he fashioned his arrow heads, his knives, his tools, out of flint.

You may never cease wondering when you look at the cases full of prehistoric implements exhibited in the United States National Museum at Washington, or those in the Museum of Natural History of New York. Here you will notice prehistoric weapons coming from all parts of the world. Every object is carefully labeled, giving its precise place of origin. Now, as has been before remarked, had a mischievous person access to these museum cases, and did he obliterate the labels and numbers, and mix all in a heap, the various objects in flint, all made by man's hand, no expert in the world, no matter how clever a specialist he might be, could make head or tail of the bulk of the objects. He might in a few instances give to some very few objects their proper place, but he could not say, "this is from Sweden, this from China, that from Egypt, this from America."

The collection made by M. Jacques de Morgan was a large one, and as the writer in "Monumental Records" expresses it, there is "a startling resemblance of the implements of the Stone Age in Egypt to those of the Stone Ages in other lands." The pictures in M. de Morgan's work "might pass for pictures of the same implements of our Indian tribes since the discovery of America." Since the finds made by M. de Morgan, Prof. Flinders Petrie discovered lance heads of stone at Negada in Upper Egypt and Mr. H. W. Seton Karr has come across a lost flint mine in Egypt, where, from the vast number of implements which turned up, there must have been a factory. Here there must have been, too, something like a palaeolithic centre of habitation.

American students will be glad to know that our most distinguished archaeologist, A. E. Douglass, Esq., has secured many fine specimens of the prehistoric implements found by M. Jacques de Morgan in Egypt. The collection is a large one, and shows great variety. There are forms which are precisely like those used by our American Indians, and others with closest resemblance to those found in Scandinavia. There are some few exceptions, as heads in flint, which belonged to a weapon which might have served for a harpoon. Possibly it was used for spearing crocodiles. Many of the implements are in a fine state of preservation, and are but little "weathered" or disintegrated by the action of moisture. This may be due to their having been found in a rainless section. But in Mr. Douglass's collection there are some specimens which show signs of great wear, and this is attributable to the shifting of the sands, which in time ground away the surfaces of the weapons.

When the Italian Government dispossessed the monks of Monte Oliveto in 1873 and attempted to take away the art treasures that had been collecting there for centuries, it will be recalled that the late Padre Abate Gaetano del Negri guarded the treasures of art and single-handed fought the intruders. It is now proposed that a fitting memorial of the deed be erected to the brother in the shape of a simple yet appropriately sculptured marble slab suitably inscribed in Latin and Italian. Those who desire to contribute to this memorial may communicate with Miss Helen Zimmern, 4 Lung, Arno Acciaguoli, Florence.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1898

FEATURES:

The Adjutant General

Full-page picture of Gen. Corbin, Chief of Staff of Gen. Miles.

Captain Capron's Ideas

An illustrated article written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," who was killed by the Spaniards in ambush before Sevilla, on "How to Ride a Horse." Capt. Capron posed for the pictures just before he left the 7th U. S. Cavalry to join the "Rough Riders."

Camp at Chickamauga

Picture of Gen. Frederick Grant and the officers of his staff.

At Santiago

Interior of Filarmonica Club, march of the Matadors into the Bull Ring, and scenes in the city.

The Navy Yard

A page of photographs: The reconstructed Topeka, the rebuilt cruiser Chicago, and the yacht Elfrida which has been converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

A Singular Mascot

Photograph of the live eagle in possession of the First Montana Volunteers.

O'Brien's Cuban Navy

Picture of the dispatch vessel for the Cuban Government, Alfredo.

Men of the Hour

Speaking portraits of Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, who made the daring trip through Cuba to meet General Garcia as the representative of the United States Government; of Gen. George Sears Greene, the oldest surviving graduate of West Point and who is believed to be the oldest commissioned Lieutenant in the world; of Hamilton Fish, who was killed in ambush before Sevilla, and of Commodore Watson, who has just been placed in command of the Eastern Squadron that will sail for the Spanish coast.

At Camp Alger

Gen. Graham and staff, and portraits of officers of the New York and Brooklyn cavalry troops in camp at Camp Alger, Va.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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